





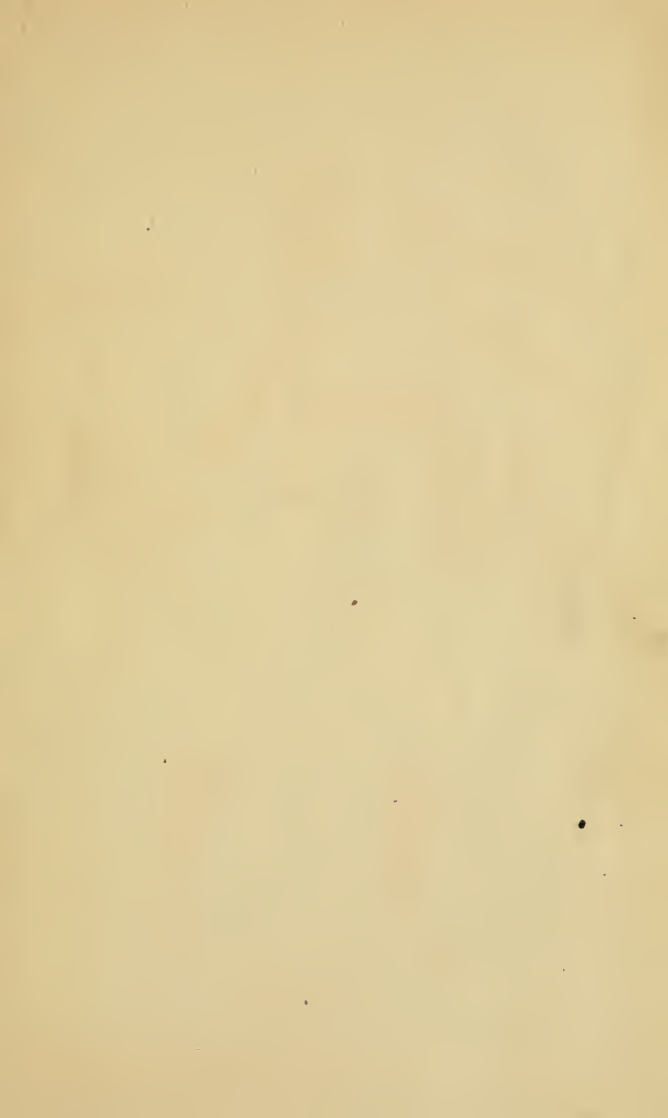
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Group I., No. 1.

MARCH, 1919

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GUIDE

PRICE 10 CENTS



1919

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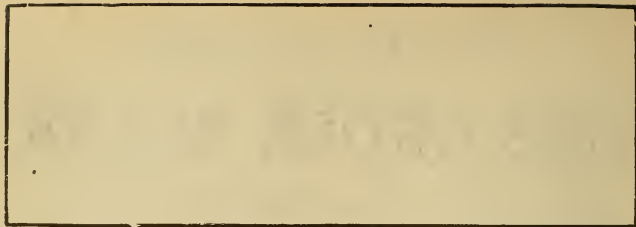
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JOHN A. HEYDLER,
President, Secretary and Treasurer of the National League of Professional
Base Ball Clubs.

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1919

EDITED BY
JOHN B. FOSTER
NEW YORK

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45 Rose Street, New York

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JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Record and Spalding's Official
Base Ball Guide.

Introduction

After passing through a period which not only interrupted the course of events in the little that organized Base Ball plays as compared with all of the history of the world, but which held the very world itself by the throat and menaced that for which the United States has steadily fought since July 4, 1776, we see before us new conditions, new situations which may arise, and an order of progress which may differ in some respects from that of the past, but which must be progression if our theories as citizens of the United States are right.

It would seem, therefore, that criticism having been freely and lavishly dispensed as regards everything in the world, can best afford for the time being still to maintain its right to voice its opinion, but better be constructive than destructive. The world has had enough destruction. Wonderful creations of men of the past have been destroyed—made rubbish as relates to physical matter—and there are those who would make us believe that all our ideals of what we think to be right and wrong are imperfect and false. Let us go further and say that the destructive element having been stifled, as voiced by two nations, has not been stifled as voiced by the unbeliever and the radical, who would make all humans ignorant peasants rather than free men and women.

Whatever may have been the mistakes of the control of Base Ball in the past, there never has been a mistake of sentiment. Organized Base Ball has tried to do its best. Many things had to be met and contended against. Above and over all, however, has been the love for the national game. Success was bound to bring rivalry; but the would-be rivalry perhaps did not know all the details, and the troubles, and the privations which had to be undergone to achieve success.

It is a fact, too, and one of the most interesting of all facts pertaining to the national game, that much if not all

of the legislation adopted by its organization has been forced upon it by public sentiment. Local pride asks the best and nothing less, and the various elements that combine to make local pride in a country as large as the United States, demand local protection. From that very source sprang first of all the desire to secure the best for the local Base Ball club; and, second to that, the stronger desire to protect the best of all for the local Base Ball club.

In a way, Base Ball must enter upon an era that will be quite different in 1919, and the years that are to follow, from that which it was prior. The minor leagues have obtained a release to operate for themselves. New situations are bound to arise.

Under such conditions it seems best for everyone who is concerned in Base Ball as a national game, to help shape it toward its best as the days pass on. We have but to look to Europe to see what a policy of destruction may bring upon a world which had prided itself upon being at least partially civilized. It would seem that from now on a policy of construction and helpful assistance would be beneficial in the small matters of our feeble planet, as well as the large.

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John B. Foster." The signature features a prominent, sweeping loop at the beginning and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

EDITOR SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE.

Editorial Comment

Those of us who are fond of Base Ball cannot help but be proud of the part that Base Ball played as a school, as an amusement and as an exercise during the war. We have expert army and navy testimony that its discipline based a foundation for the exacting discipline of the service. We have abundant testimony from those who had in charge the pastimes of the soldiers that it was the most popular recreation of all. We have direct testimony from those who were in charge of physical activities of the soldiers that it serves its purpose to splendid advantage.

Pleased as all Base Ball men must be of this record, further satisfaction is to be gleaned from the fact that all athletic activities were discovered to be beneficial; and that in addition to the good of the discipline in Base Ball, abundant good was found in the discipline of all games which are a part of the American outdoor life. It seems to the editor of the **BASE BALL GUIDE**, as it must seem to every unbiased mind, that it has been well proved that athletics, as we know them, have met their purpose. In connection with this, William H. Edwards, Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the First District of New York, himself an old Princeton foot ball player, who is known the length and breadth of the United States, has said:

"I have talked with physical directors of the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus and the other organizations banded together in this war. It is a pleasure to hear them enthuse over the feats of their charges and tell how willing the boys are to work. I look forward to new records in every line of sport after the boys come home. Their muscles will have been steeled and their courage will know no limits. I have been told by these physical directors that the kinds of athletics in which our soldiers, sailors and marines are indulging are almost without number, and that the permanent plants created together with the great spread of interest in the competitions among men will make this a more athletic nation for many years after the war."

The editor in the past has called attention to the fact the lack of outdoor games for boys in Germany—outdoor games of the type which we play and which the English play—bring the German boy into manhood with a lack of the clean winning spirit which is so much a part of our days of youthful activity. There is no question as to the truth of this. Fair play, the right spirit of winning, democracy and self-reliance are all qualities to be absorbed in American outdoor games. Our boys have shown that they have absorbed them, and we are prouder of them for that reason.



WAR PROTECTION

Conditions without parallel arose in organized Base Ball as the result of the world war, and the rules and regulations for the conduct of the game, in the judgment of the National Commission, were construed and applied for the proper protection of the territorial and player rights of the clubs of a league which through the stress of circumstances was unable to complete its championship season.

Major league clubs were therefore notified that the following procedure would be undertaken with regard to the player and territorial rights of minor leagues which suspended, because of war complications, prior to the termination of the term covered by their 1918 players' contracts:

1. Such territory will be protected during the period of the war and no National Agreement club will in the meantime be permitted to play in a city of that circuit, without the consent of the local club or the executive of its league.

2. The reversionary right of such clubs to their players will be respected until March 1, 1919, provided contracts for next season are tendered them by that date. Unless disposed of prior to the retirement of such leagues to other National Agreement clubs, players will be permitted to place themselves for the rest of this season.

3. In the event of a player of a disbanded club joining another minor league club, the purchase price, or draft price, if such player is subsequently sold by or drafted from the club with which he plays after the disbandment of the league of which his club was a member, shall be paid to the original 1918 club of the player. If the minor league club which gives the player employment be of the same or higher classification than the suspended club, it can obtain, if it so desires, unqualified title to his services on payment of the draft price of the player's original 1918 club to it.

4. If a major league club takes on such player it will be required to pay draft price to such suspended clubs for such player, if retained for 1919.

5. Major league clubs will be allowed to recall their optional players and have two weeks in which to place them with other minor league clubs if they desire to do so, and waivers will not be required in making such transfers.



PRESIDENT WILSON AND BASE BALL

To all those who are inclined to permit personal bias to run away from fact we commend the following:

The President was asked if he considered it advisable to cancel major league schedules or call off the world series. Following is his reply:

"The White House,

"Washington, July 27, 1917.

"My Dear Mr. Forman:

"The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 28, and to say that he sees no necessity at all for stopping or curtailing the Base Ball schedule. Sincerely yours,

"J. P. TUMULTY,

"Secretary to the President."

This was in 1917 and the same opinion was retained in 1918. Never was there opposition to Base Ball at Washington and there never would have been uncertainty had there been immediately a definite understanding as to the provisions of national military orders.



JUST A WASTE

During the war some influence induced shipyards and other establishments, which were conducted by the United States Government, to go into the business of organizing professional clubs for Base Ball, thereby coming into competition with regularly organized athletic leagues which had conducted sport in the past. It was not localized competition that followed, but competition in the bidding for players.

After the war was over, Charles Piez, Vice-President and General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, announced that the character of professional athletic diversion, which they had tried to operate, had been a failure. In connection with this the New York *Sun* editorially observed:

"The most interesting aspect of Vice-President Piez's announcement, in behalf of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that the semi-professional sports which have not only been tolerated but encouraged in the shipyards are to be modified, to the point of elimination in many cases, is the fact that the men for whose benefit they were instituted are themselves at the bottom of the movement. It is asserted that the workers are convinced there has been too much entertainment and not enough labor; that attention which should have been spent on shipbuilding has been diverted to inconsequential spectacular enterprises.

"Of amateur sports, spontaneously taken up by the men, there is not to be an end. Mr. Piez 'is all for amateur sport':

"I have no objection if a professional athlete gives his eight hours' work to the Government and then stages a boxing match or any other game, but there will be no more professional athletes in the yards who are there just because they are professionals."

"It has been apparent in a number of cases that professionals enrolled among the workers were giving to ship production only such time as the sports in which they excelled did not require, and in a number of instances there has been a good deal of artificiality about the enthusiasm for their efforts. To say that a Base Ball team composed of professionals of established reputation represented the shipwrights at a certain plant may have been technically true; actually it was untrue, except in the sense that a nine especially hired by a summer hotel to amuse its guests, the players being carried on the payroll as bellboys who never were expected to answer a bell, represented the employees of the hotel.

"In the general desire to promote every scheme adapted to further the production of war essentials, nobody has criticised any of the entertainment programmes arranged for the workers. It is gratifying, however, to find that the workers themselves have not considered the maintenance of professional entertainers absolutely necessary to their welfare. What seems to have been overlooked by some ardent promoters of vaudeville in numerous war industries is the inherent dignity and serious purpose of most of those for whose benefit these programmes have been arranged. It betrays a gross ignorance of the men and women in shipyards and munitions plants to assume that they will not do their duty unless every few minutes a prestidigitator takes a rabbit out of a silk hat for their edification."

It may be added that nothing more ludicrous ever was seen on an American athletic field than the efforts of a hired cheer leader—a la American college—to induce enthusiasm among gray-headed ship workers. Think of trying to convert a fifty-year-old into a "rah, rah, boy."



CHASE NOT GUILTY

Charges which were preferred against player Hal Chase by the Cincinnati Base Ball Club, for alleged violation of Section 40 of the National League constitution, were declared not substantiated by John A. Heydler, president of the National League, and the player was completely exonerated. President Heydler said:

"The Cincinnati club charged Chase with violating Section 40 of the National League constitution, which appears under the heading, 'Crookedness and Its Penalties,' and submitted affidavits

and personal evidence to support its charges. The case before the National League then was one of corroboration, not refutation. We carefully examined the evidence submitted, and found nothing in it which we could construe as a violation of Section 40.

"Chase, therefore, is completely acquitted and no cloud rests over him. I do not know where Chase will play next season, but have heard informally that he will be signed by the New York club. He will start the new season with the best wishes of the league, and I hope that the ordeal through which he has passed has been a lesson to him and will prevent such loose talk as that which was responsible for his trial.

"Under the circumstances, the Cincinnati club was fully justified in making the charges it did, and of demanding of the league to make an investigation. While the league found no evidence of wrongdoing, Chase's conduct was such as to make his team mates regard him with suspicion. He is to blame for much of the loose talk and gossip which was circulated about the player and placed him in this atmosphere of suspicion. Much of this loose talk was due to Chase's careless nature, which made him treat Base Ball as a joke and prevented him from treating matters pertaining to the game with proper seriousness."

His finding was:

"This matter comes before me as president of the National League on the complaint of the Cincinnati club against Hal Chase, a player under contract with that club for the season of 1918. When the charges were filed I was acting president of the National League, and objection was made to the hearing of the evidence until the formal election of a president.

"This, with an adjournment granted at the request of the player's attorneys, postponed the hearing to January 30, 1919, on which date all testimony offered was heard. The player appeared in person and by his attorneys. Further investigation and inquiry and examination of the official records have since been made, that every available fact bearing on the matter might be established.

"In substance the player was charged with making wagers against his club on games in which he participated. In justice to Chase, I feel bound to state that both the evidence and the records of the games to which reference was made fully refute this accusation. In one game in which it was intimated that Chase bet against his club the records show that in the sixth inning, with two men on bases and the score 2 to 0 against his team, Chase hit a home run, putting Cincinnati one run ahead.

"All available evidence has been carefully taken and considered. If the charge were proved, it would follow as a matter of course that the player would be forever disqualified from participating in National League games. Under such circumstances I would not hesitate to so decide, as the interests of the public and of the game of Base Ball are far more important than the fate of any individual. These interests it is my clear duty to protect, no matter what the effect may be on players or clubs.

"Any player who during my term as president of the National League is shown to have any interest in a wager on any game played in the league, whether he bets on his club or against it, or whether he takes part in the game or not, will be promptly expelled from the National League. Betting by players will not be tolerated.

"My conclusion and finding, after full consideration of the evidence, is that it is nowhere established that the accused was interested in any pool or wager that caused any game of ball to result otherwise than on its merits, and that player Hal H. Chase is not guilty of the charges brought against him."

BASE BALL AND HAND GRENADES

Some persons contend, wrote E. A. Batchelor during the days of fighting, that as the motions of throwing a ball and a hand grenade are altogether different, there is no particular reason why a diamond star should be any quicker to learn the latter stunt nor be any more skillful when he has learned it than a man of equal muscular power who started without any Base Ball training.

It remained for James A. Nelson of Granite City, Ill., a Y.M.C.A. secretary attached to the Foyers du Soldat, to prove that a man with a good Base Ball arm actually can do better work with a hand grenade both in distance and accuracy than one who never has tried to handle the horsehide sphere.

When Nelson was assigned to one of the big French camps near Lyons he immediately set about introducing Base Ball and other American sports. He found that the French soldiers were hungry for athletics and were particularly anxious to learn Base Ball.

Teaching the French to throw was probably the most difficult of all Nelson's tasks. When he first took hold of them they were "pegging" like girls, but he worked and worked until he had taught them a good free arm delivery.

Another thing that was hard to teach was judgment of distance. At first the poilus had little idea of where the ball was going, but by keeping constantly at it Nelson finally got his squad of tossers so that their "control" was good enough to qualify in American Base Ball circles.

After the Y.M.C.A. man had made fairly good progress with the Base Ball aspirants he made some tests to see whether they could beat the performance of the other soldiers in grenade throwing. The results were a complete vindication for Base Ball. The men who had been playing ball threw fully 60 per cent farther on the average than the non-players when instruction began. In the matter of accuracy there was no comparison, the diamond devotees doing immeasurably better work.



CLARK GRIFFITH "BALL AND BAT FUND"

Wonderful good was done by the Clark Griffith "Ball and Bat Fund," even though the Huns did sink the Kansan with its load of equipment for the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force. The moment the news reached the United States, other equipment was provided as quickly as possible and despatched on its way to France.

The auditors of the fund ascertained in Washington that the total receipts were \$102,684.44 from April 20, 1917, to July 15, 1918. The total disbursements were \$93,677.05. The disbursements were verified as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
Base Ball equipment	\$63,865.29	68.18
Foot ball, boxing gloves and "Sporting News"	868.49	.90
Stationery, printing and advertising.....	13,245.58	14.14
Postage	6,043.87	6.45
Office furniture and fixtures.....	604.50	.64
Office clerical salaries	4,730.86	5.05
Rent	160.00	.18
Telephone and telegraph	173.16	.18
Office supplies and expenses	1,814.45	1.94
Traveling expenses	1,539.20	1.64
General expense	307.41	.30
Freight and express	324.24	.40
Total	\$93,677.05	100.00



CAPTAIN EDWARD L. GRANT.

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"Eddie" Grant Sleeps in Argonne Forest

He fought with freemen, side by side;
He helped turn back the devilish tide:
Staunch was his heart, with Truth his guide,
He fought for Liberty—and died.

—J. B. F.

From the moment it became evident that eventually the United States must respond to the worldwide call for democracy, Edward L. Grant was convinced that his future was involved in the life of his country. He so informed the writer when the *Lusitania* was sunk by a German submarine. He was then a member of the New York National League club. He finished the season with the Giants. That was his last year as a professional athlete. He entered the training camp for officers at Plattsburg early in the fall and completed the course with such distinction that he was commissioned a captain in the infantry branch of the service.

He was attached to the 307th Regiment, stationed at Camp Upton, and went to France with the first embarkation of American troops for the European front. The loss of his life was reported to his friends in the United States, October 21, in a cablegram reading as follows:

"With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, October 21.—Captain Edward L. Grant, former third baseman of the New York National League club and attached to the 307th Infantry, was killed by a shell while leading a unit to the aid of the famous 'Lost Battalion.' The battalion was surrounded for five days in the Argonne Forest and Captain Grant was killed during one of the attempts to reach it."

Damon Runyon, of the *New York American*, who was in France at the time that Captain Grant was killed, informed his friends and those of the dead officer that the latter died in a desperate fight to relieve the beleaguered American soldiers in the forest. It seems that for four days and four nights Grant and his force had been trying to get to the Whittlesey Battalion, which had been surrounded by the Germans. On the morning of the day that relief was finally effected, Captain Grant was so exhausted by fatigue that he fell asleep sitting on a stump, with his cup of morning coffee in his hand. When the command came to go forward, he immediately aroused himself, and with his customary spirit and vigor ordered the advance and proceeded with his men.

The way through the forest was a fight for every foot. Captain Grant, after penetrating it for some distance, met stretcher-bearers coming out carrying with them the major of his battalion, who had been wounded. As the latter passed Grant, said Runyon, he called to him: "Take command of the battalion." All other officers superior to Grant had been killed or wounded. Hardly had he spoken, when a shell dropped through the trees and both of the lieutenants in Grant's company were wounded. Grant called to his troops to seek cover and went to the assistance of the lieutenants, after asking for stretcher-bearers to accompany him. He was still calling and waving his hands when a shell hit him fairly and ended his life. Officers and men of the regiment said his conduct during the fight was marvelous. He never slept while the drive for Whittlesey's rescue was on. The grave of the dead captain is marked by stones and a rude little cross which was placed there by his men.

Those of us who knew Eddie Grant well could expect no different. Quiet in demeanor, he had the heart of a lion. Undemonstrative in public, it was almost impossible to tell by his bearing what he thought. In private he had no mercy upon himself when he failed. That made him a dangerous ball player, for reference is now being made to that part of his life with which the general public is best

acquainted. Players who opposed Grant knew from these qualities that he was one to be dreaded in emergency, because he never was defeated. He might fail, for instance, to make a base hit when it was needed. That was not significant that he would fail the next time he tried. If anything, it boded ill for the "other side." His bearing was manly, because he was a true gentleman born of the manner.

His profession was that of the law. He entered professional Base Ball to assist him in his education, and he very frankly told the editor of the GUIDE that he had been assisted materially. "I never would hesitate," said he, "to advise any young man to go into professional Base Ball if he is needy and his athletic skill can help him to develop his mental abilities. I will say, however, that a young man who takes that course to advance himself must have the determination never to abandon a fixed policy of making his physical expertness be the bank for his educational advancement. In other words, he should be a ball player when the playing season is on and a student for the balance of the year. Then when he is finished with his ball playing, he will find that he had fitted himself to become a student for all time to come."

Grant not only was very well read, but he was a keen wit. His wit flashed when least expected and frequently set his companions in a roar, to the marked surprise of those who were too far away to hear him. He seldom spoke in a loud tone of voice. He was a thinker, too. When the war began, he predicted to the writer that it would extend to the United States. "It is only a question of time," said he. "Autocracy will force itself to extinction. That day is fast approaching." He criticised keenly, but not bitterly. He would have made a high class manager for some Base Ball team had he chosen to turn his talents that way. He was very anxious to succeed in the law, until the sudden death of a wife, dearly loved, upset all his career and for the moment rendered him despondent and melancholy. However, he had greatly overcome that when he made up his mind that it was time to prepare himself for service to his country. Just before he entered Plattsburg he met the writer and said: "I am going to try to be an officer. I don't know how much of a success I shall make at it. I had determined from the start to be in this war, if it came to us, and if I am not successful as an officer I shall enlist as a private, for I believe there is no greater duty that I owe for being that which I am—an American citizen."

Grant was a fine ball player at Harvard, and it was his success as a college player that induced professional Base Ball to seek him out. His first trial was with the Cleveland club, where he did not immediately succeed and was released—nothing strange, in view of the fact that most ball players have a start something like that. The next year he went to the Jersey City club of the Eastern League, and it was then that his big league career began. Grant's record as a ball player follows:

Year.	Club.	League.	G.	AB.	R	H	SB.	P.C.
1905	*Harvard .....		..	..	..	..	..	...
1905	†Lynn	Independent	..	..	..	..	..	...
1906	Jersey City	Eastern League	86	307	45	99	8	.322
1907	Philadelphia	National League	74	268	26	65	10	.248
1908	Philadelphia	National League	147	598	69	146	27	.244
1909	Philadelphia	National League	154	631	75	170	28	.269
1910	Philadelphia	National League	152	579	70	155	25	.268
1911	†Cincinnati	National League	133	458	49	102	28	.223
1912	Cincinnati	National League	96	265	37	61	11	.239
1913	§Cincinnati-New York...	National League	54	114	20	24	8	.21*
1914	New York	National League	88	282	34	78	11	.277
1915	New York	National League	87	192	18	40	5	.20

*Tryout with Cleveland. †No average. ‡In trade for Pitchers Beebe McQuillan and Rowan and Outfielder Faskert. §Straight sale.

CAPTAIN EDWARD L. GRANT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

At a meeting held in New York City, February 13, 1919, the Captain Edward L. Grant Memorial Association was duly organized for the purpose of providing a fitting memorial for a soldier who made the supreme sacrifice in France, for a Base Ball player who was a credit to the game, for a patriot, and for a man.

It was voted that all subscribers automatically become members of the association, that it may be as broad as possible in its scope.

It was also voted that a committee of forty be appointed, with John J. McGraw, his last manager in major league Base Ball, as chairman, to carry on the work.

It was further voted that subscriptions should be purely voluntary and that no solicitors should be authorized to collect funds.

An executive committee of seven was appointed with John B. Foster, secretary of the New York Giants and editor of the SPALDING BASE BALL GUIDE, as treasurer, and Sam Crane, of New York, the dean of Base Ball writers, as secretary.

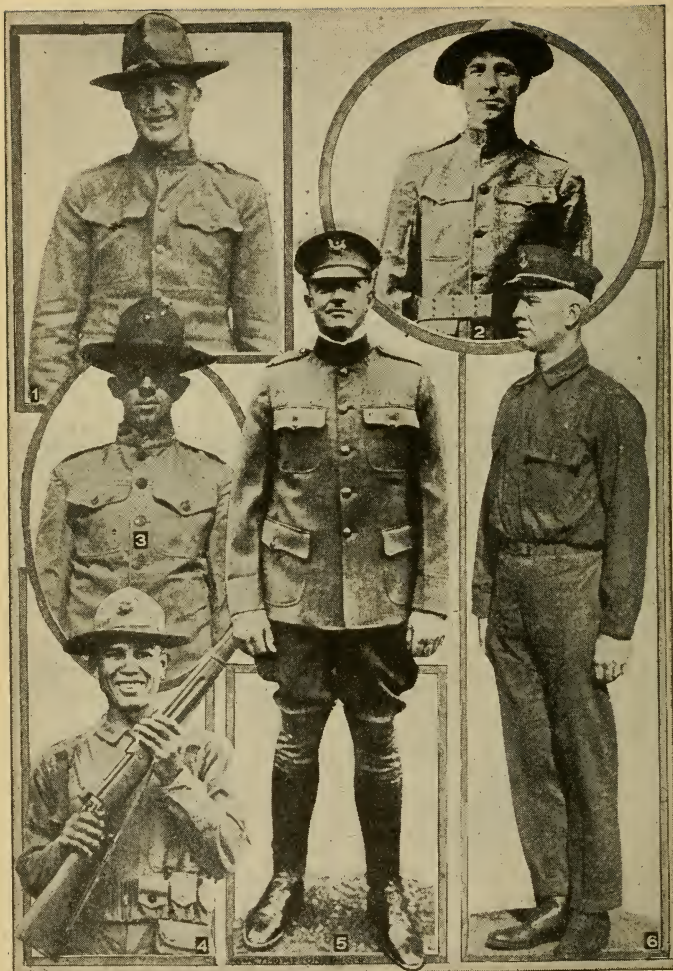
Regarding the memorial, First Lieutenant Harry L. Smith, 307th Infantry, A.E.F., wrote to Manager McGraw under date of January 19, from Paris, as follows:

"From a newspaper clipping I notice that you are anxious to erect a memorial to Captain Edward L. Grant, who was killed in the Argonne Forest, October 4, 1918. I was closely associated with Captain Grant from September 19, 1917, until the middle of September, 1918, when I was evacuated to the hospital, for I had been during all of those months his second in command. All of the old men of Company H (Captain Grant's company) I am sure will be anxious to contribute their efforts and money to the erection of the memorial, for no captain could have been loved more by his men and junior officers or respected more by his superiors. His loss is deeply felt by all. I would appreciate any information you may be able to give me regarding the progress of your efforts and any action you desire me to take."

Another letter was received by Manager McGraw from Lieutenant Basil Broadhurst, in which the latter, writing from France, said:

"I saw in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald* that you had acquired an interest in the Giants and I desire to wish you all the luck in the world both for this coming season and for the future.

"Regarding the Eddie Grant memorial, put me down for anything, and please let me know if there is anything that I can do to assist you. He was in the next squad to me at the first officers' training camp and bunked next to me, and like all the men in the company I soon grew to love him. He was everything that an officer and a man should be, and one sure gets to know a man bunking next to him for three months."



1, Grover Cleveland Alexander (Chicago Cubs), Artillery. 2, Hank Gowdy (Boston Nationals). Infantry: first player to enlist from the major leagues. 3, Eddie Collins (Chicago White Sox), Marine Corps. 4, John T. ("Chief") Meyers (former New York Giant), Marine Corps. 5, Capt. Christy Mathewson, Manager of Cincinnati Nationals when he enlisted in the Gas and Flame Division. 6, Tris Speaker (Cleveland), Aviator.

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GROUP OF MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYERS IN SERVICE.

National League's Honor Roll

More than one-half of the Base Ball players who composed the eight clubs of the National League for a greater part of the championship season of 1918 are, or were up to the time the war ended, with the colors. Some saw actual fighting, two were killed in Uncle Sam's service, and the men were represented in pretty much every branch of the service.

There were considerably more than half with the colors—a fraction over 64 per cent, to be explicit. Data which John Heydler, president of the National League, has gathered show that 103 of its players were in the service. This is entirely apart from those who went into essential work. It means men in actual service with the army or navy.

The total number of players reserved for the season of 1918 was 257, which number, incidentally, has been reduced to 158 for 1919. From May 15 to the end of the 1918 season the eight National League clubs carried an average of from 150 to 160 players. One hundred and three—the number in the service—is 64 and a fraction per cent of 160, the extreme limit of men carried from May 1 on.

There is nothing whatever in these figures suggestive of slacker as applied to professional Base Ball players as a class. On the contrary, the showing is an excellent one and a credit to the game. The players of the National League did their share fully as fighting men. The statistics show that. "The facts probably are," says President Heydler, who is given to conservative statements, "that Base Ball gave as great if not greater per cent of its employes than any other occupation."

A half dozen men or so jumped to shipyard and steel leagues, but twenty times that number were, or are, to be found in army camps, in navy yards, on fighting ships or in the armies abroad.

Sixty-one of the 103 players in the service—59 per cent—volunteered before the draft law became effective. The 103 were mostly players who took part in National League championship games in 1917 or 1918. Of the twenty who did not play in either the 1917 or 1918 championship campaigns, eighteen had joined their respective clubs. They were full-fledged members; they were on the payroll.

There is no getting at the percentage of men who were overseas. Two National League players were killed on duty. The first was Marcus Milligan, a young pitcher obtained by the Pittsburgh club from Birmingham, killed in an aeroplane accident. The other was Captain Edward Grant, who, while acting major, fell at the head of his battalion in the Argonne Forest. He was carried on the voluntary retired list of the New York club.

Several players were reported wounded. Pitcher Ponder, an aviator, won the French Cross for valor. Hank Gowdy, the Braves' catcher, was the first major league player to volunteer. Christy Mathewson, Cincinnati manager, was made a captain in the gas and flame division and sent to France, and, from the executive department of the league, Percy Haughton of Boston and Branch Rickey of St. Louis received their commissions as majors in the gas and flame division and also were sent overseas.

In addition to those in active service, more than one hundred players found essential employment either during or just after the pennant season, in ordnance, in nitrate and steel works, shipyards, aeroplane factories or on farms. They became directly productive in various ways and more than one received the commendation of his employer for diligence and intelligence in his job. Some were promoted. They brought adaptability, learned on the ball field, to their work. Appended is a list of the players in the service, volunteers and drafted men, and their branches:



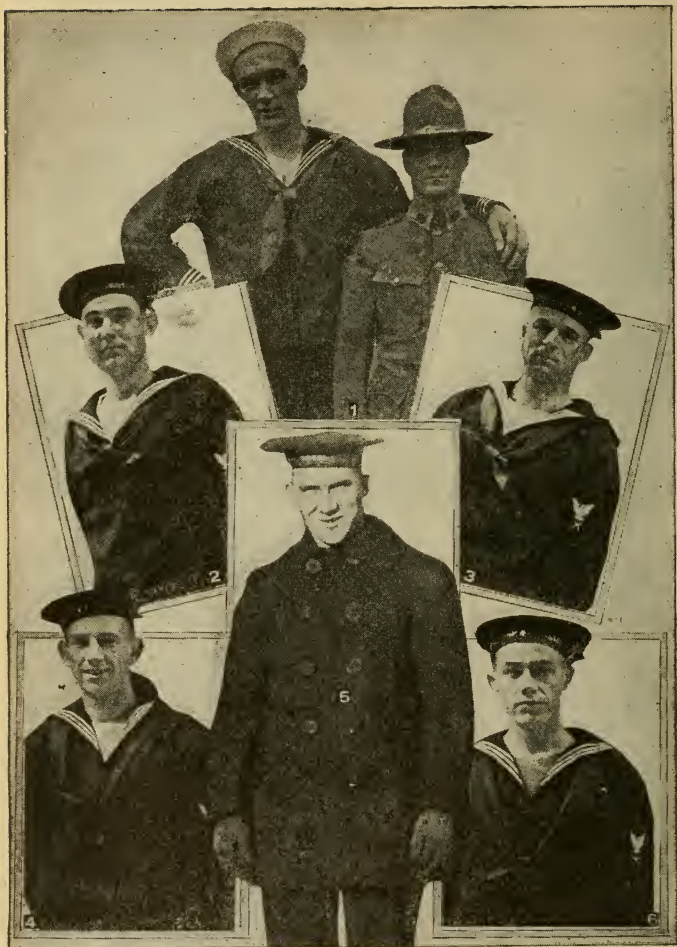
1, John J. Barry (Boston Red Sox), Navy. 2, George Lewis (Boston Red Sox), Navy. 3, Capt. Tyrus R. Cobb (Detroit), Gas and Flame Division. 4, Sherrod Smith (Brooklyn), Infantry. 5, Joe Jenkins (Chicago White Sox), Infantry.
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GROUP OF MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYERS IN SERVICE.

	Army Draft	Army Volunteer	Navy Volunteer	Aviation Volunteer		Army Draft	Army Volunteer	Navy Volunteer	Aviation Volunteer
Aldridge, Victor, Chic....	★	Kelly, George L., N.Y....	..	..	..	★
Alexander, Grover, Chic..	★	King, Lee, Pitts.....	★	..	..	..
Allen, Nick, Cin.....	★	Knight, E., St. L.....	..	★	..	..
Anderson, Fred, N.Y.....	★	Lee, Cliff, Pitts.....	..	★	..	..
Bailey, Fred M., Bos.....	★	..	McGraw, Willard J., Bos.	★	..	..	..
Bailey, A. L., Chic.....	★	Maranville, Walter, Bos..	..	..	★	..
Bressler, R. B., Cin.....	★	Miljus, John, Bklyn.....	★	..	..	..
Barnes, Jesse, N.Y.....	★	Mitchell, C. E., Bklyn....	★	..	..	..
Benton, J. C., N.Y.....	★	Marquard, R. W., Bklyn..	..	..	★	..
Baird, A. W., N.Y.....	★	..	Malone, Lewis, Bklyn.....	..	..	..	★
Brandell, E., Phil.....	..	★	Mariott, W. E., Chic.....	★	..	..	..
Bigbee, Carson, Pitts....	★	McGaffigan, M., Phil.....	..	★	..	..
Blackwell, Fred, Pitts....	..	★	Mails, Walter, Pitts.....	★	..	..	..
Boeckel, N., Pitts.....	★	..	Miller, Ray P., Pitts....	..	..	★	..
Brottem, Tony, St. L.....	★	*Milligan, Marcus, Pitts..	..	..	..	★
Blackwell, Fred, Pitts....	May, Jake, St. L.....	★	..	..	..
Brock, John, St. L.....	★	..	Miller, John, St. L.....	..	..	★	..
Conway, R. D., Bos.....	★	Powell, Ray, Bos.....	..	..	★	..
Canavan, Hugh E., Bos..	★	..	Pfeffer, Edward, Bklyn...	..	..	..	★
Cadore, Leon, Bklyn.....	★	..	Ponder, Elmer, Pitts.....	..	..	..	★
Caton, J. H., Pitts.....	★	Rehg, Walter L., Bos.....	..	..	..	★
Carlson, Harold, Pitts....	★	Rico, Arthur, Bos.....	..	..	..	★
Cruise, Walton, St. L.....	★	Russell, John, Bklyn.....	★	..	..	..
Currie, Murphy, St. L.....	..	★	Royce, W. S., N.Y.....	..	..	★	..
Durning, R. K., Bklyn...	★	..	Ruether, W. H., Cin.....	★	..	..	..
Driscoll, John, Chic.....	★	..	Regan, Mike, Cin.....	..	..	★	..
Dillhoefer, W. M., Phil...	..	★	Rath, M. C., Cin.....	..	..	..	★
Davis, F. T., Phil.....	★	..	Rixey, Eppa, Phil.....	..	..	..	★
Elliott, Harold, Chic.....	★	..	Schreiber, Henry, Bos....	★	..	..	..
Evans, Wm, J., Pitts.....	★	Schmandt, Ray, Bklyn...★	..	..	..	..
Fillingim, Dana, Bos.....	★	..	Smith, Sherrod, Bklyn....	..	..	★	..
Fitzsimmons, T. W., Bkl.	★	..	Sheridan, E., Bklyn.....	..	..	..	★
Goody, Hank, Bos.....	..	★	Schick, Maurice, Chic.....	★	..	..	..
Grimes, Burleigh, Bklyn..	★	..	Stolz, Martin, Chic.....	..	..	..	★
*Grant, Edw. L., N.Y....	★	..	Sicking, Edw. J., N.Y....	..	..	..	★
Goodwin, Marvin, St. L.....	★	Striker, Sterling, N.Y....	..	..	..	..
Hickman, D. J., Bklyn...	★	..	Stengel, Chas. D., Pitts..	..	..	..	★
Heitman, H., Bklyn.....	★	..	Smith, Jack, St. L.....	★	..	..	..
Hamilton, Earl, Pitts.....	★	Snyder, Frank, St. L.....	..	..	..	..
Horstman, Oscar, St. L...	★	Sherdel, Wm., St. L.....	★	..	..	..
Hitt, Bruce, St. L.....	★	..	Tragesser, Walter J., Bos.	..	..	..	★
Heathcote, Clifton, St. L.	..	★	Tincup, Ben, Phil.....	..	..	..	★
James, W. L., Bos.....	..	★	Terry, Zeb, Pitts.....	..	..	..	★
Jones, John P., N.Y.....	★	..	Ward, Charles, Bklyn....	★	..	..	..
Jenkins, Roy, St. L.....	..	★	Winters, Jesse, N.Y.....	..	..	..	★
Kelly, Jos. H., Bos.....	★	..	Weaver, Harry, Chic.....	..	..	..	★
Krueger, Ernest, Bklyn...	★	..	Whitted, George B., Phil.	..	..	..	★
Kelleher, John, Bklyn....	★	Woodward, F. T., Phil...	..	..	..	★
Killefer, Wm., Chic.....	★	Warner, Hoke, Pitts.....	..	..	..	★
Kilduff, Peter, Chic.....	★	Winn, George, Pitts.....	..	..	..	★
Kopf, Wm., Cin.....	★	Webb, Wm. J., Pitts.....	..	..	..	★
Kauff, Bennie, N.Y.....	★					

*Killed.

CLUB SUMMARY.	Army Draft	Army Volunteer	Navy Volunteer	Aviation Volunteer	Club Totals
Boston	4	1	9	..	14
Brooklyn	5	3	8	2	18
Chicago	7	..	4	..	11
Cincinnati	4	2	..	..	6
New York	7	2	2	1	12
Philadelphia .....	..	6	2	..	8
Pittsburgh	7	4	4	3	18
St. Louis	9	4	3	1	16
Totals	42	22	32	7	103



1, Richard W. Marquard (Brooklyn). Navy, and Bennie Kauff (New York Giants), Infantry. 2, Ernie Shore (Boston Red Sox), Navy. 3, Del Gainer (Boston Red Sox). Navy. 4, Charles Shorten (Boston Red Sox). Navy. 5, Walter Maranville (Boston Nationals). Naval Radio. 6, Mike McNally (Boston Red Sox), Navy.

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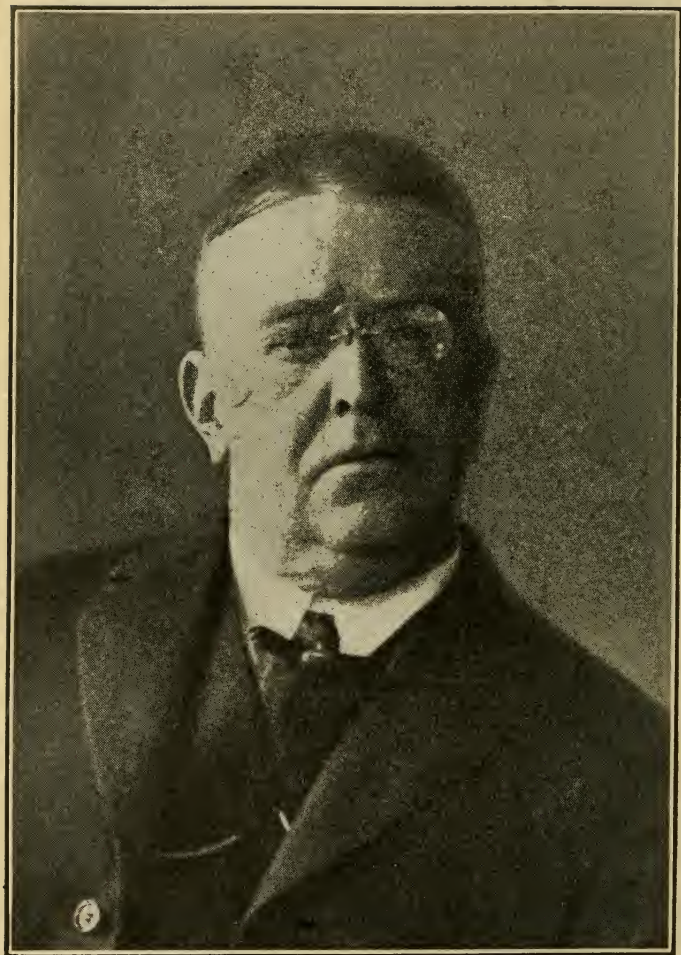
GROUP OF MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYERS IN SERVICE.



1, Eddie Croak, lf., St. Louis; 2, Lieut. "Potsy" Clark, Univ. of Illinois, All-Western foot ball player and diamond star; 3, Sgt. Friend Donald Brown, of., Kansas City A.A.; 4, Lieut. "Poge" Lewis, c., Washington Univ.; 5, Lieut. Adrian H. Lindsey, Univ. of Kansas, All-Missouri Valley full-back and a star second baseman; 6, Sgt.-Major Winn Noyes, p., Philadelphia Athletics; 7, Lieut.-Col. Andruss lb.; 8, Col. George A. Nugent, Commanding Officer; 9, Cpl. Grover Cleveland Alexander, famous Chicago N.L. pitcher; 10, Cpl. Mitchell, lb., Brooklyn and Cincinnati N.L.; 11, Sgt. Lambeth, p., Cleveland A.L.; 12, Cpl. "Chuck" Ward, ss. and captain, a former Brooklyn leaguer; 13, Lieut. Walt, c., Pittsburgh; 14, Pvt. Frank B. Wevzel, cf., former Kansas City player; 15, Pvt. Ballingall, of., Texas League; 16, Cpl. Joe Novak, who has a no-hit game against the Univ. of Missouri to his credit.

342D FIELD ARTILLERY, A.E.F.

Defeated all comers in the summer of 1918 and was a great combination of diamond stars.



BYRON BANCROFT JOHNSON,
President American League; Member National Commission.
Photo by International Film Service.

Base Ball in 1918

Base Ball was begun by organized leagues in 1918 under conditions completely different from the conditions of any other year and finished under conditions that never had existed before in the United States to affect any kind of sport. Few leagues began. This was due more to the fact that it was impossible to obtain young players than for the reason that the organizations did not wish to continue.

No league continued its season beyond September 2, not even the major organizations. It was then the now-famous "work or fight" order went into effect upon the ruling made by the Secretary of War.

It is the evidence of history that the "work or fight" order was the primary cause for the upsetting of Base Ball. Prior to the beginning of the season, no one knew that such an order was in contemplation; at least, no one in Base Ball. It is doubtful if a playing schedule would have been adopted by any organization had the order been anticipated. It is apparent that it would have been folly to try to adopt a schedule in view of the assured abrupt termination of its playing dates.

When the order was made public there was uncertainty as to whether it was meant to include Base Ball in its scope. In the late winter it had been understood—through indirect source in a measure and also through direct source—that Base Ball was welcome to the Administration and public. It was largely because of that understanding that the members of organized Base Ball went ahead with their plans. To be perfectly frank about the matter, they deemed that they were of assistance in a general way as maintaining an amusement which would be patronized more or less generally as the citizens of the United States might feel they desired something to divert their minds from the horrors of war. It had been ascertained in other countries—particularly in Canada, which is close to us—that such diversion was not only feasible but of value. Every courtesy was shown to Base Ball as a national sport by those in authority at Washington; and the attendance in Washington, where games were played under American League auspices, brought forth men of national prominence identified with the stirring times of the world's immediate history.

The games in the early part of the season were remarkably well attended. Indeed, there was little falling off of attendance, except as might have been anticipated and was, until it was announced that the major leagues would terminate their championship seasons a full thirty days and more before they had contemplated doing anything of the kind.

When the "work or fight" order was decided as rendering Base Ball non-essential, the National Commission issued the following statement:

"To Major League Patrons, Players and Club Owners:

"Members of the National Commission and the respective representatives of the National and American Leagues were accorded every courtesy and consideration by Provost Marshal General Crowder during the recent presentation of their requests for the suspension of the 'work or fight' order in its application to professional ball players, and were assured the Federal Administration neither desires nor is disposed to prescribe a course in which the enforcement of the amended draft regulations that will impair the high standard of the national sport, unnecessarily hamper it in its conduct, or in any way tend to disorganize it in any department.

"The Government's attitude toward professional Base Ball was subsequently embodied in the amended ruling with respect to the

status of professional ball players issued by Secretary of War Baker, by whom the proceedings before the Provost Marshal General were certified for review and final action, the Secretary of War contending that such a general sport as Base Ball should not be entirely eliminated.

"With full appreciation of the many official courtesies and consideration extended to the game's representatives throughout the presentation of the request before General Crowder and the Government's recognition of Base Ball as America's national pastime and the high standard accorded it by Secretary of War Baker, as evidenced in the text of his ruling, we desire to assure him in behalf of the club owners as well as the players that the same will be fully and loyally complied with.

"There appears to have been a misunderstanding of the attitude of organized Base Ball on the original 'work or fight' order in its application to those engaged in the game, and that an attempt was made to bring about its repeal. This is absolutely erroneous. Club owners and players alike stood by this order with a full realization of the necessity for it, and did not apply for its repeal or amendment. The only request submitted in regard to the order was that before it became effective a reasonable time be given to put it into effect, and a course of procedure be adopted for so doing, more particularly so as far as the player was concerned, which has now been done by Secretary of War Baker.

"While the ruling becomes effective on September 1, it is assumed that as September 2 is a national holiday (Labor Day), there will be no objection by the Government to the playing of the final games of the major league season on that day, and we recommend that a revised schedule be prepared at once to that effect and that National and American League teams be kept intact and engage in games until that date, disbanding immediately thereafter so that the players may forthwith enter essential employment.

"In the meantime, club officials should cheerfully co-operate with their respective players in securing positions for those who do not enter the military or naval service with useful employment, so that they may lose no time in obeying the letter and spirit of the amended order of Secretary of War Baker. That is to say, players should be notified not to await instructions from their local boards, after the playing season is ended, to secure essential employment, but that all players commence to do so at once, to the end that all of them may be essentially employed on September 3, if possible, excepting those on the two teams contesting in the world series, who should be employed immediately after the close of that series, which at the most will delay this class of players only a very short time, being much less than if they had awaited instructions from their respective boards having jurisdiction over their classification.

"While there was no reference during the conference at Washington or in Secretary Baker's ruling to the 1918 world series, the Commission having in mind the Government's policy of not hampering professional Base Ball, as announced by Secretary of War Baker, will arrange, as usual, for a world series unless there is objection thereto by the Government to commence on September 3. The press and fans alike are looking forward to it, the purpose of playing the series being to prevent an interruption in America's leading sport fixture, the result of which in 1917 was of intense interest, not alone throughout the United States, but in France and other countries where our troops were located.

"The continuance of only two teams beyond September 2 will be required and as the season ends automatically when a team wins four games, it is practically certain that not more than six games will be required and at most eight or ten days will cover the time which the contesting players will lose in entering the Government's service or essential employment.

"The schedule of this year's series will be arranged and announced as soon as the contestants are determined.

"The motive in playing the 1918 series is not mercenary, as the players of the contesting teams and those of the three other first division clubs of their respective leagues receive 60 per cent of the receipts from the first four games for division among them, according to their rank in their respective leagues.

"Attention has already been called to the desertion of their teams by players who accept employment in shipbuilding, munition and other plants, ostensibly as expert employes in these respective lines, but as a matter of fact their principal purpose was to escape active service under the 'work or fight' order and draw salaries for ball playing on teams representing such plants. This practice if permitted to continue no doubt will eventually cause great dissatisfaction and discord among bonafide employes of such industries, and for that reason the attention of the Government authorities has been called to this matter with a request that if an examination sustains our assertion the practice should be at once stopped.

"We are also advised that some of the major league ball players, who are in a deferred classification, prefer to enter the service rather than to secure essential employment. We are assuming that they have the privilege of doing so. However, in cases of this kind, to which attention of the clubs is called, they should inform the players to communicate direct with the local board having jurisdiction of their deferred classification."

It is, perhaps, advisable to insert here the story of the ruling upon the "work or fight" order as it was carried in a despatch from Washington:

"Base Ball lives until September 1. This was the ruling of Secretary of War Baker in his decision on the 'work or fight' order as it affects the national game. The decision met the Base Ball magnates half way. They had asked for a modification, which would have permitted all the clubs in the major leagues to have completed the season through 'non-molestation' of players of draft age.

"Mr. Baker's ruling means that the world series will have to be played before September 1. This will bring about a shortening of the playing season and also give 'dopesters' for the first time in their lives a chance to pick a pennant winner in July. In the American League the Boston Red Sox hold a commanding lead and in the National organization the Chicago Cubs are on top. If both clubs keep up their present pace, it looks as though they will meet in the annual classic.

"Mr. Baker, in his decision, took a kindly view of the sport, and tossed more than one bouquet at it. He expressed the hope 'that so wholesome a recreation as Base Ball would not be destroyed.' Aside from this, however, Base Ball owes its perpetuation until 'September morn' only to the fact that the men engaged in it, who are of draft age, constitute such a relatively small number, and because it was deemed unfair to kill instantly a sport in which so much money was invested.

"The Secretary held another conference this afternoon with Provost Marshal General Crowder, with whom the Base Ball leaders had filed their briefs before he announced his decision. It was issued in the form of a 'memorandum for the Provost Marshal General.'

"The Secretary said that the limited extension of time was given because of the representation made that Base Ball players may have been put in a less favorable attitude than others affected by the regulations because of their reliance on his statement that the question of their inclusion in the terms of the original order would not be decided until a case had arisen.

"Provost Marshal General Crowder, Mr. Baker said, had reported that it was not clear to him that the game would have to be discontinued even if the order were made immediately applicable, as only 237 major league players would be affected.

"While regarding it as unfortunate to have so wholesome a recreation as Base Ball destroyed, the War Secretary said it would be a much more unfortunate thing to preserve even so wholesome an amusement by making an exception in favor of Base Ball players which is denied to great classes of persons in the United States who were immediately associated with the processes of the national daily life more fundamental than any mere amusement.

"There was this difference, he said, between Base Ball and other industries classed as non-productive: Base Ball is more integrated, at least in the sense that its successful conduct depends upon the preservation of all the major league teams scattered throughout the country, while in most occupations the 'work or fight' order has merely a series of local and more or less personal effect.

"Secretary Baker's order, in the form of a memorandum for the Provost Marshal General, follows:

"A petition has been filed for an extension of time within which professional Base Ball players shall seek essential or productive employment, and the order asked is one which will extend until October 15, 1918. As grounds for this request it is alleged that there are but 237 persons affected by the so-called 'work or fight' order; but that, in spite of this small number, their taking would lead to the immediate breaking up of the entire game.

"It is further said that the notice is too short to allow the leagues to adapt themselves to the ruling, and that the failure of the clubs to adapt themselves to the ruling is due to the fact that the Secretary of War caused it to be known through the newspapers that the question of the application of the order to Base Ball players would not be decided until an actual case arose.

"A hearing has been had on this subject by the Provost Marshal General, who reports to me that it is not clear to him that the game will have to be discontinued even if the order is made immediately applicable.

"The purpose of the 'work or fight' order, so far as the War Department is concerned, is to strengthen the military forces of the country, and not to control the labor situation. Incidentally, it will undoubtedly have the effect of adding to the number of persons usefully employed, and decreasing the number of persons uselessly employed. In this way the order will strengthen the military forces by making it less necessary to exempt for industrial reason men who would otherwise be taken into the military service. This is an indirect result, but one of very great importance, and if exceptions are made or postponements are to be made in the enforcement of this order it will require a very careful study to determine whether those exceptions ought to be the persons in whose behalf this petition is filed or some other group out of the large number affected by the order, many of whom have already complied with it and brought about a readjustment of the trades and occupations which they had previously followed.

"I think it would be an unfortunate thing to have so wholesome a recreation as Base Ball destroyed if it can be continued by the use of persons not available for essential war service. But it would be a much more unfortunate thing to preserve even so wholesome an amusement by making an exception in favor of Base Ball players which is denied to great numbers of persons in the United States whose occupations have been held similarly non-essential, although they are immediately associated with the distribution of food and other processes of our daily life more fundamental than any mere amusement.

"It does happen that Base Ball is more integrated than any other occupation in our country, at least in the sense that its successful conduct depends upon the preservation of all the major league teams scattered throughout the country, while in most occupations the 'work or fight' order has merely a series of local and more or less personal effects.

"I am impressed, too, by the representation made that the Base Ball players may have been put in a less favorable attitude by reason of their reliance on statement that the question of their inclusion in the terms of the order would not be decided until a case had arisen.

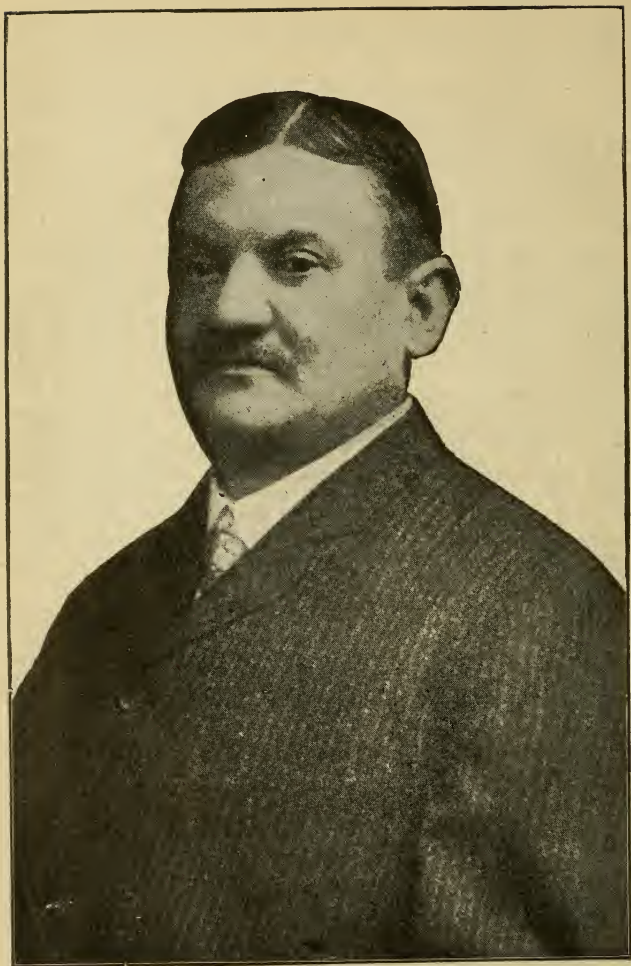
"For these reasons it seems to me entirely proper and fair to extend the time during which the readjustment can take place, merely in order that justice may be done to the persons involved, and I do, therefore, direct that the application of the order be made to date from September 1. The order for the extension to the 15th of October is denied."

Subsequent to all rulings, permission was asked to plan the world series and it was readily and quickly granted at Washington. In connection with the subject in general, the following from the *Chicago Daily News* is very apropos. It reads:

"Major league Base Ball would not come to a halt September 2 if the American Expeditionary Force in France had anything to say about it, according to a letter received here by Outfielder Les Mann of the Chicago Cub Base Ball team from Lieutenant Iver M. Hanson, whose acquaintance the player made while at Camp Logan last winter. Hanson writes that the soldiers wait for the result of the games with as much interest as they did when at home and that they deplore the fact that the national pastime is to be suspended.

"By the way, we all over on this side are very much worried about this work or fight proposition," writes Hanson. "The Base Ball scores are meat and drink for all the fans over here, and if they cut out the Base Ball there won't be many of us buying papers. I have talked with quite a few (some of them generals) and all deplore the fact that the greatest of all sports is to be suspended. We are just as anxious to know what the batting averages are now as we were when at home. I sincerely hope they do not cut out the games. I know a great many who, if they thought it would do any good, would write just as I have. What little I have to say about it won't do much good, but I know that if it were left up to the American Expeditionary Force they would all vote to make you fellows play ball."

"This is the opinion of only one soldier of the million or more in France. It is not unreasonable to assume that the majority of the American boys in uniform over there feel about the same way. Base Ball is their principal form of recreation behind the lines and no doubt their interest in the national pastime will diminish considerably when they fail to receive the scores of the National and American League games and they fear there is to be no world series."



AUGUST ("GARRY") HERRMANN,
Chairman National Commission.

The National Commission

The editor of the BASE BALL GUIDE takes pleasure in reprinting an article from a current number of The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, N. Y., by Mr. Charles Jacobson, upon the National Commission. Although legal, it is written in such a way, and so clearly, that it seems as if the non-legal mind cannot help but grasp the fundamentals. It reads as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT OF BASE BALL.

The Unique Jurisdiction and Powers of the National Commission.

BY CHARLES JACOBSON, OF THE LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) BAR.

Reprinted from January, 1917, Number of Case and Comment.

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Unique in the annals of contemporaneous jurisprudence is the supreme court of Base Ball, otherwise officially known as The National Commission. Supreme in the finality of its decisions, it is the *sine qua non* of our national sport, the last resort for disputatious players and owners. It is a tribunal which, when acting within its jurisdiction, admits of no appeal from its mandates except to the courts of the country, and the strength and justice of its existence and activities is shown in the minimum number of controversies which find their way into the courts.

The National Commission was created by what is known as the national agreement for the government of professional Base Ball, which agreement was entered into at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 11, 1903, between the two major leagues and the National Association of Minor Leagues, which, as its name implies, is an association composed of all minor leagues receiving protection. Minor leagues include all leagues other than the two majors.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

This is composed of the presidents of the two major leagues and a third person selected by them annually. The Commission selects a secretary and such other help as is needed. It is composed of Ban B. Johnson, John K. Tener and August Herrmann, the latter being the third man selected by the first two named. The Commission holds regular terms, and has the power to inflict and enforce penalties and suspensions upon the parties to the agreement. Whenever a player is claimed by both a National and American League club, the right to the service of the player is established by the chairman of the Commission, who is always the third person selected by the president of each league. The conclusions on the law and evidence must be arrived at without the aid of either of his associates. The same procedure is followed in the determination of any other issue between major league clubs; that is, between the American and National.

Whenever a National and minor league club cannot settle their differences over a player, the testimony is heard and the case adjudicated before the chairman of the Commission, and the member representing the American League; likewise, if the controversy is between the American and minor league, it is heard and adjudicated by the chairman of the Commission and the National League representative. If the chairman and the other member of the Commission entitled to vote cannot agree, the chairman's finding shall determine the case.

A national board of arbitration is selected at the annual convention of the National Association of Minor League Base Ball Clubs, which board hears and determines all controversies between minor league players, owners, and players and owners, its finding being in writing but subject to appeal to the National Commission.

To this extent the National Commission exercises appellate jurisdiction, while, in all other cases, its jurisdiction is original.

Every finding of the Commission must be reduced to writing and signed by the member or members upon whom the duty devolves, reciting the reasons upon which each of its conclusions are predicated. This decision is then promulgated. In arriving at its conclusion, the Commission has the right to require affidavits from the interested parties and witnesses, and may demand the production of documentary evidence. A failure to submit the same or to furnish testimony under oath within a specified time may result in adverse decision and such penalty as the Commission deems adequate. If a player is suspended by a club or league, he has the right to appeal to the Commission, which has authority to reinstate him. Controversies under the jurisdiction of the Commission have indefinite scope, and include any violation of a contract by a player or owner, the execution of a contract in a form other than that prescribed by the Commission, controversies regarding drafts, waivers, assignments of contracts, suspensions and penalties, optional agreements, reserve clause, violations in salary or numerical limit, construction of terms such as "for the season" and "free agents," all arrangements with reference to the world series; in fact, everything pertaining to it but the actual playing, even to the extent of fixing the price for admission, all arrangements for intercity games such as those played between the two major league clubs in Chicago and St. Louis; in fact, it has jurisdiction over the players even after the season is over.

On the 6th day of January, 1914, the National Agreement leagues entered into an agreement with the Players' Fraternity in which certain modifications and interpretations were made of the National Agreement, the same being for the benefit of the players, all of which again comes under the jurisdiction of the National Commission.

SOME IMPORTANT LEGAL DISCUSSIONS ON THE RESERVE CLAUSE.

One of the most important cases which found its way into the courts was that of the American League Base Ball Club v. Chase. 86 Misc. 441, 149 N. Y. Supp. 6, decided July 21, 1914, in which a great many of the provisions of the National Agreement were reviewed.

Chase signed the contract prescribed by the National Commission for the American League, and on June 15, 1914, gave notice in writing of his intention to cancel the contract made March 26, 1914, and on June 20, 1914, contracted to play with the Buffalo club of the Federal League. The case was heard on a motion to dissolve a temporary injunction. The court first held that equity had jurisdiction by injunction on the ground that the services were unique and unusual. It was further held that the contract was unenforceable for want of mutuality in so far as it bound the player to renew, notwithstanding it provided that \$1,500 of the player's salary was a consideration for an option reserved to the employing club to contract for the exclusive right to the player's services for the succeeding year, and required him to renew his contract or abandon his vocation, and prohibited him from obtaining employment without consent in any other club, and further provided that it could terminate the contract on ten days' notice to the player, this was further held that the National Agreement and the rules of the National Commission did not come within the Sherman Anti-Trust Law even though it constituted a monopoly of Base Ball as a business in the United States, but that it did contravene the common law, invading the right to labor and contract as a property right, and a court of equity would not enforce the claim of a club to exclusive right to the services of a player with whom it had contracted under his contract reservation in accordance with such rules and regulations.

On June 30, 1914, the circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit, in the case of Weeghman v. Killefer, 131 C.C.A. 558, 215 Fed. 289, L.R.A 1915A, 820, again passed on the reserve clause.

Killefer contracted in April, 1913, with the Philadelphia National League club for his services for that year, the contract containing a reservation of his services for 1914. The contract provided that 25 per cent of his salary was a consideration for his reservation, the contract being subject to termination by the Philadelphia club on ten days' written notice.

After the close of the 1913 season, Philadelphia notified Killefer it desired his services for the next year, and would pay him an increased salary. However, on the 8th day of January, 1914, he entered into a contract for his services with the Chicago Federal League club for the next three seasons, they having knowledge of his previous contract and its provisions. On January 20, 1914, he executed another contract with the Philadelphia club for the same three seasons, whereupon the Chicago club sought to restrain him from playing with the Philadelphia club. It was decided that, while the reserve clause could not be enforced for want of mutuality, uncertainty and indefiniteness with respect to salary and terms and conditions, that it was merely a contract to enter into a contract if the parties could agree, and while it lacks mutuality by reason of the right to determine it upon ten days' notice, yet, the Chicago club did not come into court with clean hands, as it did not give the Philadelphia club an opportunity to ascertain whether it could contract with the player.

In the Marsans case, 216 Fed. 269, Judge Sanborn held that the contract employing Marsans for specified periods at a fixed compensation on condition of the right of discharge on ten days' notice which was accepted in writing, made a valid and binding contract, and the negative covenant contained therein not to render such service to another was enforceable by injunction.

It would serve no useful purpose to review all the decisions on various phases of Base Ball contracts: those mentioned show the view taken of them by the courts. While there may be some question as to enforcement of the reserve clause incorporated in these contracts, yet this clause is the very life of the preservation of the game.

Thousands of dollars and years of care and attention are expended by a club in an endeavor to convert a recruit into a finished player. This would have to be abandoned if, after this expense, the services of the player could not be reserved by that club. This could not be remedied by executing a long-time contract even if the salary could be agreed on; for long-time contracts for obvious reasons usually work both to the detriment of the player as well as the owner. Neither is it possible within the scope of this paper to comment on the intricacies of the plan of drafting players, nor all of the many other rules and regulations governing the orderly and systematic method by which this great American pastime is regulated. If it is a fact that it is a pleasure and recreation to millions of American fans; if it is a fact that the honesty and integrity of the game has never been called into question; if it is a fact that millions of dollars are invested by club owners and that leagues are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the United States—this is not due to any accident. It must have come through a formal plan, for it has been said that accident never has construction, but destruction, for its purpose. The thousands of ball players earning from mediocre to princely salaries, and the hundreds of club owners with fortunes invested in the game, are held together in a systematic and orderly manner, by the wisdom of the National Agreement and the rules of the National Commission as they are and have been administered by Ban B. Johnson, John K. Tener and August Herrmann, in wisdom and in strength, in justice and in equity.

All hail the National Commission, to which is due a debt of gratitude by the Base Ball loving fans of this country which will be difficult to repay.

Just to Help

If there are some memories of the world series which might be more pleasant, there are also some which are very pleasant. One of them is the concerted action which was taken to devote ten per cent of "everything that came to everybody," to war purposes. Therefore, ten per cent of the share of the players competing, ten per cent of the share of all the officials, no matter in what capacity they were engaged; ten per cent of the share received by the players who finished fourth or better in the races of the major leagues, and ten per cent of the share of the leagues themselves, combined to make a substantial amount which would have been greater in girth and heavier in substance in years of normal conditions. This, in the form of a check for \$16,034.32, was sent by August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. It was accompanied by a letter reading as follows:

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Cincinnati, October 19, 1918.

Dear Sir: Subsequent to the time of your official sanction of the 1918 world series games, the National Commission, consisting of Messrs. B. B. Johnson and John A. Heydler, presidents of the American and National leagues, respectively, and the undersigned, August Herrmann, chairman, met in the city of Cincinnati for the purpose of making the preliminary as well as the detailed arrangements pertaining to that series.

Among other things, we recommended that all of the interested parties—that is to say, both the National and American leagues, the two contesting clubs, the players on both teams, the umpires, official scorer, and the Commission representatives, as well as the Commission itself—donate ten per cent of the revenue to be received by each of them to war charities. All of the interested parties immediately acquiesced in this recommendation.

There is attached hereto a tabulated statement showing the ten per cent withheld by the National Commission during the world series games of 1918 and the various sources from which it was withheld. It will be noticed that the total contribution to be made amounts to \$18,349.59, from which is to be deducted \$2,315.27, the amount already contributed by the players of the Boston American League club to war charities.

The Commission has decided to place the money in your hands for distribution in such manner as you may deem best. You will therefore find enclosed check amounting to \$16,034.32 for this purpose. This amount is not as large as it would have been under ordinary conditions existing in previous years, for the reason that the Commission decided, in view of the monetary demands on the American public for contributions for the conduct of worthy and patriotic causes and also for investment in War Bonds and Thrift Stamps, which will doubtless continue, and in order to enable patrons to attend games at reasonable prices, to materially reduce the prices of admission during the last series, which, to a great extent, brought about the decreased gross receipts.

The Commission also desires to express to you its sincere thanks for the consideration that you gave its request in your sanctioning of the world series games.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) AUG. HERRMANN,

Chairman National Commission.

*Players Boston American League club.....	\$2,315.27
Players Chicago National League club.....	1,543.51
Boston American League club.....	3,454.85
Chicago National League club.....	3,454.85
Players New York National League club.....	773.50
Players Cleveland American League club.....	773.50
Players Cincinnati National League club.....	464.10
Players Washington American League club.....	464.10
Players Pittsburgh National League club.....	309.50
Players New York American League club.....	309.50
Henry O'Day, umpire.....	50.00

George Hildebrand, umpire.....	50.00
C. B. Owens, umpire.....	50.00
W. J. Klem, umpire.....	50.00
August Herrmann, member National Commission.....	25.00
John A. Heydler, member National Commission.....	25.00
B. B. Johnson, member National Commission.....	25.00
John E. Bruce, secretary-treasurer National Commission.....	25.00
A. J. Flanner, assistant secretary National Commission.....	25.00
William Harridge, business representative National Commission..	25.00
L. H. Constans, business representative National Commission....	25.00
The National League.....	1,151.61
The American League.....	1,151.61
The National Commission.....	1,796.19
J. G. T. Spink, official scorer.....	12.50
Total	\$18,349.59

*Check for this amount was turned over to Mr. E. G. Barrow, manager of the Boston American League club, upon the request of the players of that club, as they were desirous of donating their ten per cent to local charities.

In acknowledging receipt of the check to August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, Secretary of War Baker sent the following very appreciative letter, more than interesting by the fact that he further controverts unmistakably the impression which malign influences had intended to convey, and unwarrantedly so, that the United States Government, through the War Department, was antagonistic to the national game or professional Base Ball.

[Copy.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington.

October 22, 1918.

My dear Mr. Herrmann:

I have received your letter of October 19th enclosing check for \$16,034.32, representing ten per cent of the revenue received by the two contesting clubs, the players of both teams, the umpire, official scorer, and all other interested parties as proceeds of the world series games of Base Ball for 1918, which sum is placed in my hands for distribution in such manner as I may decide as a contribution from the professional Base Ball interests to war charities. The aggregate sum would be \$18,349.59 but for the sum of \$2,315.27, the latter amount having already been contributed by the players of the Boston American League club to war charities and so deducted from the amount of the check sent me.

I have decided to present this money as a subscription to the war work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, the American Library Association and the War Camp Community Service, who are about to undertake a joint campaign to secure funds to maintain and continue the splendid work they are doing for the soldiers and sailors in the war. The distribution of the proceeds will be among these several societies in accordance with their proportionate parts of a joint budget approved by the War Department as being in a fair relation to the several activities carried on by them, all of which are of the highest value to our military forces on land and sea, and very directly contribute to the comfort and happiness of our soldiers and sailors both at home and abroad.

In acknowledging this gift I beg leave through you to assure the National Commission and the various persons and organizations which have contributed to it of my cordial appreciation of their generous action. The men of the army and the navy, most of them undoubtedly enthusiastically interested in Base Ball as our national sport, will be glad to know that this gift for their use and pleasure has come from men whose names they know well and whose activities they watch with constant interest.

I am taking the liberty of transmitting a copy of your letter and my reply to "The Stars and Stripes," which is published in Paris for distribution among our soldiers, and also to give publicity to both letters in this country in order that the gift from the National Commission may be known generally among those who are the beneficiaries of it.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Aug. Herrmann,

Chairman, The National Commission,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

John Arnold Heydler

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

The National League has a new president, whose term began in December, 1918. His name is John Arnold Heydler, and he combines the offices of president, secretary and treasurer, the latter two being held by him before the members of the National League circuit made him president for three years.

Mr. Heydler was born in Lafargeville, N. Y., a town that is situated near the Canadian border; in fact, within walking distance, one might say, from Clayton, of Thousand Island fame. From there in early boyhood he removed to Rochester with his parents, where he learned the printers' trade, thereby following the footsteps of many other Americans who have been printers' "devils."

The next step in his career was to accept a position in the Government printing office at Washington. Leaving that, he associated himself with Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype machine, and an invention which was to revolutionize typesetting for newspapers and for book print. He was fortunate enough to be in with Mergenthaler to the "finish," so to speak, and saw the machine become a success. Then he accepted a position as linotype operator on the *Washington Star*. While a printer he also assisted in reporting games—outdoor games—a practice which was by no means uncommon in cities larger than Washington. It was this which drew him into Base Ball, in which he was particularly interested, and that, too, is exactly what befalls ninety printers out of one hundred—they get interested in Base Ball.

While a resident of Washington and still engaged with the *Washington Star*, Mr. Heydler played Base Ball himself. He was president for some time of the Washington Light Infantry Athletic Association. He intimates that he considered strongly at one time the advisability of going into the Virginia League as a regular player. In the early twenties of his life he became ill and for some time was compelled to cease all athletic activity. While convalescing he watched ball games, one of the best recreations in the world for convalescents. He happened to be present one afternoon when the umpire did not appear and he was asked to umpire. He filled the position and must have succeeded, for he was invited to umpire again. Few are the men who have been thus fortunate. Among other games which he umpired were those for the University of Virginia.

While this was going on, Mr. Heydler was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of Nicholas E. Young, then president of the National League, and it was through Mr. Young that Mr. Heydler essayed to become a National League umpire. His first attempt at major league umpiring took place one afternoon in Washington when the regular umpire failed to make train connections. Mr. Young suggested that Mr. Heydler become the substitute and he accepted. The game was between Washington and Pittsburgh.

Subsequent to that, Mr. Heydler made the circuit of the National League as an umpire. The further that he traveled and the longer that he remained, the more determined his conviction that the position of National League umpire was not intended for a man without a steel-clad armor, mentally and physically.

While Mr. Heydler was still a resident of Washington, and Harry Clay Pulliam was president of the National League, the latter needed someone to make up his records for him for the season of 1902. That was the first year in which Mr. Pulliam was president of the National League. Mr. Heydler did make up the records and also retained his position on the newspaper for which he worked

in Washington. Having succeeded in this new undertaking, Mr. Heydler accepted the position of private secretary to Mr. Pulliam, which the latter offered to him. In 1907 Mr. Pulliam went a little better and asked the National League to make Mr. Heydler secretary of that organization. This was agreed upon and the new secretary assumed office for the first time as a regular official of the league.

In 1909 it will be recalled that Mr. Pulliam's health failed him and he was granted a vacation. In the meantime Mr. Heydler acted as president. Shortly after the return of Mr. Pulliam, in a moment of temporary aberration mentally, he took his life. Again Mr. Heydler became acting president until such time as the league could take action. The successor to Mr. Pulliam was Thomas Lynch. Mr. Heydler was not a candidate to succeed Mr. Pulliam, in spite of the fact that it has been variously asserted he was. After the term of Thomas Lynch was ended, former Governor John K. Tener became president of the National League. He resigned from office in 1918 and again Mr. Heydler became the acting president of the league. He was unanimously elected to the office which he now holds.

To those who have known John A. Heydler intimately has fallen the pleasure of knowing a real man. It is possible that all such have not invariably agreed with him. That is the real privilege of being a member of the citizenship of the world. If we all agreed, we never would progress. We should become heavy, dull pated, stolid mentally and non-progressive generally. Mr. Heydler acts from the convictions to which he tries to bring a free mind. His conclusions may not be in conformity with those of the party of the second part, but the party of the second part invariably carries away with him the assurance that the party of the first part is trying to be right. That is more than half way in any argument. He is a democratic man, a man who never hesitates at work, and one who is better satisfied to do something well without ornaments than to turn forth a great many ornaments with a foundation of gingerbread. The writer knew him when he was an umpire and has had the unalloyed pleasure of knowing him ever since. There was a time when one was in New York and the other in Washington, when there were not so many opportunities to meet, but the pleasure of the acquaintance never has ceased.

Whatever Mr. Heydler tries to do for Base Ball in his capacity as principal executive of the National League, he will try to do well; but no matter what he tries, he will not be thoroughly successful if he does not receive sincere co-operation. That has been proved too often. He is approachable and will discuss Base Ball to the last stroke of the clock and is perfectly willing not to discuss Base Ball politics, which have too often succeeded Base Ball as a sport. There would be no Base Ball politics if the critics of the game absolutely and unreservedly ceased to write about that which is supposed to be Base Ball politics. Such questions are usually dormant unless there is someone to stir the pudding. Mr. Heydler's amusements are golf, fishing, the ocean and music. Although not a musician, he enjoys music.

He has accepted his office in a quiet, matter-of-fact manner, and the affairs of the National League are going on as they did prior to the day that he was not president. The writer's belief is that they will thus continue to go on until the term of his office is at an end. He will do his part every minute to try to make Base Ball successful. He will do it because he is of the school of men who are in Base Ball with that deep-seated love of the sport that no human being on earth ever can know unless he has been through Base Ball from the "days of its infancy" to the present.



1, Vice-President Veeck, Chicago Cubs; 2, William Harridge, Secretary to Ban Johnson; 3, Manager Griffith, Washington; 4, President Rickey, St. Louis Cardinals; 5, Judge McQuade, Treasurer N. Y. Giants; 6, John B. Foster, Secretary N. Y. Giants, Editor of the Guide; 7, L. C. Ruch, Director of the Philadelphia Nationals; 8, President Frazee, Red Sox; 9, Manager Barrow, Red Sox; 10, President Stoneham, N. Y. Giants; 11, President Ebbets, Brooklyn; 12, Manager Mack, Athletics; 13, William Yawkee, Detroit; 14, President Navin, Detroit; 15, President Johnson, American League; 16, Business Manager Hapgood, Boston Braves; 17, President Baker, Philadelphia Nationals; 18, Business Manager Barnard, Cleveland; 19, Business Manager Quinn, St. Louis Browns; 20, President Heydler, National League; 21, Secretary Grabiner, White Sox; 22, President Herrmann, Cincinnati; 23, Vice-President Shibe, Athletics; 24, President Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh.

Major League Meetings

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETINGS.

At the annual meeting of the National League, held in New York City, December 10, 1918, John A. Heydler was elected president, secretary and treasurer for a term of three years. It was agreed to limit the membership of the Board of Directors to four. Messrs. Hempstead, New York; Baker, Philadelphia; Ebbets, Brooklyn, and Herrmann, Cincinnati, were elected for the year 1918-19. A resolution was agreed upon asking the American League for a joint meeting to discuss the player limit, the playing schedule and a possible reorganization of the National Commission.

Members of the National League held a meeting in New York City, January 15, 1919. A maximum salary limit was adopted at \$11,000 a month for each club. This did not take in the manager's salary.

Club representation at the meeting was as follows: Boston, Arthur S. Wise and Walter Hapgood; Brooklyn, Charles H. Ebbets; Chicago, William Veeck; Cincinnati, August Herrmann; Philadelphia, W. F. Baker; Pittsburgh, Barney Dreyfuss; St. Louis, Branch Rickey; New York, Charles Stoneham, Magistrate McQuade and John B. Foster.

Harry Hempstead, retiring president of the Giants, and N. Ashley Lloyd, retiring treasurer, were present when the meeting opened. They introduced their successors, whose credentials were presented. Mr. Hempstead, whose departure from the league councils was rightly regarded as a matter of genuine regret, delivered a valedictory, and William F. Baker answered it.

The playing schedule for this year was referred back to the Schedule Committee—Dreyfuss and Heydler—for approval. There was opposition to the shortened schedule from the New York and Chicago clubs.

The National League restored the rule against recalling waivers and proposed an agreement with the American League doing away with the recalling of interleague waivers.

Admission to games and war tax thereon remained unchanged. A thirty-day limit was put on the training period. No club was permitted to assemble its men before March 22, at least not at the club's expense. Breaking of this rule means a \$500 fine. A \$5,000 penalty was attached to violation of the salary limit requirement. A yearly joint meeting of the two major leagues was officially favored. Charles A. Stoneham was made a member of the Board of Directors to succeed Mr. Hempstead.

At the session of the National League, January 17, the league revoked the salary limit. "If I had been familiar with conditions I never would have voted for the reduction," said Branch Rickey of St. Louis. The action rescinding the reduction was unanimous. Magistrate McQuade of the Giants, who fought the reduction in the first place, said: "It's all right now and we all feel much better. We are satisfied with what was done to readjust the salary question, and if we are, it is a pretty safe inference that the players will be."

AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the American League was held in Chicago, December 12, 1918. The league passed a vote of confidence approving the long and arduous term service of August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission. It agreed to a 140-game schedule, begin-

ning about May 1 and terminating in October, at a seasonal period in consonance with 140 games. It was announced that the league favored a player limit of twenty-one men. Charles A. Comiskey was re-elected vice-president of the league, and the directors were named as follows: Charles A. Comiskey, representing Chicago; Harry Frazee, Boston; James Dunn, Cleveland, and Jacob Ruppert, New York. The league passed a resolution to meet with the National League in joint conference in New York, January 16. A rule was enacted that waivers may not be recalled if the player upon whom waiver is asked is claimed by a club of the American League.

Members of the American League met at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City. Agitation for a return to the old system under which only members of the two competing teams would share in the players' portion of the world series money, was started. All the club owners went on record as favoring the return to this plan in place of that in force for the last year, whereby all players in the first four teams of each league were sharers. It was expected that the measure would be incorporated in the new rules of the world series. The league adopted the season's playing schedule of 140 games.

MAJOR LEAGUE JOINT MEETING.

A joint meeting of the National and American Leagues was held at the Hotel Biltmore, in New York City, January 16, 1919. August Herrmann presided. The delegates to the meeting were:

National League—Boston, Arthur Wise and Walter Hapgood; Brooklyn, Charles H. Ebbets, Sr. and Jr.; New York, Charles Stoneham, Francis McQuade and John B. Foster; Philadelphia, William F. Baker; Pittsburgh, Barney Dreyfuss; Cincinnati, August Herrmann; Chicago, William Veeck; St. Louis, Branch Rickey.

American League—Boston, Harry Frazee and E. G. Barrow; New York, Colonels T. L. Huston and Jacob Ruppert; Philadelphia, C. Mack and T. Shibe; Washington, Clark Griffith, Benjamin Minor and H. S. Rapley; Cleveland, James Dunn and E. S. Barnard; Detroit, Frank Navin; Chicago, Harry Grabner; St. Louis, Philip Ball and Robert Quinn.

Progress was reported in the direction of closer business and playing agreements between the big league combinations. The 140-game schedule was adopted for both the National and American Leagues. A no-recall of waiver rule was adopted by the American League similar to that adopted by the Nationals, and the rule was also made binding as far as interleague waivers were concerned.

The National Commission was instructed to prepare a new system for distribution of world series money to the players of the competing clubs and submit its findings to the leagues at a later date for approval. The National League also adopted a twenty-one-player limit similar to that in vogue in the American.

There was no change in the salary limit situation so far as the American League was concerned. The junior league owners at their annual meeting in Chicago had refused to fix a player salary limit of any kind.

The principal topic before the joint meeting of the big leagues was the reorganization of the National Commission. The only progress made in this direction was a resolution to appoint committees of two from each league, which in their own good time are to recommend a candidate or candidates for the chairmanship, and present the same to the two presidents for their consideration.

President Heydler of the National League announced that he had appointed President Baker of the Philadelphia club and Vice-Presi-

dent Veeck of Chicago to aid in the selection of a new chairman, but no time limit was set. President Johnson later appointed Colonel Jacob Ruppert of the New York club and President Navin of the Detroit club. In the meantime the National Commission has to go on functioning and remains as it is. This means that August Herrmann continues as chairman. Mr. Herrmann said that he was ready to step down and out when his successor is found.

NATIONAL COMMISSION MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the National Commission, held in Cincinnati, January 6, 1919, the question of reorganization was deferred until after the joint conference between the major leagues in New York City, January 16. A. L. Tearney, president of the III. League and chairman of a committee appointed to request alterations of the draft and optional agreement provisions, appeared before the Commission. The Commission said the matter would be presented to the joint meeting of the leagues.

The Commission announced that it had received inquiries as to their status from several National Agreement ball players, who before the completion of the full term of their 1918 contracts were given their release and now contend that they are free agents. This action by the various National Agreement clubs was taken with the sanction of the National Commission, because of the strict enforcement by the Federal Government of its work or fight order.

All National Agreement players were notified that the priority of their respective 1918 clubs to retain them for this season, as reserved by the various clubs, would be respected in order that the organization of major and minor leagues and the equipment of their respective clubs might be retained and the resumption of the game be effected without impairment to the interests of clubs or players.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, which began at Peoria, Ill., November 12, 1918, committees were appointed as follows:

Revision of Constitution—T. J. Hickey, Chicago; J. H. Farrell, Auburn, N. Y., and Walter Morris, Fort Worth, Texas. Credentials—John C. Ryan, Peoria, Ill.; Nick P. Corish, Savannah, Ga., and Dan O'Neill, Hartford, Conn. Resolutions—George K. Belden, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. B. Bradley, Richmond, Va., and E. J. Hanlon, Sioux City, Iowa. Audit—D. A. Baugh, Birmingham, Ala.; G. E. Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo.

The Committee on Territorial Rights was constituted as follows: Jack Holland, Oklahoma City; Roger Bresnahan, Toledo; G. G. Muehlebach, Kansas City; Jack Ryan, Peoria, and Michael H. Sexton, Rock Island, chairman. The Committee on Rectification of Leagues and Salaries: G. K. Belden, Minneapolis; M. J. Finn, Chattanooga; Dan O'Neill, Hartford; Lee Blackman, Moline and J. H. Farrell, Auburn, N. Y.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the draft of players from minor leagues. President Thomas J. Hickey of the American Association strongly urged the minors to immediately withdraw from affiliation with the majors if the demand was refused. The next annual meeting will be held at Springfield, Mass.

The resolution demanding that the further drafting of players by the major leagues cease was prepared by President A. R. Tearney of the III. League and was presented by John Holland, owner of the St. Joe (Mo.) team of the Western League.

It was adopted after a lengthy discussion by the magnates present, and President Michael H. Sexton named A. R. Tearney, Chicago, chairman; Jack Holland, Oklahoma City, and Joseph B. Tinker, Columbus, Ohio, a committee of three to present the demands of the minors to the National Commission at its first sitting.

The association also adopted a resolution protesting against options from majors to minors and went on record as favoring the drafting of players among the minors and the advancing of the C and D men to the AA and A circuits before these young stars are sent to the majors.

The classification of new leagues to be organized after peace is declared will be determined by the aggregate population of cities comprising the circuits. Class AA leagues must have an aggregate population of 1,750,000; Class A, 1,000,000; Class B, 400,000 to 1,000,000; Class C, 200,000 to 400,000; Class D, under 200,000. In connection with the reclassification, John H. Farrell, secretary of the association, ruled that the territory formerly claimed by the III. League, Central League and Central Association was now open.

Members of the National Association assembled in New York, January 14, 1919. At the first gathering held on that date they voted against the drafting of players from the minor leagues and against optional agreements. The meeting was attended by representatives of the International League, American Association, Pacific Coast League, Texas League, III League and Eastern League. The Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Leagues disposed of a number of cases, the principal one being the awarding of Tulsa (Okla.) territory to the Western League, with a club assured from either Topeka or Hutchinson for Tulsa, while Portland and Seattle are said to be slated for the Pacific Coast League again after a few technicalities are cleaned up.

On January 16 the requests of the National Association were presented to the major leagues. The latter gave full permission to the minors to govern their own affairs. Under the tentative agreement which was entered into, the major and minor leagues are to respect the contractual, territorial and reservation rights of each other, with the proviso that no minor league club shall claim the right to reserve more than the maximum roster allowed to clubs in the major leagues—twenty-one. The draft, optional and reservation agreements of the National Agreement entered into in 1903 are things of the past, and the only way in which the major league clubs can obtain players from the minors will be by direct purchase.

August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, in announcing the abrogation of the existing pact, said: "The National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues requested changes which we could not and would not grant, and when they stated that they would be the happiest men in the world if they were permitted to go their way and attend to their own business in future, we thought best to permit them to do as they desired."

A new working agreement between the major leagues and the National Association of Minor Leagues it was announced would be drawn up as soon as possible, and, pending completion of this new arrangement, the National Agreement would remain in force.

The interests of the major leagues in the framing of this new working arrangement have been intrusted to the National Commission, and the minor league organization has appointed a committee of seven to represent it in the same manner. This committee was named, as follows:

John F. Powers, Los Angeles; A. T. Timme, Milwaukee; E. J. Hanlon, Sioux City; Walter Morris, Fort Worth, Tex.; Lieutenant David L. Fultz, New York; M. H. Sexton, Little Rock, Ark., and Secretary J. H. Farrell, Auburn, N. Y.

The minor leagues on January 17 decided to abolish the practice of receiving or releasing players under an optional agreement. In future a violation of this mandate will incur a penalty of \$1,000 in Class AA, \$750 in Class A, \$500 in Class B, \$300 in Class C, and \$100 in Class D leagues. New selected sale prices of players were adopted as follows: AA clubs must pay \$1,500 for Class A players; Class A, \$1,200 for Class B players; Class B, \$750 for Class C players; and Class C clubs, \$500 for Class D players.

In drafting players, Class AA clubs can take only one player from Class A clubs, but there is no restriction as to the number which league clubs of lower classification can draft. Higher classifications, however, have a right to purchase unlimitedly as in the past from clubs in lower classes. The drafting season was announced as from October 1 to 10, and no cancellations of draft will be allowed.

In regard to player limits it was agreed that Class AA clubs can carry twenty-one on reserve, but only sixteen during the playing season, effective on the opening day of the season. Clubs in all other classifications will be allowed to have twenty-one on their reserve list, but Class A clubs are to be limited to fifteen; Class B, fourteen, and Classes C and D, thirteen players during the season. Another new rule was adopted in reference to future classification, which will be governed by the last school census instead of the Federal census. Under this arrangement the Eastern League and Texas League will be in Class A instead of B.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE MEETINGS.

Members of the International League met at the Imperial Hotel in New York, December 9. The pennant for 1918 was awarded to the Toronto club. President Farrell's report was read and adopted. The clubs professed willingness to go forward with the season of 1919. Suggestion was made for a salary limit based on the receipts and disbursements of the season. John Dunn of the Baltimore club opposed the drafting of players of Class AA by the major leagues.

At the meeting of the International League, which was held in New York, January 6, 1919, David L. Fultz was elected president of the organization for one year. Mr. Fultz succeeded John H. Farrell, who resigned. Fultz is a graduate of Brown University, where he played foot ball and Base Ball, captaining his teams in his junior and senior years. He took up professional Base Ball at the end of his college career and played on the Baltimore National League team in 1899. He played the outfield with Milwaukee in 1900, the first year of the American League, and came to Philadelphia with Connie Mack in 1901. He was one of the stars of Mack's first championship Athletic club in 1902.

In 1903 Fultz cast his lot with the all-star Yankee team with which Clark Griffith invaded New York in that year. He later won fame as a foot ball official, and in 1912 originated the Players' Fraternity and was elected its first president. He continued at its head until it was dissolved. Rochester was not represented at the meeting. The league passed a resolution requesting that the draft be lifted from the International League.



Francis X. McQuade, Treasurer; Charles A. Stoneham, President; John J. McGraw, Vice-President and Manager.

NEW OWNERS OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB—THE GIANTS.

New York Herald, Photo.

New York Giants Sold

The New York National League Base Ball Club passed from the control of the Brush estate, January 14, 1919, to Charles A. Stoneham, John J. McGraw and Judge Francis X. McQuade, of New York.

Immediately after the announcement of the sale of the controlling interest, the new stockholders held an election and selected the following officials: Charles A. Stoneham, president; John J. McGraw, vice-president and manager; Judge Francis X. McQuade, treasurer; John B. Foster, secretary. The Board of Directors, including the first three named, will consist of Ross F. Robertson, John Whalen, Horace A. Stoneham and Leo J. Bondy, all of whom are residents of New York City.

H. N. Hempstead, the retiring president, issued the following statement: "This day I have, in conjunction with Mr. N. A. Lloyd, co-executor and trustee of the estate of John T. Brush, passed the stock to Messrs. Charles A. Stoneham, Francis X. McQuade and John J. McGraw, who will in future, I am sure, keep the Giants a thoroughly successful organization. I have many regrets, indeed, but I feel that it was for the better interest of the estate and those dependent upon it to accept the offer of Mr. Stoneham and his associates, and those associated with me feel the same way. I have nothing but thanks for the generous friendship of the 'fans,' who have been loyal to the team in its many ups and downs under my control. I want to thank also the newspaper men who have been most kind to me, and with a number of whom I have formed a close friendship.

"It is fitting to say in releasing the club that it continues in the hands of Mr. McGraw, who will be advanced to part ownership in the organization, and is one more step of advancement for him from the time, a number of years ago, when he first entered on his duties to the club. He is entitled to much credit and praise for his untiring efforts for the benefit of the club. I am still much interested in the club and its success with my associates and myself as a unit. I am the third largest stockholder in the organization."

Secretary Foster, in a statement, said: "The new owners take possession with a keen sense of responsibility to the public of this city and of the entire country. They realize that the New York ball club is something more than a mere private business enterprise; that, in its playing department, it belongs largely to its patrons, and their aim will therefore be to cater always primarily to their comfort and wishes."

During its thirty-seven years in the national game the New York club has been under the direction of six presidents and three times as many managers, although for ten years the founder of the club, John B. Day, was its chief executive, and for nine years Mutrie held the managerial reins.

Under Day and Mutrie the New York team won the pennant twice, in 1888 and 1889.

In 1904 they won the pennant, but refused to play the Boston Americans for the world's championship. The following year, after the National Commission had made the world series a real contest between the pennant winning teams of the National and American leagues, the Giants won the world's title by defeating the Athletics of Philadelphia four to one, each of the games won being shutouts.

In 1911, 1912 and 1913 the New York club won the National League pennant, but failed to gain another world's championship. The team finished well up in the first division every other year under McGraw's leadership until 1915, when it slumped into last place. In 1916, notwithstanding twenty-six consecutive victories, the club finished fourth. It again won the league pennant in 1917.

James H. O'Rourke

On January 8, 1919, James H. O'Rourke died at Bridgeport, Conn., after a brief illness. His death removes from Base Ball one of the really great players of the national game, and great in more ways than one. He not only was a player of force and ability, but an organizer, and a man who was thoroughly imbued with those higher qualities of Base Ball which are its basic features. The New York *Sun* in its issue of January 12, 1919, has recounted some of the incidents of Mr. O'Rourke's busy life. Scores of others could be added, but the *Sun's* article touches upon points which are distinctly worth recording, and the GUIDE takes pleasure in reprinting it.

"With the death of James H. O'Rourke there faded from mortal view a massive figure that had been sharply outlined against the Base Ball horizon almost from the inception of America's national pastime. With a record of more than half a century of active participation in the game, which included thirty-three years as a player in organized Base Ball and catching behind the bat at the age of 56, O'Rourke left behind him an established reputation for skill, reliability and integrity.

"As far back as 1866, O'Rourke, then a youngster, joined the Unions, an amateur team of Bridgeport. In 1867 he was with the Mansfields of Middletown, Conn., a club that in those days was second only to such great teams as the Atlantics of Brooklyn and the Mutuals of New York City.

"O'Rourke was born in East Bridgeport, Conn., in 1852, and his first engagement of note with with the professional club representing Boston during the early '70s. From 1873 until 1878 O'Rourke was a star with that organization, helping them to win the championship in three seasons. Orator Jim was again on a championship team when he joined the Providence club in 1879 and materially helped that team to win the pennant by his magnificent stick work.

"In 1880 O'Rourke returned to Boston, but remained on their line-up for only that season, leaving it to take the management of the Buffalo club of the National League. O'Rourke was manager and captain of the Buffalo team until 1885. During that time he was the means of getting the 'Big Four' together, a quartette of players and sluggers who were



JAMES H. O'ROURKE,
Champion Batter of the National
League, 1884.

(From a wood cut in Spalding Guide of 1885.)

famous in league Base Ball for many years afterward. Orator Jim took Big Dan Brouthers from a job of laying sewer pipe and put him in the game again after the famous Brouthers was discouraged and ready to quit after a rather disastrous tryout with the Troy team the season before. The famous Big Four with O'Rourke to aid them made the Buffalo club a powerful machine, but they failed to win a pennant.

"In the year 1885 the Big Four, which included Deacon White, Hardie Richardson, Jack Rowe and Brouthers, were sold to the Detroit club for \$7,500, while the New York Giants purchased O'Rourke and paid him \$6,200 a year, which made him the highest salaried player of the period. O'Rourke was worth every penny of the high salary, for he was a terrific hitter, a reliable catcher and a fair outfielder. During the nineteen seasons that Jim O'Rourke played in the National, in twelve of them he batted .300 or better and never dropped lower than .275.

"O'Rourke won the sobriquet of Orator because of his extensive vocabulary. Words of great length and thunderous sound simply flowed out of his mouth like running waters. James H. had studied law and was a man of education. His oratorical efforts, however, were confined to the ball field and used freely in all disputes with umpires and players and were of a most convincing nature.

"O'Rourke was one of the heaviest and most trustworthy hitters in the history of Base Ball, but he did not cover much ground in the outfield and was not a sprinter on the base lines. Here is his complete batting record for the nineteen seasons he played in the National League:

Years.	Games.	T.B.	Hits.	P.C.
19	1,829	7,645	2,397	.313

"O'Rourke played on the Bridgeport team of the Connecticut State League from 1896 until 1909. He was manager and catcher during that period. When he took up the task of piloting the team he was 44 years old, and during his twelve years of active service took part in 900 games. Doing duty behind the bat in most of the games, O'Rourke's average as catcher never fell below .963. As late as 1906 he played in ninety-three games and batted .244.

"In sixty-five of the games he played first base, having an average of .981. He also played twenty-four games behind the bat, handling the speedy and somewhat wild delivery of several young hurlers in splendid style. Out of the 148 chances he made only four errors, an average of .973 as catcher—marvelous work for a man who had passed the half century mark by four years.

"When Spalding, White, Barnes and McVey—the 'Big Four'—jumped Boston to Chicago in 1878, O'Rourke became the regular catcher of the Red Stockings. While a member of the Bostons Jim became acquainted with Patsy Sheppard, the English boxer, who died in 1914 in Boston, and Sheppard tried to make a fighter out of the ball tosser. Sheppard insisted that O'Rourke could hit as hard a punch as John L. Sullivan in those days and thought there would be a great honor and much money in boxing for him. But Jim couldn't see things that way and stuck to the national game.

"O'Rourke was with the Giants from 1885 to 1889, helping win the National League championships in 1888 and 1889. He was with the New York Players' League team in 1890, and the following season again played with the Giants. At the end of the 1892 season he left the Giants and the following year found him with the Washingtons, playing 129 championship contests with the latter club. It was with Washington that he ended his career as a big leaguer. He tried his hand at umpiring in the major league but quickly gave it up."

His last appearance as a player in New York was in 1904, when, after the Giants had won the pennant, he caught in one of the latter games of the year, merely to show the youngsters that there was one "old timer" who was not "all in."

Frank O'Loughlin Dead



FRANK O'LOUGHLIN

For many years one of the best known umpires of the major leagues has been Frank O'Loughlin, of the staff of President Ban Johnson of the American League. He was better known to all of the United States as "Silk." He died in Boston, where he was engaged in the service of the Government, from pneumonia. The date of his death was December 20. Thousands of Base Ball enthusiasts who had not seen him, perhaps, in games of the major league circuits, knew of him through his good work in the world series, for which he was frequently chosen to officiate by the president of his organization.

O'Loughlin was a man of lovable character and his genial nature endeared him to players and fans alike. One Sunday in New York several players met O'Loughlin wearing a silk hat while strolling down

Fifth Avenue. They christened him "Silk" O'Loughlin, and the name stuck to him ever since.

O'Loughlin had umpired for the American League since its organization and he had long been rated as one of the picturesque figures in the Base Ball world. His "ball tuh," his long drawn out "s-t-r-i-k-e" and snappy "fouled-er" are known the country over. These and a series of other exclamations accompanied by gestures to indicate a player as safe or out at base were peculiar to O'Loughlin.

He was born in Rochester, N. Y., forty-eight years ago. His entry into Base Ball came through the assistance of a relative, "Stump" Weidman, a former league pitcher. After umpiring about New York State he was assigned to the Atlantic League by Ed Barrow, now manager of the Boston Red Sox, who was then president of that league. Later O'Loughlin was with the Eastern League four years and in 1902 was appointed by Ban Johnson as an American League umpire.

Since the close of the Base Ball season last fall he had been in the service of the Department of Justice and was assigned to work in the Boston district. His widow survives him. The funeral services were held December 23, in Rochester, N. Y. Men in all walks of life paid a final tribute to the veteran American League umpire.

There were those who had spent their boyhood with Frank O'Loughlin in the old Fifteenth Ward, where "Silk" and "Stump" Weidman, who afterward married O'Loughlin's sister, were the ringleaders in all boyish games nearly two score years ago.

Young fellows and others entering middle age, whose more or less successful careers as ball players and umpires had their beginnings in suggestion and advice given by the deceased arbitrator, were also in the congregation. "Bill" Dinneen, who had so often worked with "Silk," and "Bill" Klem, a former resident of Rochester and a lifelong friend of O'Loughlin, represented the umpires of the major leagues at the funeral. Ban Johnson, president of the American League, sent a wreath in memory of the man who served seventeen seasons in the junior major league.

“Jake” Beckley Passes On

When “Jake” Beckley died one of the game’s most notable players passed away. His name graced box scores for 26 years, 20 of which were played in the major leagues. Of players of “big league” association the name of Beckley stands with those of Anson, Burkett, Hamilton, Bierbauer, Wagner and Lajoie for length of service in organized Base Ball, and Anson is the only one who served longer than Beckley.

A peculiar coincidence in the death of Beckley is the fact that only a few weeks stood between the passing of Oliver Tebeau and Beckley, and a similarity in their respective careers is noticeable. It was in 1886 that these players began their career in organized ball, Beckley with Leavenworth and Tebeau with Denver of the old Western League. Tebeau began at third and Beckley at second, and later both developed into star first basemen. Both made their debut in the National League about the same period and for many years were classed with the best in the big show.

In 1888 the Western League had a club in St. Louis, and from that organization Beckley was graduated into the National League, Pittsburgh getting Harry Staley and Beckley by purchase, and on June 20 the famous batsman began his historic career by banging two slashing hits off the delivery of Krock, pitching for the Chicago team. On June 8, 1907, against the pitching of McGinnity of the Giants, “Old Eagle Eye” made his last hit in the big show—the last blow of 2,935 base hits made during his 20 seasons’ operations against the expert pitchers of major leagues.

Here is the complete record in batting of Beckley. This truly remarkable work is the eighth wonder in Base Ball, and for length of service in organized Base Ball Beckley’s record is surpassed by only three other players in the history of the game. In fielding “Old Eagle Eye” always stood away up, as his lifetime average at first base of .985 would indicate.

Year.	Club and League.	A.B.	R.	H.	Av.
1886—	Leavenworth W.L.	395	65	104	.308
1887—	Leavenworth—Lincoln W.L.	557	130	236	.423
1888—	St. Louis W.L.	150	30	45	.300
1888—	Pittsburgh N.L.	283	35	97	.342
1889—	Pittsburgh N.L.	522	92	157	.306
1890—	Pittsburgh P.L.	517	109	168	.325
1891—	Pittsburgh N.L.	535	90	156	.291
1892—	Pittsburgh N.L.	603	102	151	.250
1893—	Pittsburgh N.L.	497	108	161	.324
1894—	Pittsburgh N.L.	532	122	184	.344
1895—	Pittsburgh N.L.	535	113	172	.324
1896—	Pittsburgh—New York N.L.	396	76	106	.263
1897—	New York N.L.	437	84	142	.325
1898—	Cincinnati N.L.	458	86	137	.299
1899—	Cincinnati N.L.	517	87	173	.333
1900—	Cincinnati N.L.	559	99	192	.343
1901—	Cincinnati N.L.	590	80	177	.300
1902—	Cincinnati N.L.	517	82	171	.331
1903—	Cincinnati N.L.	459	85	152	.327
1904—	St. Louis N.L.	551	72	179	.325
1905—	St. Louis N.L.	514	48	147	.286
1906—	St. Louis N.L.	320	29	79	.247
1907—	St. Louis N.L.	115	6	24	.208
1907—	Kansas City A.A.	378	65	138	.365
1908—	Kansas City A.A.	496	66	134	.270
1909—	Kansas City A.A.	428	41	120	.280
1910—	Topeka W.L.	233	19	60	.258
1911—	Hannibal C.L.	355	50	100	.282
Totals for 26 years.....		12,439	2,071	3,862	.318



CLARK C. GRIFFITH,

Manager Washington Base Ball Club of the American League. The "Ball and Bat Fund" created by Mr. Griffith has been of inestimable value as a means of recreation for thousands of service men both at home and abroad. More than \$100,000 was expended for athletic equipment, the greater portion being devoted to the purchase of Base Ball outfits.

There's a New Watch on the Rhine

Words and Music by John B. Foster.

Reproduced by permission of the New York *Sun*.

There's a new watch on the Rhine,
A lank, lean visaged man,
Well knit and straight
And brisk of gait
Each inch American.

CHORUS.

When his country called,
He shouldered his gun
And he sailed across the sea;
He's the Uncle Sam boy
Who put the Hun on the run,
And he carries the flag of the free.

There's a new flag on the Rhine,
Red, White and Blue with stars,
Without a smack
Of pirate black:
Just freedom's glorious bars.

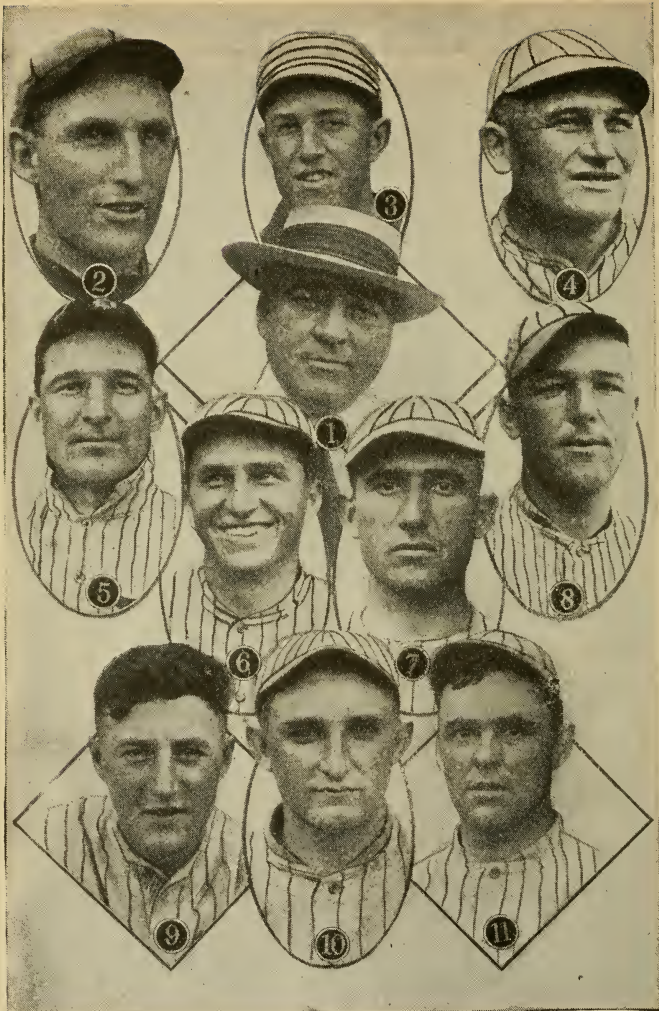
CHORUS.

There's a new song on the Rhine,
"My country, 'tis of thee,"
A chorus grand
Enthrills the land,
Our hymn of liberty.

CHORUS.

There's a new watch on the Rhine,
White souled American,
"Come be ye free"
Wide flings his plea,
To the brotherhood of man.

CHORUS.



1, Ed Barrow, Mgr.; 2, Samuel L. Agnew; 3, Leslie J. Bush; 4, George Coch-rane; 5, John A. Dubuc; 6, Harry B. Hooper; 7, Samuel P. Jones; 8, Walter Kinney; 9, Walter Mayer; 10, Carl W. Mays; 11, John McInnis (continued on opposite page).

BOSTON RED SOX



12, Richard J. McCabe; 13, Lawrence Miller; 14, William Pertica; 15, George H. Ruth; 16, Walter C. Schang; 17, Amos Strunk; 18, Everett Scott; 19, Harry H. Frazee, Pres.; 20, David W. Shean; 21, Fred Thomas; 22, Charles Wagner; 23, George Whiteman.

Conlon, Photos.

AMERICAN LEAGUE AND WORLD CHAMPIONS, 1918.

The World Series of 1918

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

The standard of Base Ball in the world series of 1918 between the Boston American League and Chicago National League clubs was excellent. In some essentials it was more than excellent, as it was a standard superior to that which had been accepted as excellent in the past. The batting was less powerful. The pitching was uniformly more effective. The fielding was well high perfect. There were but six errors recorded against the competing clubs in six games, and of these six only one was charged against Boston.

Attendance, enthusiasm and, last of all, receipts, were less at this world series than at some of its predecessors and more than at others. The enthusiasm, however, was not so much less by comparison as was unwarrantedly asserted. Sane and sober judgment, borne out by facts, give argument for the belief that Base Ball in general did far better under prevailing conditions than there had been any reason to expect. Approximately 57,000 fewer spectators saw the games of 1918 than the total number who were spectators in 1917. That is less than 10,000 to a game.

In view of the fact that the world series is decisive of Base Ball only as a series and not as the contest of a season, and that it is and always has been in general public attention more spectacular than any other incident of Base Ball, a shrinkage in attendance as indicated by the total of 1917 and that of 1918 cannot be considered conclusive of any particular hostility to Base Ball, or as manifesting any serious lack of interest when we remember that all the country was actively engaged in prosecuting a war for freedom, its young men enlisted by the thousands from California to Maine and across an ocean, where the thoughts of millions were following them for their safety and their success. If the attendance at the games of the 1918 world series had been less than thirty-three per cent of that of 1917, reasoning might lead to another conclusion.

It never has been generally known nor considered how much of the attendance at games of a world series has been composed of Base Ball enthusiasts who were not of the cities in which the games were played. The proportion of out-of-town visitors has been far greater than most have realized. One reason for this has been the universal autumn desire to take a vacation, especially, let us say, if it could be taken in a city like New York. When a world series has been played between New York and Boston, or Philadelphia, there has been, in the past, a great patronage following the contesting teams, because both Boston and Philadelphia were adjacent to New York City. All of these Eastern cities are the centers of populous suburbs whose residents are fond of Base Ball to the bottom of their American hearts, and the patronage from these has been overwhelming at times. This patronage, however, depended upon and was fed by the superior facilities for transportation upon the part of the railroads. Such facilities were quite out of the question in 1918. Indeed, such transportation was frankly discouraged by the Government, as it had been for the greater part of two years.

Curtailement of news became necessary because of the demand for the use of the telegraph, which always has done its part to disseminate the news of Base Ball. In almost all instances, however, where the news of the world series was displayed in public without cost to the spectator, there were throngs who followed the plays throughout. On the other hand, where an admission fee was charged, there was a lack of patronage, casually showing, as had

been proven in many other ventures, that the lack of spending money was not a myth.

So far as the disparity in receipts is involved there is little concern either one way or the other. The rates of admission in 1918 were less than they had been in some years. That was due to the sensible attitude of those in charge of the series, who based their reduced prices on the general financial condition of the public purse. Reduced admissions meant reduced receipts.

The world series as an institution had drifted away from its original import, which was to play it as a series of more than ordinary public attention, but not as one of speculative gain. It was to be a gift to the players and not a toll upon the sporting public. Yet it was the public itself which did more to change the original thought than anything done by the owners of clubs and players. The frequent severe criticism passed upon the inability to meet popular demand resulted in expansion to undertake to rise to the requests, yes, even more than requests, imperative commands to do this and that, and receipts rose in volume accordingly.

Compare the first world series under the Brush rules, played in 1905, with its attendance of less than 92,000 for five games, and the second world series in 1906, with its attendance of less than 100,000 for six games, with the attendance of over 128,000 in a year of the most disastrous war in the history of the world, a war in which we, as a nation, were vitally and primarily interested, and we are forced to grant, after all, that there was sentiment, enthusiasm and public interest in 1918, although in less proportion than there had been in 1917, or in 1912, when the world series was at flood tide. Possibly, too, it was a sounder, simpler and better enthusiasm for the game than the hysterics of some of the years that preceded.

It is not generally known that the best average per game for a world series was made in 1916, when the Brooklyn Nationals and Boston Americans were the contenders. The receipts per contest averaged over \$77,000. Most Base Ball enthusiasts would have asserted off-hand that some series in which the New York club had been engaged would have surpassed any other series of record, but the figures are corrective of general opinion. On the other hand, the New York club did engage in a world series in which the average per game was the least of any. That was the 1905 series of five contests, in which the daily average was \$13,688. There were not the stands in those days, nor the conveniences and the comforts which are part of Base Ball in these times. All expansions toward convenience and comfort have followed the request of the public for such recognition. The game of Base Ball is by and for the public, notwithstanding there are those who hold to the contrary, including representatives, one may say, not confined to any one class or occupation.



Ordinarily the editor of the GUIDE would not deem it essential to enter into any discussion of the accessories of world series, but there has been no little misrepresentation and some criticism of recent years, not sound nor always cleaving strictly to the line of justice, due no doubt to hasty arraignment without first of all a wiser accumulation of facts. Indeed, there appears to be some quarters from which facts are excluded as one would eliminate anything which is undesirable.

The world series of 1918 established one low mark for attendance. This was at its sixth game in Boston and was due to a combination of causes for which man and the weather are both to be held responsible. Not 16,000 spectators saw this contest. The number was fewer than had witnessed any other world series game



1, Harry B. Hooper; 2, Leslie J. Bush; 3, Fred Thomas; 4, David W. Shean;
5, George H. Ruth; 6, Samuel L. Agnew; 7, Amos Strunk. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF BOSTON RED SOX—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

since 1909, when extreme cold cut the attendance in one meeting between Pittsburgh and Detroit to about 10,500.

In 1918 the weather had something to do with the small attendance, but the conduct of the ball players of the competing teams had more to do with it. Before the playing of the sixth game the players went on a so-called "strike." Briefly, the "strike" was called because the players apprehended that they were to receive less for their individual share than they anticipated.

It was advanced by the players that they were not consulted as to the nature of the rules and regulations. That plea, for it could not be called an argument, fell flat, as the world series was not originated as a co-partnership affair in which the players were to be governors as well as governed, but as a reward for winning the championships of major leagues. For this latter achievement the players were to be permitted to take part in a series of ball games in which they were to participate in the gate receipts for the first four contests, their share fully determined as to proportion and to the result in an amount, from a financial standpoint, as the public felt they were worthy of recognition.

In this particular instance the major leagues of Base Ball had agreed upon a new method of dividing receipts for a world series. That this change had been made was due to the great sums which had been paid to players for their share in participating in world series games. It was contended that the premium had gone too high and that the players of other teams, including those of the first four in each league, were entitled to recognition because of the effort which they made in both major league races to earn the championship for themselves.

This contention finding favor, the major leagues declared that at certain fixed figures the share of the clubs competing in the world series would be so much per man. The remainder of the so-called players' share of the money would be divided between six other clubs finishing, respectively, second, third and fourth in each major league. It is not yet agreed unanimously that this is a sound and sportsmanlike theory: in other words, it is held that it is not based on that idea of sport in which winner and loser prevails. Whether it is sound or unsound theory, it was in effect in 1918, and the National Commission, under whose supervision the series takes place, prior to the playing of the games issued these regulations:

The division of the Players' Pool, to-wit, sixty per cent of all of the receipts of the first four games after the deduction of the allotment of ten per cent to the National Commission, shall be made in accordance with Amended Paragraph 2 of Section 17 of the Joint Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the World Series, as promulgated on January 7, 1918, provided the aggregate amount equals or exceeds \$152,894.48, on which basis the fixed amounts of \$2,000 for each member of the winning team and of \$1,400 for each member of the losing team were computed.

If for any reason the Players' Fund for 1918 shall be less than the \$152,894.48, the respective shares of the players participating shall be scaled in the proportion and to the extent of the decrease in the aggregate players' revenue in 1918 as compared with 1917.

For an hour prior to the playing of the fifth game, players and members of the National Commission debated the disputed points. In the end the players relinquished the stand which they had taken. It matters little what excuse they gave for their action. The whole affair was without warrant on their part. Yet, in the same breath that one may criticise what they did, it must be conceded that after the argument was ended they walked to the dia-

mond and played one of the best games of the series with all of the courage, honesty and grit by which the ball player has surrounded himself for years. And so, while deserving to be chided for their "strike," which was devoid of reason, they gained every reputation for admirable and honest play; so much so, that those who knew nothing of the argument between players and Commission were delighted with the game, and those who did know, while scolding in one breath, in the next had to show their commendation to the spirit of Base Ball which calls for fair dealing in play whatever the mental attitude may be in the relations between participants and managers.



As world series have resulted since the games began to be played, the American League champions have won nine and the National League champions five. However, while there is this wide variation in series won, there is not such a difference between the organizations in actual Base Ball. The total in games and runs is quite another matter. Of the 78 games played in the fourteen series to date, the American League has won 41 and the National League 35. Two ended in a tie. The American League in the same time has scored 253 runs and the National League 251 runs. The following table will show the record of games and runs beginning with 1905:

Year and Winning Club.	G. R.	Year and Losing Club.	G. R.
1905—New York Nationals....	4 15	1905—Philadelphia Americans.	1 3
1906—Chicago Americans.....	4 22	1906—Chicago Nationals.....	2 18
*1907—Chicago Nationals.....	4 19	*1907—Detroit Americans.....	0 6
1908—Chicago Nationals.....	4 24	1908—Detroit Americans.....	1 15
1909—Pittsburgh Nationals...	4 34	1909—Detroit Americans.....	3 28
1910—Philadelphia Americans.	4 35	1910—Chicago Nationals.....	1 15
1911—Philadelphia Americans.	4 27	1911—New York Nationals....	2 13
*1912—Boston Americans.....	4 25	*1912—New York Nationals....	3 31
1913—Philadelphia Americans.	4 23	1913—New York Nationals....	1 15
1914—Boston Nationals.....	4 16	1914—Philadelphia Americans.	0 6
1915—Boston Americans.....	4 12	1915—Philadelphia Nationals.	1 10
1916—Boston Americans.....	4 21	1916—Brooklyn Nationals.....	1 13
1917—Chicago Americans.....	4 21	1917—New York Nationals....	2 17
1918—Boston Americans.....	4 9	1918—Chicago Nationals.....	2 10

*Tie game.

SUMMARY.

	Series Won.	Series Lost.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Runs.
American League	9	5	41	35	253
National League	5	9	35	41	251

Total series, 14; total games, 76, including two tie games; total runs, 504.

In the matter of shutouts the world series of 1918 was similar to that of 1917. Ruth, pitcher for the Boston Americans, ran 29 consecutive innings without a run being scored against him, as opposed to the record formerly held by Mathewson in 1905 of 28 consecutive innings without allowing a run, against the Athletics in 1905 and 1911. Ruth's record began in 1916 with thirteen runless innings against Brooklyn, nine such innings in the first game of 1918 against Chicago, and seven innings without a run on September 9, also against Chicago. When Vaughn pitched a shutout against Boston on September 10, it was the first instance of Boston being held without a run in any world series. Of the 27 world series games that have been played since 1884—not world series under the Brush rules but post-season contests between major

league clubs—the team that won the first game won the series 21 times. The record of shutout games since 1904 is as follows:

1905—Mathewson....N. Y. 3, Phila. 0	1909—Mullin..Detroit 5, Pittsburgh 0
Bender.....Phila. 3, N. Y. 0	Adams..Pittsburgh 8, Detroit 0
Mathewson....N. Y. 9, Phila. 0	1913—Mathewson....N. Y. 3, Phila. 0
McGinnity....N. Y. 1, Phila. 0	1914—James.....Boston 1, Phila. 0
Mathewson....N. Y. 2, Phila. 0	1917—Benton.....N. Y. 2, Chicago 0
1906—Walsh....White Sox 3, Cubs 0	Schupp.....N. Y. 5, Chicago 0
Brown.....Cubs 1, White Sox 0	1918—Ruth.....Boston 1, Chicago 0
1907—Brown.....Chicago 2, Detroit 0	Vaughn....Chicago 3, Boston 0
1908—Brown.....Chicago 3, Detroit 0	
Overall....Chicago 2, Detroit 0	

Fred Merkle, who played first base for Chicago in the series of 1918, has participated in more world series and in more world series games than any player in the major leagues. He has been in three series with three different clubs. The clubs are New York, Brooklyn and Chicago. During his membership with these teams he played in 27 world series games. Barry, formerly of the Boston A. L. club, played in 25 world series games, and Eddie Collins of the Philadelphia A. L. and Chicago A. L. clubs, in 26 games.



The editor of the GUIDE has again compiled the summary of the possibilities of the batters in the world series games, a feature of the review in 1918 which proved of much information and value. The summary of runners advanced by batters is as follows:

RUNNERS ADVANCED.

FIRST GAME.

Boston—By McInnis .....3 bases.	Chicago—By Paskert .....2 bases.
Whiteman .....1 base.	Hollocher .....1 base.
Strunk .....1 base.	Mann .....1 base.
	Merkle .....1 base.
	Pick .....2 bases.

Runs batted in—By McInnis 1.

SECOND GAME.

Boston—By McInnis .....1 base.	Chicago—By Pick .....1 base.
Scott .....2 bases.	Killefer .....2 bases.
Hooper .....1 base.	Tyler .....2 bases.
Whiteman .....1 base.	Merkle .....2 bases.
	Deal .....1 base.

Runs batted in—By Killefer 1, Tyler 2, Whiteman 1.

THIRD GAME.

Boston—By Scott .....2 bases.	Chicago—By Killefer .....3 bases.
McInnis .....1 base.	Hollocher .....1 base.
Schang .....2 bases.	Paskert .....1 base.
Thomas .....1 base.	

Runs batted in—By Schang 1, Scott 1, Killefer 1.

FOURTH GAME.

Boston—By Ruth .....3 bases.	Chicago—By Deal .....1 base.
Hooper .....1 base.	Hollocher .....2 bases.
	Hendrix .....1 base.
	Mann .....1 base.

Runs batted in—By Ruth 2, Hooper 1, Hollocher 1, Mann 1.



1, William Killefer; 2, Rollie Zeider; 3, Paul Carter; 4, Charles Hollocher; 5, James Walker; 6, Turner Barber; 7, William Wortman. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF CHICAGO CUBS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

FIFTH GAME.

Boston—By Shean	1 base.	Chicago—By Mann	3 bases.
		Hollocher	2 bases.
		Paskert	2 bases.
		Pick	1 base.
		Merkle	1 base.

Runs batted in—By Paskert 2, Mann 1.

SIXTH GAME.

Boston—By Whiteman	2 bases.	Chicago—By Merkle	1 base.
Hooper	1 base.		
Strunk	1 base.		
McInnis	1 base.		
Thomas	1 base.		
Mays	1 base.		

Runs batted in—By Whiteman 2, Merkle 1.

Most noticeable of all in the foregoing summary is the scarcity of runs. Assuredly it was a world series of airtight qualities. Good pitching and good fielding always are productive of games of few runs. Someone may say that light batting produces few runs. Certainly it does; but light batting is produced by good pitching and good fielding. It is possible that the players taking part in the world series of 1918 were not such rugged and robust batters as some who had played in similar series that preceded. That being the case, combined with the well known fact that the pitchers in this last series surely were of high quality, would well account for the low scores.

The most runs batted home by any player was three. Whiteman of Boston was the player who did this. In 1917 both Kauff and Gandil batted in as many as five runs, showing how greater the total of runs as compared with the year that followed. Players who batted in two runs in 1918 were Killefer, Tyler, Ruth, Mann and Paskert. Players who batted in one run were McInnis in the first game, Schang and Scott in the third, Hooper and Hollocher in the fourth, and Merkle in the sixth game.

Only nineteen runs were scored by both teams in the six games that were played. That reverts back to the character of the first world series ever played under the new Brush rules. It certainly is far removed from the 35 runs which were scored by the New York N. L. and Chicago A. L. players in 1917. The latter was nearly double the figure that was reached in 1918. It is fairly certain that the weather had something to do with this, as there is no doubt that pitchers will work with more assurance and more freedom and liberty in early September than they will in early October. The latter part of September is always trying, partly because of the change in atmospheric conditions and partly for the reason that a longer race throws much more physical strain upon a pitcher.

The next table shows the failure on the part of various batters to advance runners when men were on the bases. Again is demonstrated very clearly the lesser number of players who reached the bases as compared with other world series. Three men, two of them with Chicago and one with Boston, failed the greatest number of times of all. These were Mann, Paskert and Strunk. On eight available opportunities they were unable to move the runner or to assist in helping a player score. Of course it must be taken into consideration that they played in all games of the series, while there were other players who did not do so.



Shean scoring; fourth inning, first game. Killefer, Vaughn and Umpire O'Day watching the play; Scott stepping out of batter's box while play is in progress.

Photo by Burke, Chicago

WORLD SERIES SCENE, CHICAGO, 1918.

FAILURES TO ADVANCE RUNNERS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	Total.
	Game.	Game.	Game.	Game.	Game.	Game.	
Strunk	2	1	1	2	2	..	8
Pick	2	1	..	..	1	1	5
Scott	3	1	..	..	1	1	6
Thomas	2	1	1	..	..	..	4
Mann	1	3	1	..	2	1	8
Paskert	1	2	2	1	2	..	8
Deal	1	2	1	..	1	..	5
Agnew .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Whiteman	1	1	..	..	2	2	6
O'Farrell	1	..	..	1	1	..	3
Merkle .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Killefer	1	..	..	2	1	..	4
Hollocher ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Barber .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Wortman .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hooper .....	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
Tyler .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Flack .....	..	1	..	3	..	..	4
Bush .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Shean .....	..	1	1	1	1	1	5
McInnis .....	..	1	..	1	2	..	4
Dubuc .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Schang .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Mays .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Vaughn .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Zeider .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

FIRST GAME—At Chicago, Thursday, September 5.

Both managers chose left-hand pitchers for the opening game in the West. Vaughn pitched for Chicago and Ruth for Boston. The contest quickly resolved itself into a pitchers' duel, with both pitchers masters of the batters who faced them. A lone run won the game. In the fourth inning, which has proved to be of so much import in world series contests in the past, Shean was given a base on balls, and this, followed by hits by Whiteman and McInnis, scored the Boston run.

The weather was bleak and threatening all the morning and it began to rain shortly after noon. The rain of September 4 had made one postponement necessary and it was thought that another hardly could be avoided, but the Commission decided to go on with the game. It was played eventually in sunshine, but with a temperature that was anything but suitable for Base Ball. The game in detail is as follows:

First Inning.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.

Chicago—No runs, 2 hits.

BOSTON—Hooper was cheered as he walked to the plate. Vaughn's first pitch was a strike. Hooper tapped the second offering down the first base line and was out, Merkle to Vaughn. Shean took two strikes and then dropped a Texas leaguer in right. Strunk forced Shean, Deal to Pick, the Chicago second baseman losing a chance for a double play by a momentary fumble. Strunk tried to reach second on a short passed ball and was thrown out, Killefer to Hollocher. CHICAGO—Flack struck out, the third strike being called when it shot over the outside corner, shoulder high. Hollocher grounded out, Shean to McInnis. Mann sent a duplicate grounder at Shean, but the ball hopped over the second baseman's head for a single. Paskert singled sharply to left and Mann went to third, Paskert taking second on the throw to the far corner. Merkle reached three balls and

two strikes and then walked, filling the bases. This brought up Pick, who flied to Whiteman.

Second Inning.

Boston—Whiteman opened with a single to center. It was a fast grounder between Hollocher and Pick. McInnis sacrificed. Chicago—No runs, no hits. Vaughn to Merkle, placing a nice bunt close to the line. Whiteman went to second. Scott took a ball and a strike, fouled into the stands for the second strike and then flied to Flack. Thomas' grounder bounded high in the air, but a fast play retired him, Merkle to Vaughn. CHICAGO—Ruth's control seemed not of the best. His first two pitches to Deal were high and wide. The next two were called strikes and Deal then grounded out, Ruth to McInnis. Killefer grounded out, Shean to McInnis. Vaughn fouled out to Agnew.

Third Inning.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit. Chicago—No runs, 1 hit. BOSTON—Agnew waited till the call was three balls and two strikes and then fouled out to Killefer. Ruth was cheered when he came up. He drove a hard liner to center. Paskert stumbled, but recovered quickly and captured the ball. Hooper caught a curve on the end of his bat and drove it safely to left. Hooper went out stealing, Killefer to Hollocher. CHICAGO—Flack singled to short center, the hit dropping between Shean and Strunk. Hollocher sacrificed, Thomas to McInnis, the first baseman making a good catch of a wide throw. Flack went to second on the play. Mann grounded out, Shean to McInnis, Flack taking third. Paskert grounded out, Scott to McInnis.

Fourth Inning.

Boston—1 run, 2 hits. Chicago—No runs, no hits. BOSTON—Vaughn lost control and passed Shean. Strunk bunted a pop fly to Vaughn. Whiteman made his second hit, a looping drive which just cleared Hollocher's mitt. Shean went to second. Shean scored on McInnis' hard single to left, Whiteman moving to second. Scott bunted a pop fly, which Deal caught on the run. Whiteman barely scrambled back to second in safety. Thomas struck out, swinging heavily at the third strike. CHICAGO—Merkle drove a high fly to Hooper. Pick struck out, offering weakly at the third strike, which was low and wide. Deal put up a high fly which Hooper had no trouble in capturing.

Fifth Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits. Chicago—No runs, no hits. BOSTON—Agnew out, Deal to Merkle. Ruth was again cheered when he came to bat. Vaughn worked carefully and struck out the big Boston pitcher. The feat drew the first hot cheering from the shivering crowd. Hooper grounded out, Vaughn to Merkle. CHICAGO—Killefer's high fly dropped into Whiteman's hands. Vaughn fouled twice, then swung at a curve and missed for the third strike. Flack was hit on the head, but showed no ill effects as he went to first. Hollocher flied to Strunk.

Sixth Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits. Chicago—No runs, 2 hits. BOSTON—Shean with three balls and two strikes let the third strike go by. Strunk drove a sharp grounder at Vaughn, who threw him out to Merkle. Flack captured Whiteman's foul after a short run. CHICAGO—The crowd began to root for a Chicago run as Mann came to the plate. The left fielder responded with an easy fly to Hooper. Paskert hit safely to center and the rooting started again. Merkle drove a hit through the box and over second base, Paskert advancing to the middle station. Pick, with orders to sacrifice, popped a foul fly on his first attempt. He then grounded out to McInnis, unassisted, both runners moving up. Deal flied to Whiteman.

Seventh Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.
Chicago—No runs, no hits.

BOSTON—McInnis flied to Paskert in short center. Hollocher made a fine stop of Scott's sharp grounder and threw him out at first. Thomas struck out on three pitched balls. CHICAGO—The band halted the proceedings by playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Killefer flied to Strunk. Vaughn hit far to Scott's right, but the Boston shortstop slipped over and made a one-hand pick-up, throwing his man out at first. Flack grounded, Scott to McInnis.

Eighth Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.
Chicago—No runs, no hits.

BOSTON—Agnew went out, Deal to Merkle. For the third time the crowd cheered Ruth. He struck out on three balls, fouling the first and swinging heavily at two sharp-breaking curves that followed. Hooper out, Pick to Merkle. CHICAGO—Hollocher grounded down the first base line and was out to McInnis, unassisted. Mann flied to Whiteman. Paskert let the third strike go by and was called out.

Ninth Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.
Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.

BOSTON—Shean walked. Strunk sacrificed, Vaughn to Merkle. Whiteman struck out, the third strike being a foul tip. McInnis was purposely passed. Scott grounded out, Vaughn to Merkle. CHICAGO—Merkle flied to Whiteman. O'Farrell batted for Pick. He waited carefully until the count was three and two, and then popped to Thomas. Deal beat out a hit down the third base line. McCabe ran for Deal. On the hit and run, Killefer flied to Hooper. The score:

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	Flack, rf.....	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Shean, 2b.....	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	Hollocher, ss.....	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Strunk, cf.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	Mann, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Whiteman, lf.....	4	0	2	2	5	0	0	Paskert, cf.....	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
McInnis, 1b.....	2	0	1	1	10	0	0	Merkle, 1b.....	3	0	1	1	9	2	0
Scott, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	Pick, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Thomas, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	Deal, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Agnew, c.....	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	Killefer, c.....	4	0	0	0	7	2	0
Ruth, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	Vaughn, p.....	3	0	0	0	3	5	0
								*O'Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
								†McCabe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	1	5	5	27	8	0	Totals	32	0	6	6	27	14	0

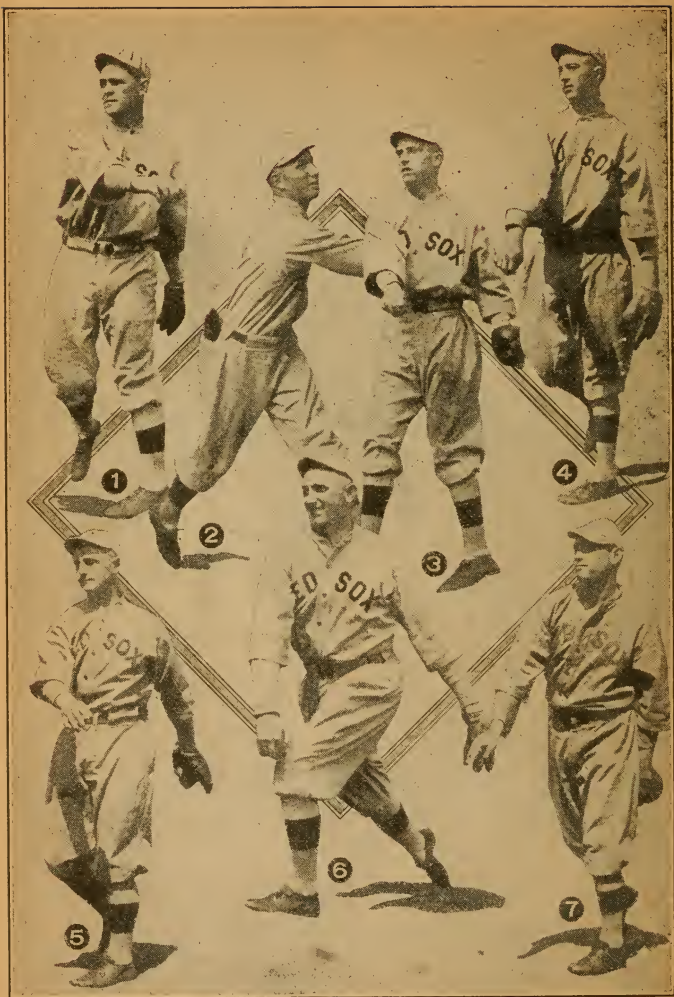
*Batted for Pick in ninth. †Ran for Deal in ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Bases on balls—Off Ruth 1 (Merkle); off Vaughn 3 (Shean 2, McInnis). Left on bases—Chicago 8, Boston 6. Struck out—By Ruth 4 (Flack, Pick, Paskert, Vaughn); by Vaughn 6 (Thomas 2, Ruth 2, Shean, Whiteman). Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, Flack. Umpires—W. J. Klem at second, C. B. Owens at third, Henry O'Day at plate, George Hildebrand at first. Time—1h. 50m.

SECOND GAME—At Chicago, Friday, September 6.

For the second time in the series Manager Mitchell elected to start a left-hand pitcher against Boston, and this time with far better success than he found in the first game. Tyler pitched and won, while Bush, a right-hand pitcher, who had been in a world series as a member of the Philadelphia A. L. club, pitched for Boston and lost. In this contest the Chicagos were the first to score. True, they scored in but one inning—the second—but they made three runs. The Bostons scored their solitary run, equivalent in amount to that in the first game, in the ninth inning of the



1, John McInnis; 2, Samuel P. Jones; 3, Richard McCabe; 4, Everett Scott; 5, Frank Truesdale; 6, Carl W. Mays; 7, William Pertica. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF BOSTON RED SOX—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

second game, but this time it was not formidable enough to win for them. Tyler was very conspicuous, as it was his good batting, as well as his excellent pitching, which helped to win for Chicago. The weather was brighter and more comfortable and the crowd was larger. The game in detail is as follows:

First Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.
Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.

BOSTON—Tyler pitched three balls to Hooper before he found the plate for a strike. The next pitch was low and the batter walked. Tyler steadied and pitched the first two balls for strikes to Shean. When Hooper started to steal, Shean struck out on a ball over his head, and in an effort to block Killefer stepped across the plate and bumped him, causing the catcher to throw badly. Umpire Hildebrand ruled interference and called Hooper out. Strunk swung on the first ball but pop-flied to Hollocher near the foul line. CHICAGO—Flack opened with a line single to left. Hollocher forced Flack, Bush to Scott, the batsman taking first on the fielder's choice. Strunk dropped Mann's fly to short center and then forced Hollocher by throwing the ball to Shean at second. Mann reached first on the play. Paskert flied to Whiteman.

Second Inning.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.
Chicago—3 runs, 4 hits.

BOSTON—Tyler again had trouble and walked Whiteman on four pitched balls. McInnis dropped a bunt between Killefer and Tyler, and, when the fielders collided, pitched the first ball for a hit, Whiteman going to second. Scott sacrificed, Killefer to Pick, the latter covering first. Thomas hit to Pick and Whiteman was out at the plate. Pick to Killefer. McInnis went to third and Thomas to first on the play. Agnew put up a tall foul, which Flack caught on the line. CHICAGO—Merkle walked. Pick tapped a swinging bunt down the third base line, and when Thomas missed the ball the official scorers called it a hit. Merkle went to second. Deal popped to Shean. Killefer hit to right for two bases, Merkle scoring. Pick stopping at third. This was the first extra base hit of the series. Tyler singled over second, scoring Pick and Killefer. He tried to reach second on the throw to the plate, but was out, Strunk to Agnew to Scott. Flack hit to McInnis and beat the first baseman to the bag. McInnis made no attempt to throw to Bush, who was running to cover first. Flack had second stolen, Agnew's throw being high, but was out when he overslid the base, Shean getting the out.

Third Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.
Chicago—No runs, no hits.

BOSTON—Bush received a base on balls. Hooper forced him. Tyler to Hollocher, the shortstop making a fine stop of a wild throw. Shean forced Hooper, Hollocher to Pick, and reached first when the second baseman's throw filtered through Merkle in an attempt for a double play. Strunk fouled to Killefer. CHICAGO—Hollocher grounded out, Shean to McInnis. Mann bunted hard to McInnis and was out at first. Paskert popped to Shean.

Fourth Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.
Chicago—No runs, no hits.

BOSTON—Whiteman flied to Pick. McInnis was out, Hollocher to Merkle. Pick made a one-hand running stop of Scott's grounder and threw him out at first. The play cut off what looked like a sure hit. CHICAGO—Whiteman dropped Merkle's fly close to the line and the batsman reached second on the error. Pick bunted to Bush, whose quick throw to Thomas got Merkle at third. On the hit and run Deal flied out to Hooper, but Pick managed to beat the throw back to first. Pick was out stealing, Agnew to Scott.

Fifth Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.
Chicago—No runs, no hits.
Hooper's fly. CHICAGO—Thomas threw out Killefer at first. Tyler fouled to Agnew near third base. Flack out. Bush to McInnis.

Sixth Inning.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.
Chicago—No runs, 2 hits.
Hollocher to Pick to Merkle. CHICAGO—Hollocher tripled down the first base line, the ball rolling to the far corner of the field. The Boston infield came in on the grass and put Mann out, Scott to McInnis, compelling Hollocher to hold third. Hollocher tried to score on Paskert's grounder to short, but was out, Scott to Agnew, Paskert reaching first. On the hit and run, Merkle singled to center, sending Paskert to third. With Pick up, Merkle started a steal. Agnew's throw to Scott turned him back and he was out when the shortstop threw to McInnis at first.

Seventh Inning.

Boston—McInnis hit to Hollocher in deep short and Merkle grabbed a wide throw and tagged McInnis on the line. Scott flied to Paskert. Thomas flied to Flack. CHICAGO—The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Pick walked. Deal sacrificed to McInnis, unassisted, Pick taking second. Killefer walked. Tyler flied to Whiteman. Flack flied to Strunk.

Eighth Inning.

Boston—Schang batted for Agnew. He singled through short. Bush flied to Paskert. Hooper singled to right, and Flack's great throw to Deal cut down Schang at third. Shean out, Merkle to Tyler. CHICAGO—Schang went in to catch for Boston. Shean caught Hollocher's fly back of first. Mann flied to Whiteman. Paskert fouled to Schang.

Ninth Inning

Boston—Strunk hit to right for three bases. Whiteman duplicated the hit, Strunk scoring. McInnis out, Tyler to Merkle, Whiteman being held at third. Scott walked. Dubuc batted for Thomas. Dubuc struck out. Schang flied to Hollocher. The score:

Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Flack, rf.....	4	0	2	2	4	1	0	Hooper, rf.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hollocher, ss.....	4	0	1	3	4	4	0	Shean, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	5	2	0
Mann, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Strunk, cf.....	4	1	1	3	1	2	0
Paskert, cf.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	Whiteman, lf.....	3	0	1	3	3	0	1
Merkle, 1b.....	2	1	1	1	6	1	0	McInnis, 1b.....	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Pick, 2b.....	2	1	1	1	5	4	0	Scott, ss.....	2	0	0	0	3	2	0
Deal, 3b.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	Thomas, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Killefer, c.....	2	1	1	2	4	2	0	Agnew, c.....	2	0	0	0	2	4	0
Tyler, p.....	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	Schang, c.....	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bush, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	27	3	7	10	27	15	1	*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Batted for Thomas in ninth.

Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hit—Killefer. Three-base hits—Hollocher, Strunk, Whiteman. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Deal. Bases on balls—Off Bush 3 (Merkle, Pick, Killefer); off Tyler 4 (Hooper, Whiteman, Scott, Bush). Left on bases—Chicago 7, Boston 4. Double plays—Killefer and Pick; Hollocher, Pick and Merkle. Struck out—By Tyler 2 (Shean, Dubuc). Umpires—George Hildebrand at plate, W. J. Klem at first, C. B. Owens at second, Henry O'Day at third. Time—1h. 53m.

THIRD GAME—At Chicago, Saturday, September 7.

By cutting off the tying run at the plate in the ninth inning, Boston defeated Chicago for the second time in the world series. Pick was the runner. The chance that he took was desperate. He started the inning with a base hit. Barber was sent to bat as a pinch hitter in place of Deal. Pick stole second, and as the next pitched ball got away from Schang, the Boston catcher, Pick tried to reach third. Schang made a hurried throw, which eluded Thomas at third base, and Pick started for home. Thomas located the ball, picked it up alertly and threw on a line to the catcher, retiring Pick at the plate.

Boston did not bat Vaughn hard, but the American League team was successful enough to make two runs, which was one more than Chicago could make. Good fielding by Whiteman shut off a home run for Paskert.

The crowd was the largest of the three in Chicago, although the weather was not of the best, and during the progress of the game rain fell for a time. Fortunately it did not descend hard enough to make it imperative to discontinue the contest. The details of the game follow:

First Inning.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Shean flied to Mann. Strunk lined to Hollocher and Hooper was doubled off first, Hollocher to Merkle. CHICAGO—Mays could not get his underhand floaters over the plate and Flack walked. Hollocher sacrificed, Schang to McInnis, Flack taking second. Mann flied to Hooper. Paskert struck out.

Second Inning.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

under shelter. McInnis bunted a foul for the third strike and was out. Whiteman stole as Schang struck out. Hollocher fumbled Scott's grounder, Whiteman taking third and the batter reaching first. Thomas flied to Flack. CHICAGO—With the count three and two, Merkle lined sharply to Hooper. Pick flied to Shean. Deal went out, Thomas to McInnis.

Third Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

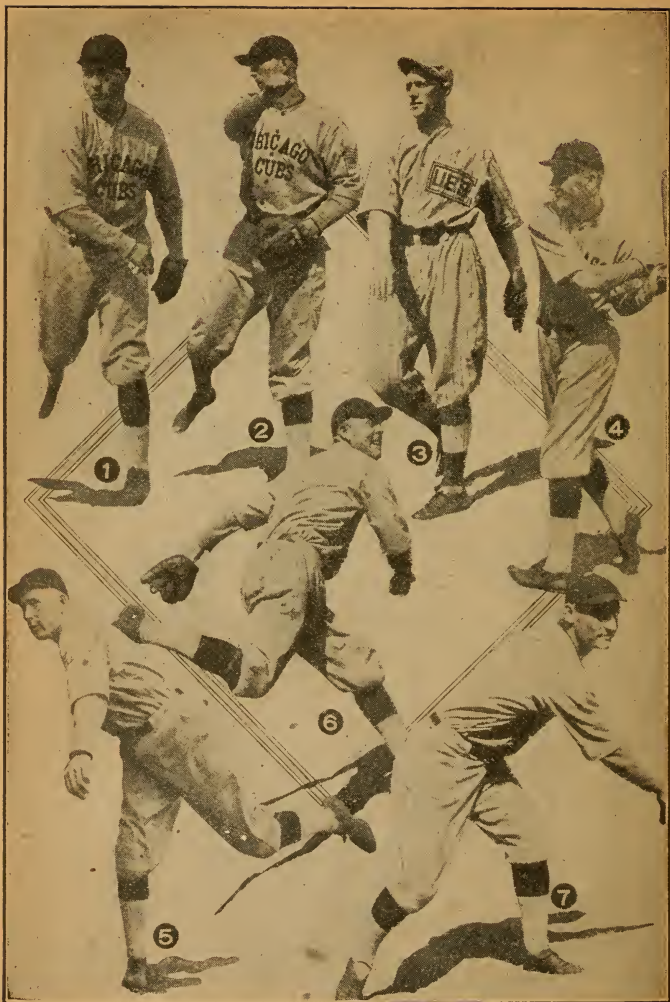
threw him out at first. CHICAGO—Killefer out, Shean to McInnis. Vaughn was given a fine reception when he came to bat. He grounded out, Shean to McInnis. Flack out to McInnis, unassisted.

Fourth Inning.

Boston—2 runs, 4 hits.

Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.

gled over second, Whiteman scoring and McInnis going to third. Scott tapped a grounder in front of the plate, and when Vaughn fumbled it momentarily, McInnis scored and Scott reached first, Schang taking second. Scott was given a hit. Thomas singled to right and Schang was thrown out trying to score, Flack to Killefer. Scott and Thomas moved up on the throw. Mays lined to Paskert. CHICAGO—Hollocher dropped a fly in Hooper's mitt. Mann drove a hit over first and reached second. Whiteman made a great catch of Paskert's drive to the left field barrier. Scott robbed Merkle of a hit and threw him out to McInnis.



1, Victor Aldridge; 2, Fred Merkle; 3, Charles Pick; 4, Charles Deal; 5, Max Flack; 6, Claude Hendrix; 7, Leslie Mann.
Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF CHICAGO CUBS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Fifth Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

Chicago—1 run, 2 hits.

Boston—Hooper walked. On the hit and run, Shean lined to Vaughn, who easily doubled Hooper at first. Strunk struck out for the second time. CHICAGO—Pick's grounder rolled past Scott for a two-base hit. Deal flied to Whiteman. Killefer singled to left, scoring Pick. Vaughn struck out. Killefer out, stealing, Schang to Scott.

Sixth Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

Chicago—No runs, 2 hits.

Boston—Whiteman lined to Merkle. Deal caught McInnis' high fly. Schang struck out. CHICAGO—Schang retired Flack by a fine catch of a foul bunt. Hollocher out, Scott to McInnis. Mann singled to right. Paskert hit to center, Mann halting at second. Merkle struck out.

Seventh Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.

Boston—Flack caught Scott's foul. Thomas out. Merkle to Vaughn. Mays out, Vaughn to Merkle. CHICAGO—The crowd cheered while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Pick out, Scott to McInnis. Deal beat out a hit to Thomas. Killefer out, Mays to McInnis, Deal advancing to second. Vaughn flied to Whiteman.

Eighth Inning.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Boston—Hooper struck out. Shean fouled to Merkle. Strunk flied to Flack. CHICAGO—Flack flied to Strunk. Hollocher struck out. Scott robbed Mann of a hit and threw him out at first.

Ninth Inning.

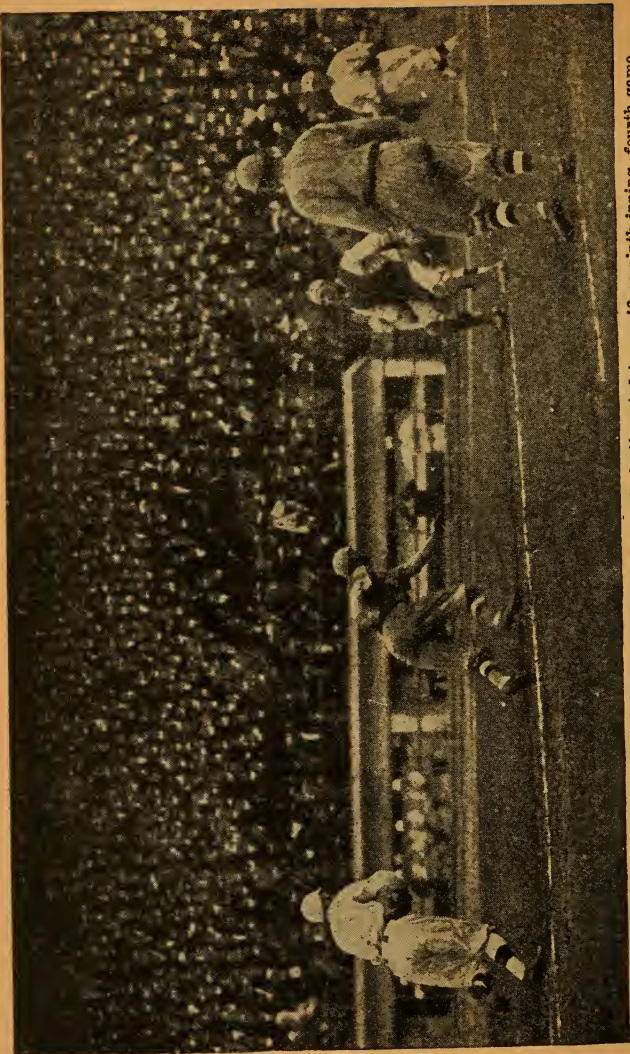
Boston—No runs, 1 hit.

Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.

Boston—Deal threw out Whiteman. McInnis out, Hollocher to Merkle. Schang dropped a single in right. Schang stole second when Hollocher dropped Killefer's throw. Scott struck out. CHICAGO—Paskert out, Scott to McInnis. Merkle out, Mays to McInnis. Pick beat out a grounder to Shean. Barber batted for Deal. Pick stole second. Pick went to third on a passed ball, but was out when he tried to score on Thomas' fumble of Schang's throw to get him at third. The play was Schang to Thomas to Schang. The score:

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	Flack, rf.....	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Shean, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	Hollocher, ss.....	3	0	0	0	1	3	1
Strunk, cf.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	Paskert, cf.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Whiteman, lf.....	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	Mann, lf.....	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
McInnis, 1b.....	4	1	1	1	12	0	0	Merkle, 1b.....	4	0	0	0	9	2	0
Schang, c.....	4	0	2	2	6	3	0	Pick, 2b.....	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Scott, ss.....	4	0	1	1	1	5	0	Deal, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Thomas, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	Killefer, c.....	3	0	1	1	8	0	0
Mays, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	Vaughn, p.....	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
								*Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	7	27	14	0	Totals	31	1	7	9	27	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Mann, Pick. Stolen bases—Whiteman, Schang, Pick. Sacrifice hit—Hollocher. First base on errors—Boston 1. Bases on balls—Off Mays 1 (Flack); off Vaughn 1 (Hooper). Left on bases—Boston 5. Chicago 5. Double plays—Hollocher and Merkle; Vaughn and Merkle. Struck out—By Mays 4 (Paskert, Vaughn, Merkle, Hollocher); by Vaughn 7 (McInnis, Schang 2, Strunk 2, Hooper, Scott). Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn. Whiteman. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—W. J. Klem at plate, C. B. Owens at first, Henry O'Day at second, George Hildebrand at third. Time—1h, 57m.



Merkle trapped between third base and home after Wortman had attempted to sacrifice; ninth inning, fourth game.
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WORLD SERIES SCENE, BOSTON, 1918.

FOURTH GAME—At Boston, Monday, September 9.

It seemed to be the rule in this world series that pitchers should shine at bat as well as in their own art of delivering the ball to the batter. The fourth game of the show was won by Ruth, the Boston pitcher, because of his three-base hit. Tyler, in Chicago, had proved that he could win by batting, and Ruth was not to be outdone by a rival pitcher. The game was taken over by Boston by the score of 3 to 2, and Ruth's long hit over Flack's head scored two of the runs for his team.

Tyler was the opposing pitcher, and many of the critics believed that when three balls and two strikes had been credited against Ruth, it would have been better policy for Tyler to have given him a base on balls. He tempted fate by putting the ball over the plate and Ruth put it over Flack's head. Some thought Flack played in too far with a batter of Ruth's power taking his turn. The winning run was scored by Boston in the eighth inning. Douglas had been sent in to pitch for the Chicago club because Tyler had been relieved by Hendrix. Schang, the first batter, rapped the ball safely and went to second on a passed ball. Hooper hit in front of the plate and Douglas threw the ball far beyond Merkle while Schang scored the run. Twice Flack was caught off bases.

The weather was cold, but the crowd was better than had been anticipated. Governor McCall was present and a number of soldiers, invalided home from France, enjoyed the game hugely. The plays in detail are as follows:

First Inning.

Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.

doubled to left. Strunk

CHICAGO—Flack singled to right. Hollocher lined to Scott. Agnew picked Flack off first base. Mann flied to McInnis.

BOSTON—Hooper flied to Flack. Shean struck out. Whiteman flied to Flack.

Second Inning.

Chicago—No runs, 2 hits.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

Killefer forced Pick. Scott to Thomas. BOSTON—McInnis sent a high fly to Hollocher. Pick made a pretty one-hand stop of Ruth's grounder and threw him out. Deal threw out Scott.

Third Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

off second, Scott taking the throw. BOSTON—Thomas popped to Hollocher. Mann took Agnew's long fly. Hooper out, Merkle to Tyler.

CHICAGO—Tyler was given a base on balls. Flack forced Tyler, Scott to Shean. Hollocher was out to McInnis, unassisted. Flack going to second. Ruth picked Flack

Fourth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Boston—2 runs, 1 hit.

Strunk flied to Paskert. Shean stole second. Whiteman walked. McInnis forced Shean at third, Tyler to Deal. Whiteman and McInnis scored on Ruth's three-base hit to right center. Scott flied to Paskert.

CHICAGO—Thomas threw out Mann. Scott took Paskert's grounder on the run back of second and threw him out. Merkle flied to Whiteman. BOSTON—Shean walked.

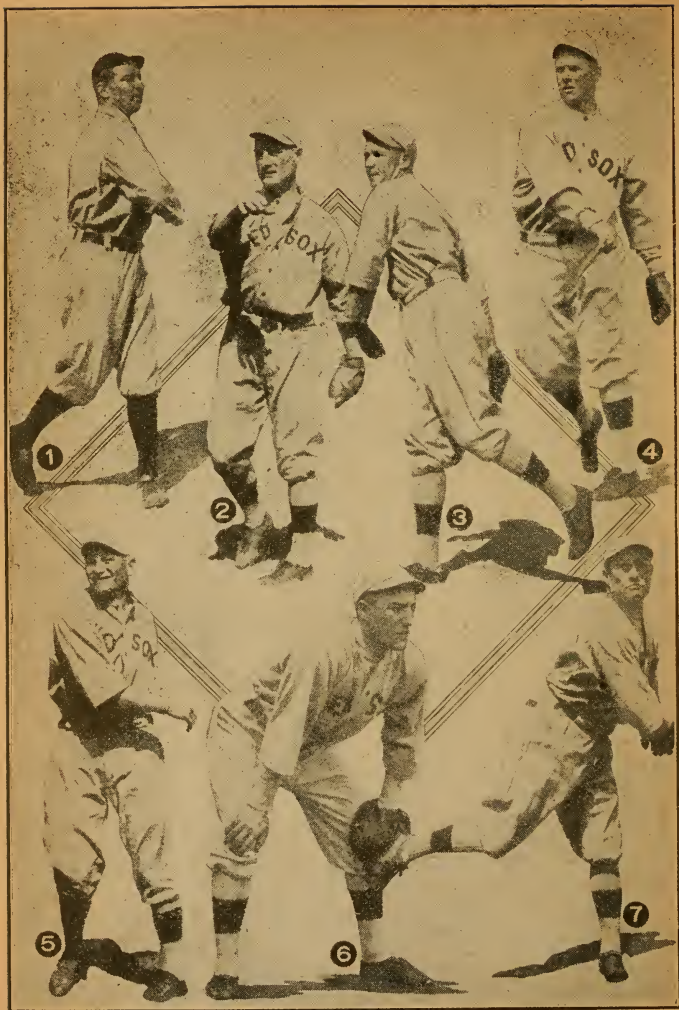
Fifth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

tossed out Thomas. Deal made a nice play on Agnew's grounder and got his man at first. Hooper flied to Flack.

CHICAGO—Pick tapped a hit over Ruth's head. Hooper came in and took Deal's fly. Killefer hit into a double play, Ruth to Scott to McInnis. BOSTON—Tyler



1, John A. Dubuc; 2, John F. Coffey; 3, Walter Kinney; 4, Walter H. Schang;
5, George Cochrane; 6, Walter Mayer; 7, George Whiteman. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF BOSTON RED SOX—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

Sixth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

BOSTON—Deal played well on Shean's grounder and got him at first. Pick tossed out Strunk. Tyler threw out Whiteman.

Seventh Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.

BOSTON—Zeider went to third base and Wortman to second for the Cubs. McInnis singled to left. Ruth sacrificed, Zeider to Merkle. Tyler took Scott's grounder and threw to Zeider, who touched out McInnis on the base path. Wortman took Thomas' high fly.

Eighth Inning.

Chicago—2 runs, 2 hits.

Boston—1 run, 1 hit.

second Flack was out to McInnis, unassisted. McCabe was put in to run for Hendrix. Killefer scored on Hollocher's out, McCabe taking third. McCabe scored on Mann's single. Thomas threw out Paskert. BOSTON—Douglas went in to pitch for Chicago. Schang batted for Agnew and singled over second. He went to second on a passed ball. Hooper sacrificed, and when Douglas threw wild Schang scored. Shean fled to Mann. Strunk fled to Paskert. Zeider threw out Whiteman.

Ninth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.

in place of Whiteman. Wortman out, McInnis to Thomas. Barber batted for Killefer and hit into a double play, Scott to Shean to McInnis. The score:

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	Flack, rf.....	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Shean, 2b.....	3	0	1	2	4	4	0	Hollocher, ss.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Strunk, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mann, lf.....	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Whiteman, lf.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	Paskert, cf.....	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bush, pitcher.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Merkle, 1b.....	3	0	1	1	9	1	0
McInnis, 1b.....	3	1	1	1	16	1	0	Pick, 2b.....	2	0	2	2	0	2	0
Ruth, p-lf.....	2	0	1	3	0	4	0	Zeider, 3b.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Scott, ss.....	3	0	0	0	3	8	0	Deal, 3b.....	2	0	1	1	1	3	0
Thomas, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	*O'Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agnew, c.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	Wortman, 2b.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Schang, c.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	Killefer, c.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
								§Barber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	3	4	7	27	21	0	Tyler, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
								†Hendrix	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
								‡McCabe	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
								Douglas, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
								Totals	29	2	7	7	24	12	1
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	x—3						
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2						

Hits—Off Tyler, 3 in 7 innings; off Douglas, 1 in 1 inning; off Ruth, 7 in 8 innings; off Bush, none in 1 inning. Two-base hit—Shean. Three-base hit—Ruth. Stolen base—Shean. Sacrifice hits—Ruth, Hooper. Bases on balls—Off Tyler 2 (Shean, Whiteman); off Ruth 6 (Tyler 2, Merkle, Zeider 2, Killefer). Left on bases—Chicago 6, Boston 4. Double plays—Ruth, Scott and McInnis; Scott, Shean and McInnis 2. Struck out—By Tyler 1 (Strunk). Wild pitch—Ruth. Passed balls—Killefer 2. Winning pitcher, Ruth. Losing pitcher, Douglas. Umpires—C. B. Owens at plate, Henry O'Day at first, George Hildebrand at second, W. J. Klem at third.

FIFTH GAME—At Boston, Tuesday, September 10.

Prior to the beginning of the fifth game, the players delayed the contest an hour by a threat not to take part because of their dissatisfaction with the amount which probably would be their share for taking part in the series. The subject has been treated upon elsewhere.

Chicago defeated Boston. The score was 3 to 0. To those who had predicted that the game would end the series, the result was stunning. It is a wise man who never tries to predict anything in Base Ball, and a man run amuck in his wits who does predict; that is, predict with assurance. Jones pitched for Boston and Vaughn again pitched for Chicago.

Many had said that Vaughn could not pitch three games in any series—that he would do worse as he went along, rather than better. He prevented Boston from making a run, so that prediction on his pitching apparently did not amount to much. In fact, it was the only game of the series that he did win, and he really deserved to have won all in which he took part, if one may judge by the skill which he displayed throughout.

Paskert's hit for two bases was the most effective of the game, scoring two runs. The crowd was larger than that of the first day and interest was keen, as a warm struggle was expected. The story of the contest in detail is as follows:

First Inning.

Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.

CHICAGO—Flack walked on the first four balls. Hollocher singled to center, Flack taking second. Mann sacrificed, Jones to McInnis, Flack and Hollocher advancing.

Paskert flied to Whiteman, who doubled Hollocher off second to Shean. BOSTON—Hooper singled to center. Shean sacrificed, Vaughn to Pick. Strunk struck out, swinging hard at the third. Whiteman fouled to Flack.

Second Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

CHICAGO—Merkle walked. Pick was out to McInnis, unassisted, Merkle going to second. Deal flied to Scott. Killefer was out, Jones to McInnis. BOSTON—McInnis

flied to Pick. Scott was out, Hollocher to Merkle, and Thomas went out, Vaughn to Merkle.

Third Inning.

Chicago—1 run, 1 hit.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

CHICAGO—Vaughn out, Scott to McInnis. Flack out, Scott to McInnis. Hollocher walked and was caught flat-footed off first by a snap throw by Agnew. He dashed

for second and made it while McInnis stabbed at the air. Mann doubled to left, scoring Hollocher. It was a ground ball, hard hit down the third base line. Paskert out, Scott to McInnis. BOSTON—Agnew out, Hollocher to Merkle. Jones walked. It was Vaughn's only pass of the game. Hooper struck out. Shean flied to Paskert.

Fourth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.

CHICAGO—Merkle lined to Strunk. Pick flied to Thomas. Deal flied to Strunk. BOSTON—Strunk doubled to right. White-

man flied to Merkle. McInnis lined to Merkle, who doubled Strunk off second with a throw to Hollocher.

Fifth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Boston—No runs, 1 hit.

CHICAGO—Killefer flied to Hooper. Vaughn struck out. Flack went out, Shean to McInnis. BOSTON—Scott flied to Mann. Thomas singled to right. Agnew forced

Thomas, Hollocher to Pick, and Agnew was doubled at first to Merkle.

C.
Bo.

Tw
hits—
(Flack
Double 1
man and
by Jones 5
plate, Georg
third. Time—

SIXTH GAM.

Extreme cold an
the day preceding u.
size of the crowd at
of the series. Boston
for Chicago and Mays



4, W. F. McCabe; 5,
Conlon, Photos.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

runs in the third inning and the Chicagos again were unable to overcome the handicap of a single score against them. Flack muffed the hit which was made by Whiteman. It was a line drive and the ball bounded out of Flack's hands and away from him. Two hands were out and two runners for the Boston club were on the bases. They hustled merrily home with all the runs that the Boston club could make for the game. The story of the deciding game is as follows:

First Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.
Boston—No runs, 1 hit.
out. Strunk singled over short. Whiteman out on a fly to Paskert.

Second Inning.

Chicago—No runs, 1 hit.
Boston—No runs, no hits.
Scott. Thomas walked. Thomas forced by Schang, Hollocher to Pick.

Third Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.
Boston—2 runs, 1 hit.
Tyler to Merkle. Shean walked. Pick tossed out Strunk, Mays going to third and Shean to second. Flack dropped Whiteman's line drive, Mays and Shean scoring and Whiteman reaching first on the error. McInnis got a single on a grounder to Hollocher, whose throw pulled Merkle off the bag, but Whiteman was out trying for third on Merkle's throw to Deal.

Fourth Inning.

Chicago—1 run, 2 hits.
Boston—No runs, 2 hits.
Mann was caught off first, Schang to McInnis. Flack stole third as Paskert walked. Merkle singled to left, Flack scoring and Paskert going to second. Pick flied to Hooper. Boston—Scott beat out a hit to third. Thomas sacrificed, Killefer to Pick. Schang walked on four pitched balls. Mays was safe on an infield hit down the third base line, filling the bases. Hooper forced Scott at the plate, Merkle to Killefer, Schang taking third and Mays second. Shean forced Mays at third, Deal, unassisted.

Fifth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.
Boston—No runs, no hits.
McInnis was safe on Tyler's fumble. Scott flied to Flack.

Sixth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.
Boston—No runs, no hits.
Thomas flied to Paskert. Schang walked. Mays flied to Paskert. Schang out, stealing, Killefer to Pick.

Seventh Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.
Boston—No runs, 1 hit.
Merkle. Strunk singled over second. Whiteman flied to Paskert.

Eighth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

Boston—No runs, no hits.

McCabe batted for Tyler. Ruth was sent to left field in place of Whiteman when Tyler, a left-hander, was taken from the game for a pinch hitter. McCabe fouled to Scott. BOSTON—Hendrix succeeded Tyler in pitching for the Cubs, with O'Farrell catching and Zeider playing third base. McInnis flied to Mann. Scott flied to Paskert. Thomas flied to Paskert.

Ninth Inning.

Chicago—No runs, no hits.

CHICAGO—Flack fouled to Thomas. Hollocher flied to Ruth. Mann grounded to McInnis, who stepped on first. The score:

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	Flack, rf.....	3	1	1	1	2	0	1
Shean 2b.....	3	1	0	0	2	4	0	Hollocher, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Strunk, cf.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	Mann, lf.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Whiteman, lf.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	Paskert, cf.....	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ruth, lf.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Merkle, 1b.....	3	0	1	1	8	2	0
McInnis, 1b.....	4	0	1	1	16	1	0	Pick, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Scott, ss.....	4	0	1	1	3	3	0	Deal, 3b.....	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Thomas, 3b.....	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	*Barber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schang, c.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	Zeider, 3b.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mays, p.....	2	1	1	1	0	6	0	Killefer, c.....	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O'Farrell, c.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	2	5	5	27	18	0	Tyler, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
								†McCabe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Hendrix, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Totals	27	1	3	3	24	13	2

†Batted for Tyler in eighth.

*Batted for Deal in eighth.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Hits—Off Tyler, 5 in 7 innings; off Hendrix, none in 1 inning. Stolen base—Flack. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Thomas. Bases on balls—Off Tyler 5 (Thomas, Mays, Shean, Schang 2), off Mays 2 (Paskert, Flack). Left on bases—Chicago 2, Boston 8. Struck out—By Tyler 1 (Shean), by Mays 1 (Merkle). Hit by pitcher—By Mays, Mann. Losing pitcher—Tyler. Umpires—George Hildebrand at plate, W. J. Klem at first, C. B. Owens at second, Henry O'Day at third. Time—1h. 46m.

WORLD SERIES FINANCIAL RESULTS

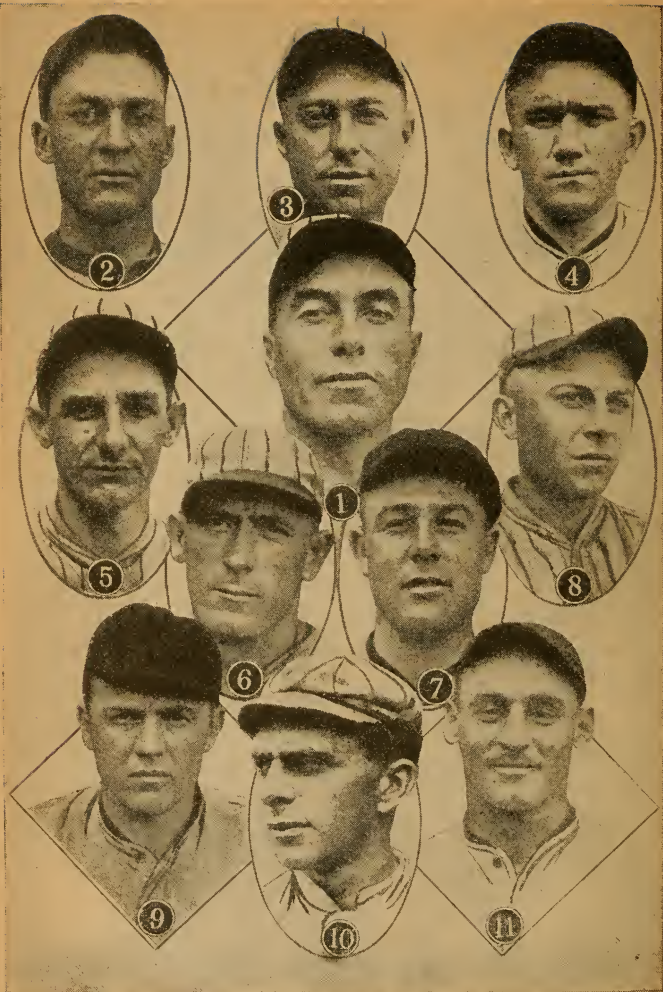
	Attend- ance.	Total Receipts.	Players' Share.	Clubs' Share.	National Commis- sion.
First game, Chicago.....	19,274	\$30,348.00	\$16,387.92	\$10,925.28	\$3,034.80
Second game, Chicago....	20,040	29,997.00	15,788.38	11,208.92	2,999.70
Third game, Chicago.....	27,054	40,118.00	21,663.72	14,442.48	4,011.80
Fourth game, Boston.....	22,183	28,292.00	15,277.68	10,185.12	2,829.20
Fifth game, Boston.....	24,694	31,069.00	.....	27,962.10	3,106.90
Sixth game, Boston.....	15,238	19,795.00	.....	17,815.50	1,979.50
Totals	128,483	\$179,619.00	\$69,117.70	\$92,539.40	\$17,961.90

Each player on winning team received \$1,102.51. Each player on losing team received \$671.09. The New York N.L. and Cleveland A.L. teams, which finished second in their respective championship contests, received \$15,469.31. The Washington A.L. and Cincinnati N.L. teams, which finished third in their respective championship contests, received \$9,821.95. The New York A.L. and the Pittsburgh N.L. teams, which finished fourth in their respective championship contests, received \$6,187.97. From all of these sums 10 per cent was deducted to be devoted to war charities. Each league received \$10,364.56, which was deducted from the share of the clubs.

COMPOSITE BOX SCORE OF 1918 WORLD SERIES

	BOSTON A. L.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	TB.	SB.	SH.	SO.	BB.	HP.	PC.	Bat.	PO.	A.	E.	Fldg. PC.
H. B. Hooper, right field.....	20	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	2	..	.200	..	11	..	..	1000
D. W. Shean, second base.....	19	..	4	1	..	..	5	1	1	3	4	..	.211	..	15	17	..	1000
A. A. Strunk, center field.....	23	1	4	1	1	1	7	..	1	5	..	..	.174	..	8	2	..	1000
G. Whiteman, left field.....	20	2	5	..	..	1	7	1	..	1	..	2	.250	..	1	2	1	.944
J. McNnis, first base.....	20	2	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	.250	..	70	2	..	1000
E. Scott, shortstop.....	21	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	.095	..	11	25	..	1000
F. Thomas, third base.....	16	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	.125	..	6	10	..	1000
W. H. Schang, catcher.....	9	1	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	3	2	..	.444	..	9	5	..	1000
S. L. Agnew, catcher.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	12	6	..	1000
G. H. Ruth, pitcher-left field....	5	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	.200	..	1	5	..	1000
L. J. Bush, pitcher.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.000	..	..	3	..	1000
C. W. Mays, pitcher.....	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	.200	..	..	8	..	1000
S. P. Jones, pitcher.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	.000	..	1	3	..	1000
*J. Dubuc	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.000	..	..	..	..	.000
†L. Miller	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	..	.000
Totals	172	9	32	2	3	40	3	8	20	16	1	186	..	..	159	88	1	..
CHICAGO N. L.																		
M. Flack, right field.....	19	2	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	4	1	.263	..	15	2	1	.940
C. Hollocher, shortstop.....	21	2	4	..	..	1	7	1	2	1	1	..	.190	..	12	17	1	.967
L. Mann, left field.....	22	..	5	2	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	.227	..	7	..	..	1000
G. H. Paskert, center field.....	21	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	.190	..	16	..	..	1000
C. Pick, second base.....	18	2	7	1	1	..	8	1	..	1	1	..	.389	..	12	11	..	1000
F. C. Merkle, first base.....	18	1	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	4	..	.278	..	52	9	..	1000
W. L. Wortman, second base.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	1	..	..	1000
C. A. Deal, third base.....	17	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	.176	..	6	9	1	.938
R. H. Zeider, third base.....	17	2	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	.000	..	1	2	..	1000
W. Killefer, catcher.....	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.118	..	26	6	..	1000
J. L. Vaughn, pitcher.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	.000	..	6	11	..	1000
G. A. Tyler, pitcher.....	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	.200	..	2	9	1	.917
P. B. Douglas, pitcher.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	1	.000
†C. R. Hendrix, pitcher.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	..	.000
‡W. F. McCabe.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	..	.000
§T. Barber	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	..	.000
§R. O'Farrell, catcher.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	..	.000
Totals	176	10	37	5	1	45	2	3	14	17	2	210	..	..	153	76	5	..

*Batted for Thomas in second game. †Batted for Jones in fifth game. ‡Batted for Tyler in fourth game. §Batted for Pick in first game and for Deal in fourth game. ||Ran for Deal in first game and for Hendrix in fourth game; batted for Tyler in sixth game. ¶Batted for Deal in third game, for Killefer in fourth game and for Deal in sixth game.



1, Fred Mitchell, Pres. and Mgr.; 2, Turner Barber; 3, Paul Carter; 4, Phil Douglas; 5, Charles Deal; 6, Max Flack; 7, Claude Hendrix; 8, Charles Hollocher; 9, Otto Knabe; 10, William Killefer; 11, Leslie Mann (continued on opposite page).

CHICAGO CUBS



12, W. F. McCabe; 13, Fred Merkle; 14, Robert O'Farrell; 15, Charles Pick;
 16, George Tyler; 17, George Paskert; 18, William Wortman; 19, James
 Vaughn; 20, ROLLIE ZEIDER. Conlon, Photos.

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS, 1918.



1, McCarty misses Sherwood Magee; Rigler, umpire; Giants vs. Cincinnati. 2, Killefer out at the plate; McCarty, catcher; Conlon, Photos.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES, 1918.

The National League Season of 1918

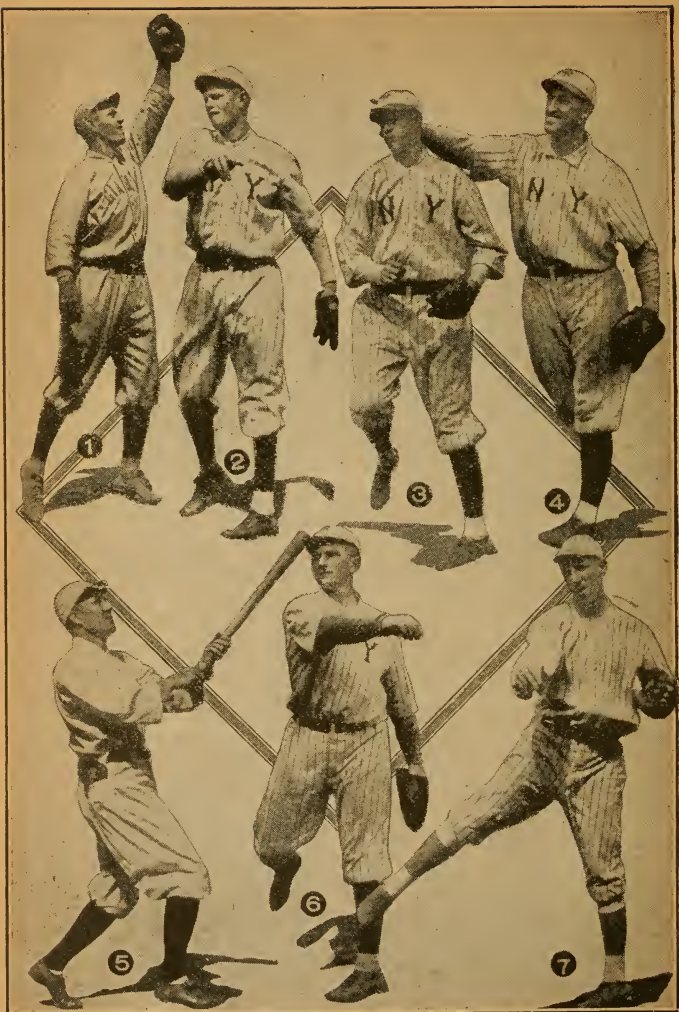
BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

War terminated the National League season of 1918 on the second day of September. Elsewhere in the GUIDE the editor has undertaken to review the happenings of 1918 as they referred to Base Ball in general. This particular chapter will be confined to the playing season of the National League, but it is not out of place to state that, had the members of the league been fully cognizant before the season began as to what was in prospect for them, they almost certainly never would have started. They acted in good faith in beginning the season and continued to act in good faith throughout. Some adverse criticism has been passed upon their motives, criticism, by the way, that was not founded upon fact and was not warranted.

It is impossible to enter upon a discussion of the playing side of the National League without reference to the "work or fight" order which was issued by the Provost Marshal of the United States. That really made itself in the long run the predominating feature of the Base Ball campaign, and was surely a vital determining factor in the National League race, if not the vital factor. Teams entered upon the season with the status of their players fully understood at the time the season began. It was known that some men were eligible to the draft, and it was anticipated that when the time came they would report to the United States army. Everybody was cheerfully co-operative. The owners told the players to enroll with them, remain as long as they could, and to enlist with Uncle Sam the moment the call came and with the same enthusiasm which they had displayed as ball players. The latter acquiesced. Some enlisted voluntarily. So much the better. That was a matter of congratulation all around. There was not a player who began the season who was not properly classified. There was no disposition to shirk. On the contrary, those of the players who had dependents asked to be treated only as other citizens of the United States were treated in like conditions.

The "work or fight" order quite destroyed this atmosphere. The players and the owners were not certain nor at ease in mind as to what the exact interpretation of the order was likely to be. Conflicting reports as to its intent and its final execution, followed at length by the summoning of certain players by local draft boards, took the thoughts of the players from Base Ball. They wanted to do right. The owners wanted to do right. Frequent assurances coming indirectly from Washington were to the effect that there was no desire upon the part of the Administration to have Base Ball suspended, yet players were told they would be summoned to the army if they did not abandon their occupations. Naturally the uncertainty affected everybody mentally. It is impossible to play Base Ball successfully with machines. Human beings created the game and it takes humanity to play it. With minds disturbed, the players exerted themselves to do their best; but there was not the concentration that would have existed had there been a definite and thorough understanding.

At the very beginning of the season some of the teams of the National League lost heavily by the draft and by the enlistment of their players. This was never a cause of lamentation, even if of regret. No matter how hard hit an owner may have been by the loss of a player, who could have helped wonderfully toward success during the spring and summer, the owner gave the player Godspeed and wished him success in America's fight for world freedom. At no time was it a question of profit or loss. At all times the owners entertained the opinion that they were providing recreation, which



1, Edward Sickling; 2, C. A. Causey; 3, Jesse Barnes; 4, Arthur Fletcher; 5, Lawrence Doyle; 6, Lew McCarty; 7, Albert Demaree. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS.

was desirable and desired, and they were given direct assurance that they were doing so. Their schedule was not ended by Government order abolishing Base Ball, as has been asserted.

To the last the Secretary of War, whose word was final so far as everybody in connection with the national game was concerned, affirmed that he did not wish to see Base Ball discontinued and never had any intention of stopping it. Unfortunately, so far as Base Ball was concerned, he could not see his way clear to render it the same exemption as had been rendered to actors in theaters and those who had to do with moving pictures. There were those who honestly differed with the opinion thus advanced, and there will perhaps always be a difference of opinion as to the respective merits of the case based solely on the theory of entertainment. Usually there is more or less departure from unanimity in the happy way which he have, as Americans, of arguing upon subjects; but there never is a question nor any hesitancy, and everything else is forgotten, when all of us pitch in—literally pitch in—and fight for our country.



In general, the race for the championship in the National League during the season of 1918 was a duel between the Chicago and New York clubs. The latter started with a whirlwind rush and there were those who began to think that the team might never be beaten. Had there been a chance of its organization being retained intact throughout the summer, possibly it would have won the championship. However, one must not overlook the fact that had the organizations of other clubs remained intact, they, too, might have played their parts quite differently and been hot in the race.

It is realized, quite true, that the original strength of the New York club was imposing. When its vigor and force were displayed on the field in the spring of 1918, it seemed to be a more powerful Base Ball unit than Manager McGraw had realized when he put it together for the annual National League competition. It was well balanced, very effective at run-making, which is one of the most important essentials to win a championship, and its weaker elements were more than offset by its aggregate strength. Those qualities, which were most in evidence early in the year, did not follow through. There were reasons for this. Most of the reasons had to do with the change of personnel that followed, not wholly as a result of loss of men to military duty, but because of loss of man power by illness and by athletic deterioration.

The Chicago club was the most fortunate in all the National League, so far as ability to retain its original membership was concerned. Grant that Chicago lost Alexander, it also must be recognized that Chicago did fairly well with the pitchers who remained. The loss of other players than Alexander did not affect the result that was worked out by the team, for it won over all rivals.



CHICAGO

Ably handled by Fred Mitchell, manager, who was as ably assisted by Killefer, catcher; Hollocher, shortstop; two excellent left-hand pitchers and an average outfield, the Chicago Nationals defeated New York for the championship as much by its ability to win from the New York club as by its strength against other teams. Twenty games were played between the old rivals. Of these, Chicago won fourteen and New York six. Had the situation been reversed, the standing of the clubs at the finish of the race would have been 79 victories for New York against 76 for Chicago. There is the story. It needs no other climax. Instead of breaking even with the Western team that always had been a stumbling block for the Giants, or winning from it, the New York club was easily vanquished by it. Pittsburgh



1, Christy Mathewson; 2, Ivey Wingo; 3, Lee Magee; 4, Sherwood Magee; 5, Edd Roush; 6, Thomas Griffith; 7, James Ring.
Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

defeated Chicago for the series of the year, and so did Cincinnati and Brooklyn; yet the Giants were comparatively easy for their rivals on Lake Michigan's sand-strewn shore. Neither in Chicago nor in New York did the Giants make a good showing against their principal antagonists. They played now and then an excellent game, but in the majority of instances they played poorly.

On June 6 the Giants surrendered the lead in the National League race to Chicago, and once out of it the New York team never regained it. Try as they might, the Chicagos went them better. Douglas pitched the game which put Chicago in the lead. It was not a game against New York. Douglas was not so effective against New York as other of the Chicago pitchers. It was a game against Philadelphia. While Chicago was winning that game the Giants were losing in a jumbled defense to St. Louis. Three New York pitchers tried to hold the game, and all three were ineffective, and more so. The final score was 12 to 6. It was the beginning of the end, although unknown and not even anticipated. New York had opportunity later in the year to come through and win and always was dangerous—but only dangerous.

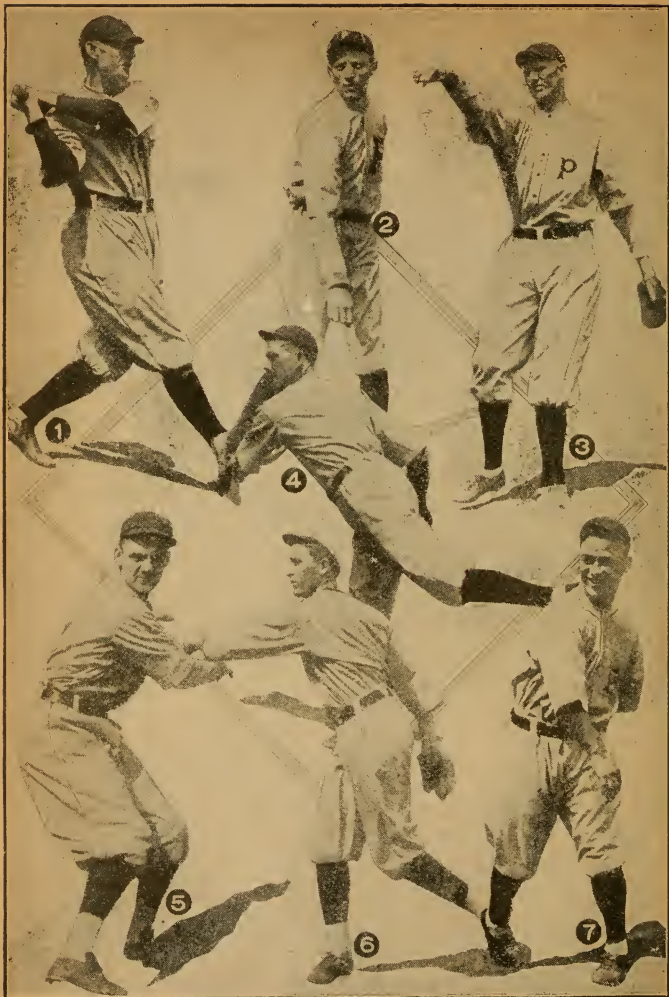
The players of the better grade, judged by experience and proven worth, who were lost to Chicago during the season by the demands of the country, were Grover Cleveland Alexander and Peter Kilduff. The former entered the service of the army and the latter the service of the navy. Other players who were dropped out of the Chicago line-up by enlistment and draft were: Aldridge, Bailey, Daly, Driscoll, Weaver, Elliott, Mariott, Stolz and Schick. Of these, Elliott, catcher, was the best known and perhaps the most valuable to the club, although with Killefer catching almost all of the games played by Chicago, the Cubs never were appreciably handicapped by any weakness of strength behind the bat.

Anyone who knows the game of Base Ball, if only in a general way as a glorious matching of physical and mental effort, understands what a great advantage accrued to the Chicago club by the comparatively small loss of players of a type superior to the average, especially as some other of the clubs in the same league lost fully a half score of athletes upon whom they were most dependent. Team work was preserved intact and day after day the uniformity of attack and defense, which is another way of saying "making runs and preventing the other side from making them," was better exemplified in the Chicago club than in other clubs of the circuit, because of the daily association of the same players.

It was Chicago's good fortune thus to be favored by the chances of such an unusual campaign. Managers and owners of other clubs could not help but envy the Cubs their luck. It was not the envy of malice, but rather that of disappointment; and the managers less favored went about their daily task with energy and hopeful of the future, if not always sanguine as to its possibilities for them.

When eight-ninths of a Base Ball team are good—let us say just right for a championship—if the other ninth can be found of championship caliber, or better than average caliber, it is wise to take that team into consideration as a contender in the fight to come. Killefer was the added "ninth" to the Chicago team in 1918. When the trade was made by which the services of players Alexander and Killefer were transferred to Chicago from the Philadelphia National League club, there was an abundance of congratulation extended to the Chicago club because it had obtained Alexander, the admirable right-hand pitcher of a once championship team.

Close students of Base Ball were disposed to give the Chicago club credit for even greater sagacity and foresight because the organization had added Killefer to its membership. Not only was his ability conceded because of his physical prowess, but it was freely asserted that of all the National League catchers he was perhaps the best coach and handler of pitchers, and better work from



1, W. B. McKechnie; 2, J. E. Mayer; 3, Fred Mollwitz; 4, A. W. Cooper; 5, Max Carey; 6, Earl Hamilton; 7, James Caton.
Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

the Chicago pitchers was predicted immediately. The prediction was right and sound. Killefer made the Chicago pitchers better than they were. They possessed the qualifications for good work, and his instruction was so valuable that they did better work. In no sense undervaluing the record and the presumable ability of Alexander, the trade of players proved that Alexander was not essential to the success of the Chicago club, while Killefer unquestionably did place the Cubs on a championship basis.

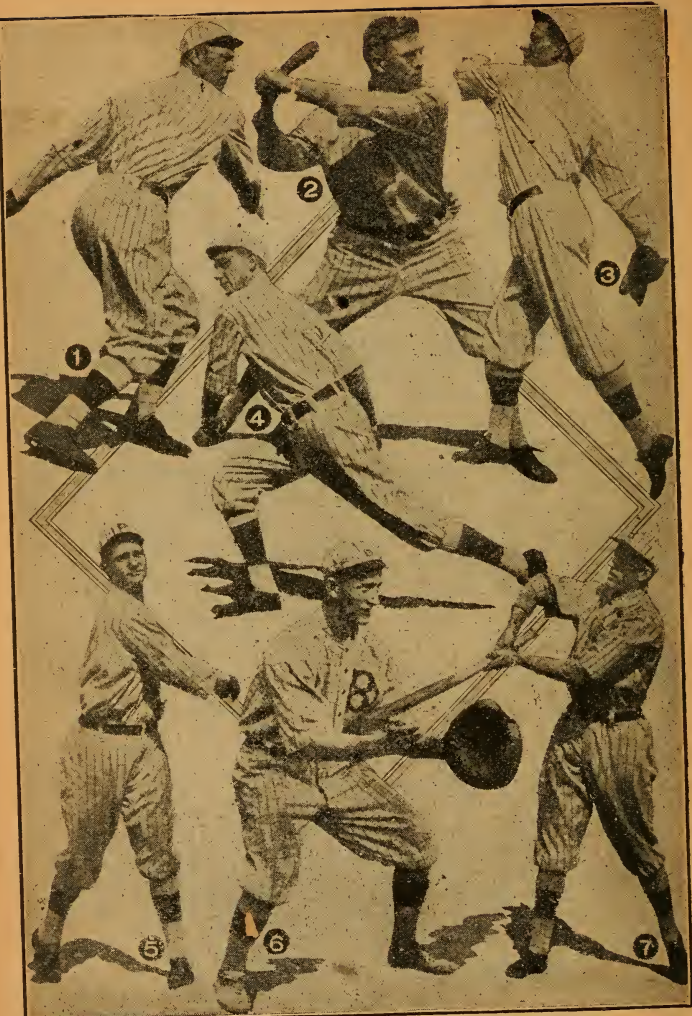
There are other positions on a team than catcher, it is true, but there is none where individual influence and skill as well as mental perspicacity, counts for so much as the position of catcher. Now and then there have been championships won in major leagues where the catcher has not been a predominant factor, but go as far back as the year when the catcher began to play up behind the bat and it will be easily proved that seldom or never has a team really been great without a superior catcher. It is only necessary to look over the list of championship teams and identify their catchers to ascertain the truth of this statement.

While freely praising Killefer because he deserves it, no one should overlook the great added strength given to the Chicago club by Hollocher. No young shortstop in recent years, in his first season with a major league club, has done so much to steady it and to assist it both on the field and at bat as this boy did in 1918. Only one other shortstop in the National League covered as much ground and only two others in the position were to be considered as ranking with him. These were Fletcher of New York and Bancroft of Philadelphia. Both of the latter were excellent. All things considered, Fletcher was as valuable to the New York club as Hollocher was to Chicago; but Fletcher is a veteran, while Hollocher was making his major league debut, and his value was not alone in the demonstration of what he could do on the ball field, but for the reason that he filled a gap which had existed in the Chicago club since the time that Tinker withdrew from the Cubs as an active participant.

Hollocher played ground balls well, with wonderful agility and certainty, and could throw well; so much so, that a slight fumble now and then was in no sense a handicap to him. He got the batter even if he did show a little inaccuracy in handling the ball. He was quick in double plays and quick in touching men at second base, which of course assisted the catcher to an extent. In time he played his batters well so far as position was concerned. This was true of the New York club in particular, for hit after hit that might have passed readily enough for base hits were squelched by this youngster because he had a rare faculty of stationing himself where the batters placed the ball. That was a great help for the Cubs against the Giants, because the Giants were the team "they had to beat" to win.

Not only did Hollocher do well in the field, but he was of much assistance to the Cubs at bat. He could hit to both fields and he was a fast runner. It seemed as if his greatest weakness was on the bases. He made his mark elsewhere than as a base-runner, and while the praise that he received was unusual for a first year man, it was not greater than he deserved. It is not the good fortune of all young players to prove so aptly in their initial year their importance to any major league team with which they have become associated.

In addition to playing with a group of men little changed by prevailing conditions, a fact already dealt with, the Chicago club was successful because of the uniformity of its game. Day in and day out the team held pretty much the same speed. It fell off with the bat, but that was not a deterrent factor, because every other team in the league did the same thing. Its fielding was steady and brilliant on occasion when Hollocher happened to be at his best.



1, John Coombs; 2, James H. Johnston; 3, Clarence Mitchell; 4, Richard W. Marquard; 5, Zack D. Wheat; 6, Mack D. Wheat; 7, Jake Daubert.

Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

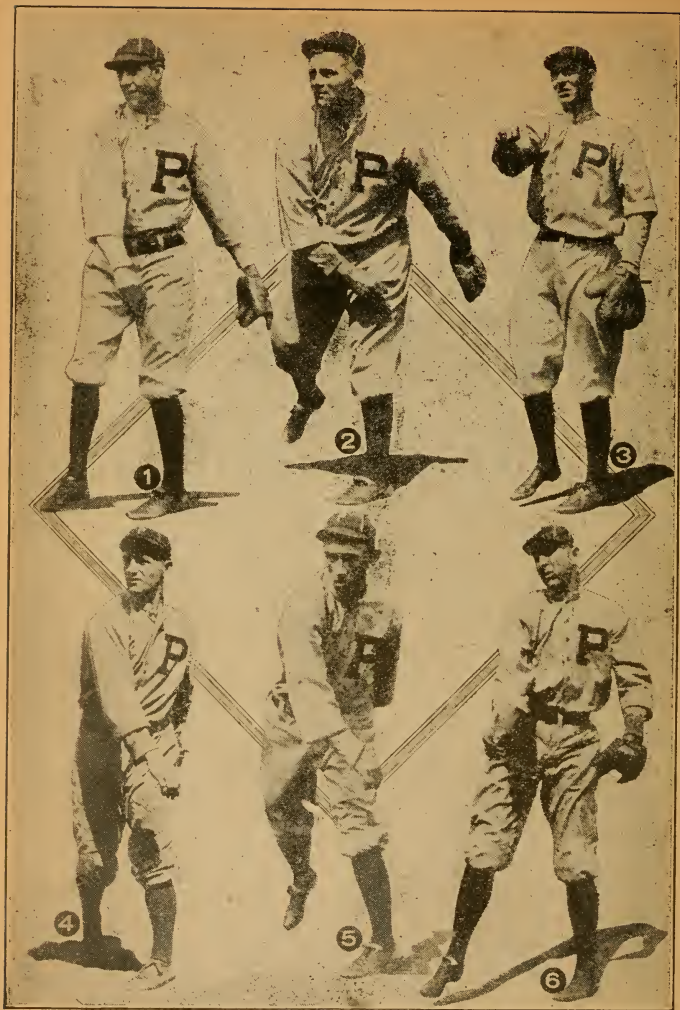
If Chicago had possessed a second baseman who was of the same type and the same skill as Hollocher, goodness knows where the infield would have left off "killing" base hits. There never was any weakness behind the bat—and how that did count before the year was over! The pitching was very close to par all of the time.

All qualities of Base Ball which are factors in winning championships were not developed to a degree beyond expectation, but all were developed to a degree that brings forth results, and the best of all was that none of them abated to an extent that really hurt. The Chicago club had one little slump. It was in the latter part of the curtailed season, but a rally before it had reached a dangerous stage brought the team forward again. If the New York players had been able to strike hard and furious while this brief relapse was taking place, the Giants might have been gripping Chicago by the throat when the summer was in its last flight; but the Giants, erratic and unsteady, failed.

The turning point of the fight may have taken place in Chicago during a game which was played on the July trip of the New York team to the West. Demaree was the New York pitcher and Vaughn pitched for Chicago. It was the first game of the series in Chicago, and in some respects one of the most skillfully handled games in the history of Base Ball. Vaughn won it in the twelfth inning by the simplest kind of a ground hit to right field, which should have been handled by Holke, the New York first baseman. The latter, instead of playing for the ball—and he was the only possible fielder to get it—ran for the base and the ball bounded unmolested to the outfield, while Paskert scored the single run of the game.

Twice the New York players had purposely put men on the bases to bring about a double play and in both innings had been successful. The spectators were frantic with excitement, for there had not been a more clever chapter of maneuvering in the history of Base Ball anywhere. Mitchell, too, for Chicago, tried to outwit the Giants by his handling of batters. McGraw for New York deliberately filled the bases, with one out, a play that startled even the Chicago enthusiasts, and his players came through triumphantly. In the twelfth inning Paskert began with a single and reached third base on two outs. Killefer was purposely given a base on balls and stole second. Vaughn, the next batter, hit toward right field—a ground hit loping along on two easy bounds—and the failure of Holke to rise to the situation and grasp the fact that he was the only man to handle the ball, cost the Giants the contest. Had the game gone the other way it might have changed further aspect of the National League race. It was one of those struggles between men and minds which have a marked bearing on the future. The Chicagos, having mastered a game in which they had been outwitted and outmaneuvered at times, returned to the fight the next day filled with assurance and confident of success, and they were successful, for the New York team failed to make anything like the spirited struggle of the day previous. They had lost their assurance.

It needed a victory like that to make the Chicago club "feel its oats." If prior to then Chicago had been doubtful as to what it had in reserve, or as to what it might accomplish with all steam on, it was not doubtful after what took place that memorable afternoon. No team in a long time had been bedeviled by more ingenious methods to defeat it. Perfectly legitimate methods—in fact, the highest type of Base Ball strategy—and the success of the Chicago team in winning, after victory three times had been in front of the Cubs and each time had disappeared like a mirage in the desert, established more self-reliance in the Chicago ranks than all the verbal encouragement that might have been administered for a month,



1, Harry Pearce; 2, C. C. Cravath; 3, John B. Adams; 4, Milton Stock; 5, Justin Fitzgerald; 6, Bradley Hogg.

Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

It is folly to say what might have happened to Chicago had the race lasted until October, as had been the custom of other years. Some of the Base Ball folks have insisted that a longer race would have seen the Chicagos out of it, because they were about at the end of their tether when they won the pennant. It is decidedly difficult to follow reasoning like that. It would be quite as much to the point to suggest that if the New York team or Pittsburgh or Cincinnati or Brooklyn had not been a victim of various troubles all of the year, any one of those outfits might have won a pennant. Chicago was not the best championship team in the history of the National League. None will be quite rash enough to make that statement; but the Cubs as they were composed were ball players who had the ability as a team to win against keen opposition. More than that, they won because of their ability to defeat their closest and hardest pressing rivals, and it seems as if that is the best of endorsement as to their caliber in every way.

When they were put to the test in the National League they met it. They broke even with the Giants on the Polo Grounds on their first visit to the East in June, winning the first game in the ninth inning when the Giants had them beaten 3 to 2 at the start of the inning. They lost the next day, came back the third and won again, and were defeated on the fourth day. That, however, was not the kind of ball that could win a championship for the Giants, who needed to do better than break even with a team that had crowded them out of first place June 6, and which needed to be subjected right then and there on the home diamond if the Giants were to recover the ground which they had lost.

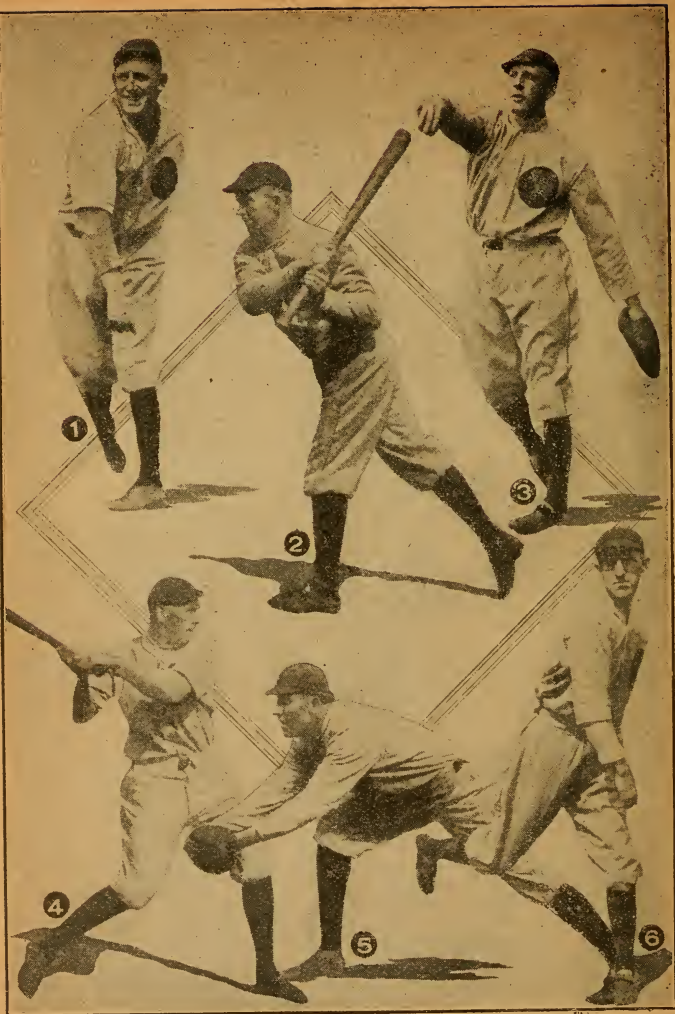
In the early part of the season the Chicagos encountered prevailing bad weather. They lost practically all of a series with Pittsburgh so far as opportunity to take the field was concerned. Throughout the summer the weather was seldom "up to snuff" in Chicago. In spite of that fact the club pleased large crowds until the uncertainty of affairs helped to destroy interest in the work of the players. Different teams came to Chicago with faces quite new. The Giants, preserving their infield if not much of anything else, were more fortunate than some clubs, which were shaken up in all respects. Take it as a whole, it was a season—with all its trying incidents—which must be recorded as good from the Chicago standpoint. What it might have been in normal conditions is as difficult to imagine, as it seems absurd to try to prove that Chicago might not have won the pennant if the National League race had lasted longer than it did.



NEW YORK

The Giants began the season of 1918 as if they were possessed of unlimited pairs of seven-league boots, all the Jamaica ginger imported into the United States for a year, and the assurance of an urchin who knows that he has his cake because he has eaten it. Before the month of May was finished they were astonished at themselves. The remainder of the National League stood frightful by that time, pondering if the Giants ever were to be defeated. The press commented on the great "runaway" and suggested that interest in the season would be terminated before the Fourth of July if some obstacle was not placed in the way of the conquering team.

Then things began to happen. Illness grappled the Giants by the throat. Doyle, who had been playing better 'han he ever played before in his life, was prostrated. On top of that came the army draft with its irrevocable orders. Benton and Barnes were called to the colors. Age began to shadow two or three of the other players. There were retirements. More players went to the army. The Giants not only began to lose, but in June they were tumbled



1, Patrick Ragan; 2, J. Carlisle Smith; 3, Arthur Wilson; 4, Walter Tragesser;
5, Edward Konetchy; 6, Charles Herzog
Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

from the lead. They were not out of the race so far as anyone knew, but as after events proved, they were out of first place for good, because they never got back to the lead again. Which moves the prophet to say: "Thus the uncertainty of Base Ball." True, for it is every bit as uncertain as the wind. The Giants fought back, but spasmodically and not with the uninterruptedness of warfare that is necessary to turn the defensive line of an enemy.

They almost would reach Chicago in first place and then find the road heavy, or the path oiled, and slide back. If not that, at least advance no further. Always there was a chance, varying in possibility, for them to win the championship until their final series of the year in Cincinnati. The latter city seemed to be that chosen by fate for the Giants to play their worst Base Ball—that and their own Polo Grounds. Twice in the ninth inning, with both games as good as won, the New York players were defeated in that final series in Cincinnati; and in the third contest, with that game in their hands, a fly ball was dropped in center field in an extra inning struggle, and again the Giants lost. About that particular period Chicago had wavered a trifle and a stronger front by the Giants might have kept the outcome of the National League race in abeyance until later; but New York tottered, Chicago recovered its feet, and the struggle ended as it had been going.

The New York club lost the series of the year to Chicago, to Cincinnati, to Pittsburgh; and won from Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis. It played thirteen games with Philadelphia, and the latter team won but three of them. It played sixteen games with Boston, and that team won but one of them—the very last of the season, played as the second game of a double-header in Boston, on the afternoon of Labor Day. Had it not been for the overwhelming success of the Giants against the Boston and Philadelphia clubs, New York would not have finished in second place.

In reviewing the Chicago club's struggle for the pennant, attention has been called to the fact that, if the Giants had reversed their losing games with Chicago, the pennant would have gone to New York; that is, the New York club with eight more winning games lost directly to Chicago, would have been in the front of the fight if those eight games had been Chicago defeats instead of victories. Chicago did not make any such record against any team as New York made against Boston and Philadelphia. The best that Chicago did was against the St. Louis team, with fifteen victories and four defeats. This strongly emphasizes the fact that the Giants were very fortunate to have shown so much strength against Boston and Philadelphia, as that was their salvation to retain second place in the race.

Changes in the New York personnel were many. First of all, and before the season began, one promising young pitcher, Stryker, was called to the service of the army. After the season was under way and while the Giants were moving handsomely along, Benton and Barnes were notified that their service numbers had been reached in the draft. Anderson and Kauff went later. Others of the Giants who entered the service before the season began were Kelly and Baird. The former was enrolled with the aviation detachment and the latter joined the navy. Tesreau and Sallee retired voluntarily. So did Holke. Robertson, who had been with the team in 1917, announced before the beginning of the year that he would not play Base Ball in 1918 for personal reasons.

Five pitchers were lost to the team between the beginning and the end of the season of 1918, and, of these, two were prominent left-handers, who had done so well with the Giants in 1917 when the championship was won. Sallee remained longer than Benton, but he did not pitch with as much effectiveness as he did in the year preceding. Add to the withdrawal of these men the inability of Schupp to pitch a real championship game of Base Ball all the



1, Lee Meadows; 2, Clifton Heathcote; 3, William Doak; 4, Frank Snyder; 5, Eugene Packard.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

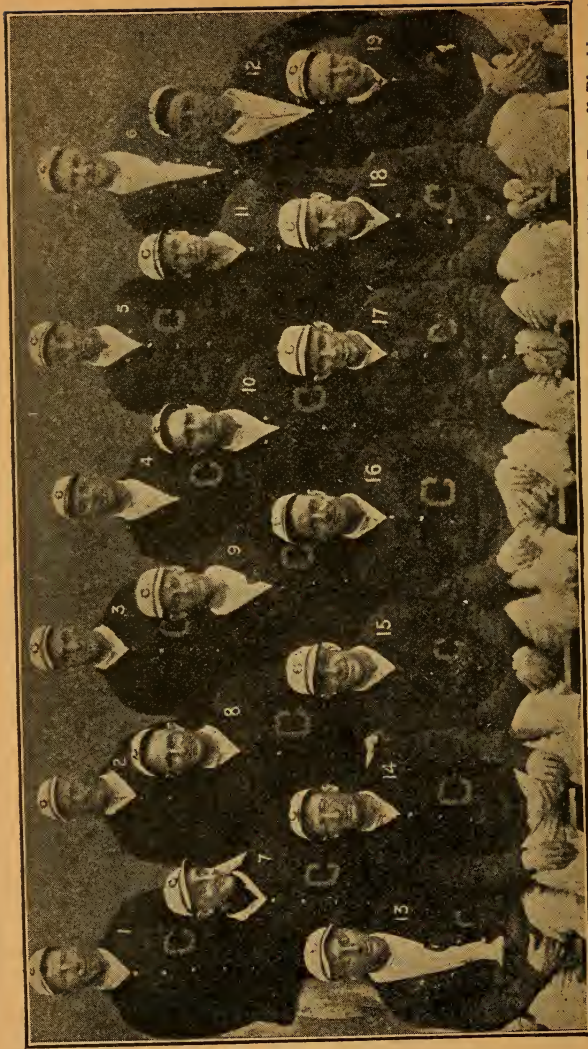
season and some idea may be had of the situation in which the manager of the club found himself most of the time. That splendid trio of pitchers, who had accomplished so much for him in 1917, were sixty-seven per cent less effective when they tried to win a second championship in 1918; partly because one of them was not in service long enough as a ball player to know that he had more than started the season, because a second was not up to his effectiveness of the past, although he tried hard enough, and because the third was not effective in any way.

The bulk of the work, with the left-handers out, naturally fell upon the right-hand pitchers. Of these, Tesreau was the first to withdraw. He started fairly well, but as time went on evidently began to feel that he was slipping, and in mid-season announced that he would end his career with professional Base Ball. When he found work in an essential occupation of war service, he did so. Barnes pitched admirably. His time was short-lived. He thought that he would not be asked to enroll until the end of the season, but the suddenness with which the army was mobilized, when it was decided to spare nothing to combine a tremendous fighting force, took Barnes off the ball field and placed him on the drill field. That turned more of the managerial plans topsy-turvy, as Barnes was hoped to be a member of the team at least until mid-August.

Perritt enjoyed a fine winning period and his work really merited more victories than the number with which he was actually accredited, for there were very excellent games in which he took part that were lost by bad fielding. They should have been won had good pitching been able to bring about a winning termination. Anderson started well, but as had been proved in previous seasons, his physique was not rugged enough to keep him at his best in the extreme hot weather. Toward the end of the season, Toney, formerly of Cincinnati, and Steele of St. Louis and Pittsburgh, were added to the membership of the team. Very likely Toney's victories, once he got into a winning stride, helped to keep the Giants in second place, and Steele proved a stop-gap of some importance when he first joined the team. Take it all in all, however, Perritt was the pitcher who held the team from slipping further and further when the footsteps of the players first began to find the greasy places.

The Giants were a team of run-getters. All New York teams must be such or they make little progress with the system of the man who controls their playing destiny. Young, who took the place of Robertson, played his first season in the majors. He was a capital base-runner, a good fielder—making but few blunders for a player with little or no experience against major league batters—and a hitter who could be relied upon to advance base-runners if personal effort could count for anything. He could bunt, hit to both fields, and unquestionably would have made a better showing than he did had it not been for an attack of "charley horse" in the latter part of the season, which rendered him lame.

Burns and Kauff were consistent, enduring and persistent in the outfield. Neither of them ever played better. Even though they may have had better records, so far as the item of figures is concerned, neither of them did more for a major league ball team than in 1918, and the best work of both of them always had been done for the Giants. Kauff was summoned from the ball field by his country, but he returned to it briefly when he was granted a furlough. He preferred to spend his vacation with his old companions, hoping that he might help to win the championship, which was still undetermined. He did his best, but his best was not as good as it would have been had he been in Base Ball activity continuously; thus proving that it is not mere fine physical condition which makes the good ball player, but it must also be constant and



1, Earle Neale; 2, Ivey Wingo; 3, H. O. Eller; 4, Henry Groh; 5, James Ring; 6, Thomas Griffith; 7, Russell Blackburne; 8, Fred Toney; 9, Stuart Jacobus; 10, Sherwood Magee; 11, Hal Chase; 12, Peter Schneider; 13, Lee Magee; 14, Mike Regan; 15, J. Harry Smith; 16, Christopher Mathewson, Mgr.; 17, Walter Ruether; 18, Raymond Bressler; 19, Nick Boellinger, Photo.

CINCINNATI NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.

steady participation in the game. The plucky little soldier admitted after a week's return to his team that he was not possessed of the fitness that had been his when he left it to go to the army. "I realize now for the first time," said he, "that you must play Base Ball without interruption to be as expert as the public anticipates, and that if you take a vacation, even if you continue to exercise and feel as well adapted to athletics as ever, you will quickly discover, when you take the ball field, that you are a long way from being the player that you were when you left it."

The early record of the Giants really was astonishing. On the morning of April 30 the team had won fifteen games and lost one. These were all against the Eastern clubs of the league. Boston had been defeated six times; so, too, had Brooklyn, and Philadelphia had lost three games to the champions. One week from that date New York had won eighteen games and lost three. For the first time the players had tasted a double dose of defeat, and successive doses, too. Three games were won from the Philadelphia club after April 30, making the total eighteen won and one lost in the Eastern section. The first stop in the West was at Pittsburgh, where the Giants were promptly trounced twice in their first two contests, and from that time until the end of the Western trip they played poorly. They were then beginning to be shattered, for Doyle had been unable to accompany them West, and their pitchers were being inducted into the army. Granting that it is also the case that they did not play up to the standard which they had earlier established for themselves against the Eastern clubs, it was deterioration, which was not openly in evidence but yet was noticeable, and possibly some of the lapse of execution was due to the general world uncertainty and a special personal uncertainty which began to disturb the players after the issuance of the "work or fight" order from Washington.

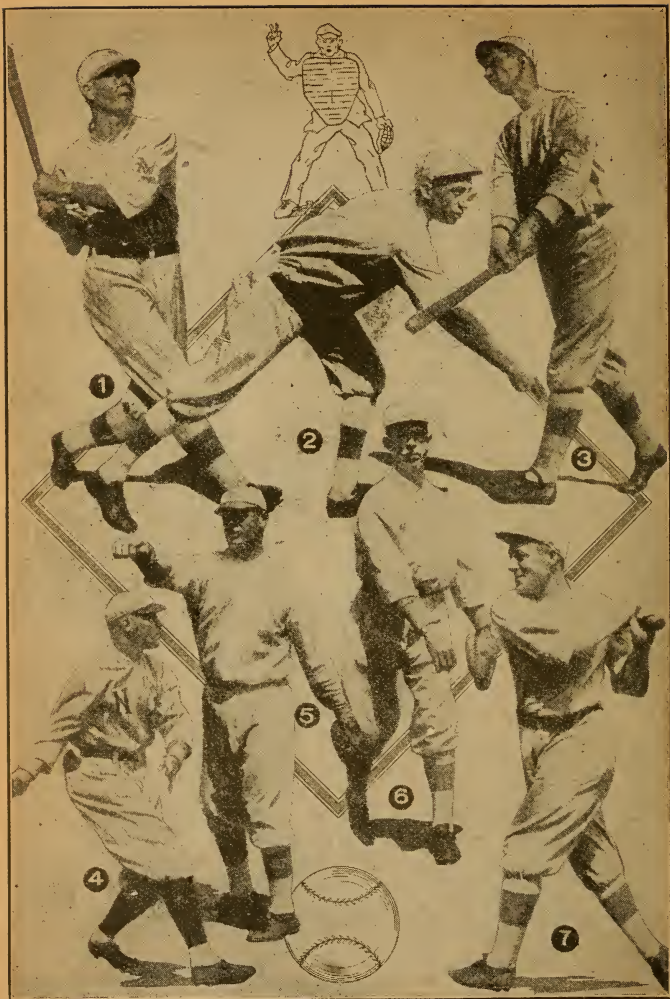
It must be always a matter of regret, and will be one in years to come, that the exact determination of the "work or fight" order was not immediately ascertained. It would have settled argument, misunderstanding, criticism—some of it over-severe and unwarranted—as Base Ball was patriotic to the core and willing to co-operate in every way with the Government—willing to stop, to go ahead, to take such action as the times seemed to warrant, only that it took the right action. Meanwhile the game threshed along in the nebula of "it is said" and "it is reported," and when a ruling definite and to cover the issue was made, all were less prepared to meet it because of an understanding which had emanated from the general air of uncertainty that Base Ball was wanted as recreation for reasons similar to the continuance of theaters and the moving pictures.

Unquestionably married ball players were most affected of all. Properly classified, as they had been instructed, they were greatly perturbed that their classification might be changed if it were to be held that they had violated the "work or fight" order. They wished to obey every law and order to help, and they wished no better treatment than any other American citizen; but they were worried because of the uncertainty of everything. That this condition affected the New York team there is no doubt. Equally true, it affected other teams, and attention is directed to it here simply as a factor of psychology in a championship race for physical and game-played superiority.



CINCINNATI

Broadly speaking, Cincinnati as a team was a championship contender in 1918. Results of the playing season clearly proved that. The team finished third, but three games behind New York in contests won. Once or twice during the



1, Bennie Kauff; 2, William Perritt; 3, James Thorpe; 4, Ross Young; 5, George Gibson; 6, William Rariden; 7, George Burns. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS.

year it threatened to overcome New York. Yet with all of this showing, Cincinnati never imbued enthusiasts of its own city, or of other cities, with unshaken confidence that the players would earn a first pennant for Cincinnati in the National League. Behind this there was a reason. The pitchers of the team were as uncertain as the wind. That was the reason. Schneider and Toney, from whom most was expected, had no stability. Schneider spent all of the season, or, at least, almost all of it, trying to get control. He was still looking for it in the dying days of the year. Toney, in the month of August, was obtained from Cincinnati by New York in an effort to put the Giants on their feet against Chicago. After a non-successful start with New York, he finally recovered what previously had been his normal ability and finished the summer very creditably. The pitchers who were tried by Cincinnati in addition to these two, did their best work only in spots. A good game was not followed by a good game. Then, too, the pitchers were erratically effective and non-effective against different teams. To some of the National League organizations they were mere incidents and to others they were razor-back hills.

As the season was in its declining days, Manager Mathewson announced that Chase, who had played first base, was suspended. The charge was indifferent work in behalf of the team. Magee was substituted at first base. The team played good ball and continued to push vigorously forward after this change, still hoping to overcome the Giants. Perhaps three or four days before the season ended this proved an impossibility, as New York by then had won enough games to make second place certain. Cincinnati did not lag, even then, and stuck to its task of holding third place and did so, Pittsburgh prodding the Ohio team until the very end.

The team that wrestled Cincinnati savagely all of the year, and that virtually kept the Reds from doing better than third in the race, was Pittsburgh. In the sixteen games which were played by these aspirants for National League honors, Cincinnati won but four. That was the worst record made by the Ohio club during the year against any team, yet it was much similar to the wobbly experiences of all National League teams—Boston, for instance, with its inability to defeat New York, and St. Louis quite as unable to defeat Chicago; while for that matter, although New York made a better record than four victories against Cincinnati, it was the good showing of the latter team against the Giants that placed Cincinnati in third place and kept New York out of the championship.

It is not unusual in any year for a championship team to find easy prey in one or two teams in a major league race. It is not so usual, however, for this characteristic to be so mixed that almost every team of the eight has a tinge of it. Cincinnati's best record of 1918 was against St. Louis. Thirteen games were won from that team and eight lost. This, however, was nearer a normal status, as the teams practically completed their "22" series that would have been played to a presumable limit if a full season were played under the 154-game requisite. There was one time when Cincinnati was in front in the race. It was on April 16. The next day the Reds were defeated and they never returned to first place, although they pulled themselves back to third place from a tie for seventh place, where they had dropped by July Fourth.

Climbing from seventh place to third shows that the team was one to be regarded with caution and respect. It was so regarded. Other managers did not attempt to conceal that they looked upon the Cincinnati club as an opponent of which to be wary. In the spring of the year both Managers McGraw and Mitchell—the heads of teams that finished better than Cincinnati—in private conver-



1, Mike Regan; 2, Earle Neale; 3, Raymond Bressler; 4, H. O. Eller; 5, Manuel Cueto; 6, Henry Groh; 7, Russell Blackburne; 8, Peter Schneider.

Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

sation conceded the strength of the Reds. Both of them looked upon the team as a formidable organization in attack. There was no doubt as to the superiority of the Cincinnati players with the bat—that is, a great many of them—and the main point was whether they would live up to their reputation. Not all of them did so with consistency, and yet at the finish all were going ahead with a speed that might have established other results in the National League had the championship race not been so abruptly terminated after the ruling from Washington.

As in other years, the players of the team did not do so well in base running as they did in batting. In a joking way it once was said of the Cincinnati team that it took four base hits for it to make one run. Not literally true, that was intended to convey the idea that the Cincinnati team was a strictly bat-and-follow-on team, the kind that makes its runs by sheer physical force with the bat, and not so much by strategy or by superior running of itself. There was an improvement in 1918, although the team was not what could be called a better than ordinary base running organization. Heedless plays and needless plays occasionally spoiled good opportunities for victory.

Cincinnati shone in the outfield and unquestionably had a better infield than in 1917. Had Chase been up to his form of 1917 it would have been a better infield than it proved to be. Lee Magee helped at second base and Blackburne filled the position of short-stop better than it had been filled since Herzog left as manager of the team to join New York. With Roush contending for the batting supremacy of the league through almost all of the year, Cincinnati always was a little better off for having him. It is a great aid to possess a player on a major league team who is also a possible batting champion, and a still greater aid if there are two or three of them. It means that the batting order can be so arranged that there is always a chance to make a run or two, or more, under conditions that put the heavy batters in the game where they can try to do their best work with runners on the bases. Cincinnati on more occasions than one profited by the skill of Roush. Further down the line there was Wingo, not only catching better ball for Cincinnati than he had ever caught before in his major league experience, but batting fairly well.

Not so many well known players left Cincinnati for the service as left from some clubs. Bressler, a left-hand pitcher, who did not do so badly in the little time that he had to do anything, and Regan, another pitcher, right-hand, found their way to Uncle Sam. Allen, Esmond, Gerner, Kopf, Loudon, Moseley, Rath and Ruether were on the list. Of these, Kopf, an infielder, had given indication that some day he might be classified with the recognized men of merit in active Base Ball. It is not probable that his loss to the Cincinnati club meant the loss of the championship.

Looking at the work of the team thoroughly from April to September and examining the game in detail, the impression remains strong that if the Cincinnati team had been served with better pitching it might have triumphed over both Chicago and New York. The chance was there, but the material did not come to expectations. Some comment was made that the players did not undertake team work with any unanimity. The editor of the GUIDE did not, of course, see all of the games that were played by the Cincinnati club during the season; but it was his impression of those that he did see, that the Cincinnati club gave a little more attention to team work than any Cincinnati club had given in years. Other games, which he did not see, might have given others a different impression; but it is not easy to prove that co-operation did not exist among the players, in view of the fact that they scaled the hill with a lot of energy after they had slid down.



1, Frank L. Miller; 2, Carson Bigbee; 3, George Cutshaw; 4, Ralph Comstock; 5, C. C. Slapnicka; 6, William Southworth; 7, William Hinchman; 8, Walter Schmidt.
Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

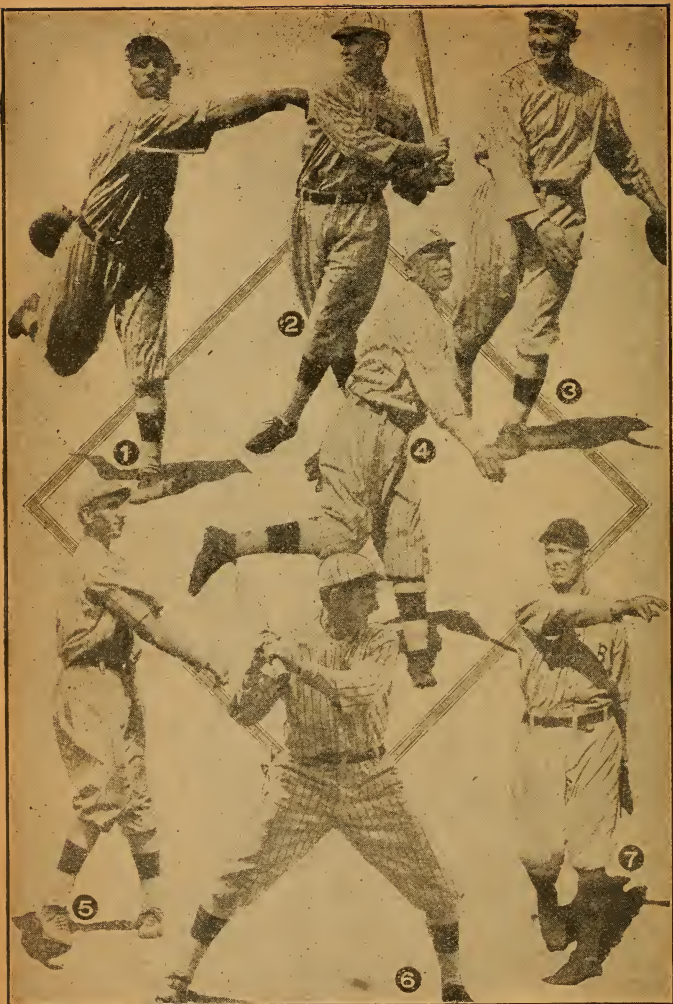
PITTSBURGH

If Earl Hamilton, pitcher, had been able to remain with the Pittsburgh club until the end of the season, would Pittsburgh have won the championship? That topic is one which Pittsburgh enthusiasts like to argue. Most of them think that Pittsburgh would have won the championship had there been a Hamilton all the summer. So far as that goes, there are Base Ball enthusiasts in other cities who think that Pittsburgh had a pretty fair chance to win the pennant if Hamilton had not been called away to duty. He won six games before the country took him for a fighter and did not lose one. It was not wholly that he won six games without being defeated which has caused so much conjecture, but it was the manner in which he won them. He came back to active work in the majors seemingly in better condition than when he left. He pitched his last game as a Pittsburgh player of 1918 against the Giants. It was the first game played by New York in the West and the first to be played after they had won eighteen games and lost one in the East. New York could not "touch him"—almost literally so, too—and began their Western trip with a defeat; a trip, by the way, which cost them heavily. That defeat was followed by others and by more.

Hamilton was not the only player lost to Pittsburgh by the demands of the nation. Indeed, not! Pittsburgh's list of the boys to the Blue is a stunner, and who knows but that if some of the other players who were enrolled from Pittsburgh by Uncle Sam had been allowed to remain through the season, whether Chicago, New York or Cincinnati would have finished ahead of one of the best teams, handicapped as it was, that Pittsburgh has had in a long time. Caton, who played shortstop well, was unable to finish the season with the Pirates. Carlson, a pitcher, now and then showing winning caliber, did not stay through. Stengel, perhaps one of the best outfielders in the major leagues of recent years, not only because he can bat but for the reason that he plays his position with rare good judgment, had to go. He chose the navy, where now he wears the dungarees. King, another outfielder, not of the quality of Stengel, but a good and promising player, took up his pack and marched. Others who were unable to finish the year with the team were Blackwell, Evans, Getz, Harmon, Lohr, Mails, Miller—not Frank Miller, the pitcher—Ponder, Pitler, Warner and Webb.

The loss of Stengel and King was offset to some extent—yes, to a great extent—by Southworth. For some time he had been a player attached to Pittsburgh through the customary alliance with a minor league club, but he did not join the team as early as expected because of an injury which he had received. When he did join he helped Pittsburgh enormously. In the games in which he did not feature as a batter he did as a fielder. He played the kind of Base Ball that keeps the man on the side opposing him wondering what he will do next, and scheming to try to prevent him from doing that which will surely result in making runs, as Southworth proved that his style of play was not always in one channel.

It has been previously stated that Pittsburgh had one of the best teams in 1918 that had played for the National League in that city for a long time. The statement is worthy of reiteration. It was a good team. A standard team in many respects and just lacking, possibly, the assistance of a pitcher of the type of Vaughn as he was in 1918, or Sallee as he was in 1917; or, further back, Marquard or Mathewson or a player approximating that value. Of course, Mathewsons only occur in a lifetime; but there are pitchers of that degree of skill who are certain to win more games than they lose, with any kind of ball playing behind them, and a sure winner would have done much for Pittsburgh last year.



1, Harry H. Myers; 2, Oliver O'Mara; 3, Otto Miller; 4, Lawrence Cheney; 5, M. J. Doolan; 6, Ivan Olson; 7, Burleigh Grimes. Conlon, Photos.

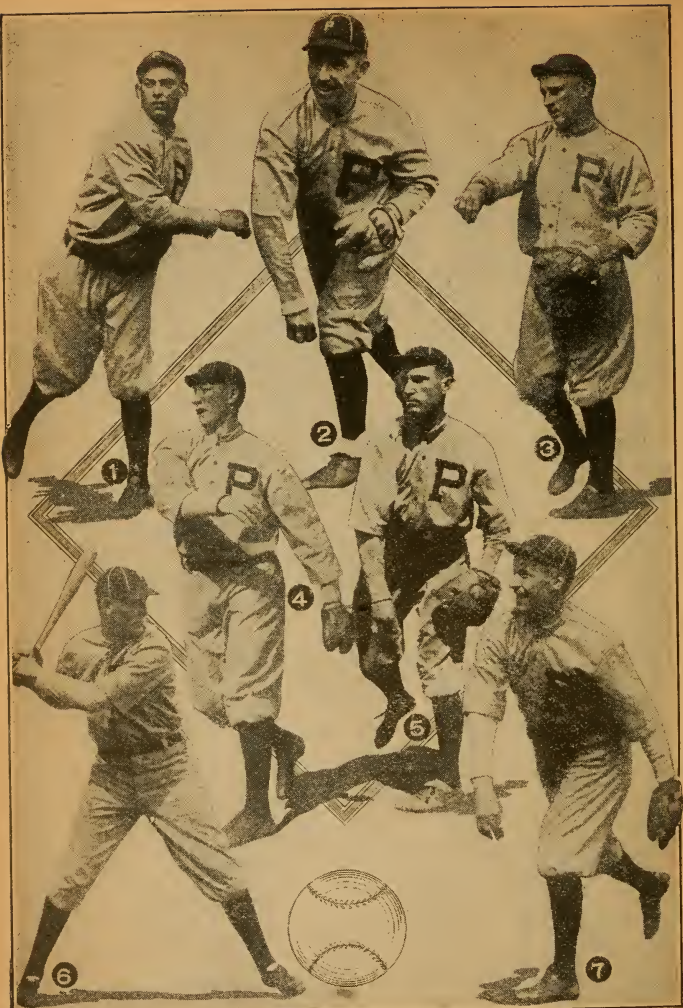
GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

Cooper pitched fairly well. Mayer, who was taken over from the Philadelphia National League club, so far as percentage of victories was concerned, pitched even better; but neither of them was like Hendrix of Chicago, with his twenty victories, or Vaughn with his twenty-two, or Tyler with his nineteen. It may be held in some quarters that the Pittsburgh club, as a whole, was not up to that of Chicago; yet the Pittsburgh club would have been a determined opponent for every organization in the National League more powerful than it was if there had been one really great pitcher on its roll. That is what Hamilton started out to be, and that is why no one can be chided for asking what Pittsburgh would have been if Hamilton had been able to play throughout the year with the team.

In praising the work of the Pittsburgh team, Manager Bezdek should not be overlooked. Results of the type and the quality which were accomplished in Pittsburgh were achieved largely because there was a good general at the head of things. Bezdek was new to major league Base Ball when he began and he never could be convicted in court of egotism, or anything which approximates it, for he invariably asserted, when questioned about Base Ball, that he was in the game to be taught by those who had more experience than possessed by him. He was open to argument and conviction from his players, and now and then asked them to give their opinion as to the best plays to be made; but he must have had a grip on them when it came to "the move," because there was concert between player and manager. There were times when perhaps he could have played his games with more shrewdness and when his methods were too ineffective, but he did not play Base Ball day in and day out with one system only, and that certainly had something to do with his success. He watched the other fellows—that is, the other managers—and every now and then surprised them by slipping one of their innovations into a game against them. If it worked well Bezdek never took credit to himself as the originator of the play, but enjoyed a quiet chuckle because he had used the other man's medicine, not to heal him, but to make him ill.

The team never suffered in the outfield all of the year. Take it all in all, it is doubtful if any team in the National League handled center field and right field better than Pittsburgh. In these two positions there was more strength than in left field, although in the latter position the work was so well done that the outfield did not suffer as a whole. Carey was at his best in center field. It is not an easy position to play in Pittsburgh. Our very best National League center fielders insist that it is the most difficult middle field on the National League circuit, which seems to be due to the fact of a shadow thrown forward at a bad angle against the sun by the huge grand stand. The Pittsburgh stand, by the way, towers higher than most stands. In all-around playing, Carey maintained his center field standard. He ran bases splendidly and batted fully up to his ability. He is not a clean-up batter like Kauff, but perhaps covers more ground than Kauff—by a margin—simply because he is more of a sprinter than the New York outfielder.

The infield was not the best in the National League, although all infields fell off from the standard of the year before. However, the transfer of Cutshaw, the Brooklyn second baseman, to the Pittsburgh club, really gave it added strength of no mean quality, because Cutshaw, if not a star, was a steady second baseman, and Pittsburgh had needed a "day in and day out" second baseman for a long time. Mollwitz was as good a fielding first baseman as any club could wish, and McKechnie was reliable at third. While Caton played shortstop he astonished most of the critics by playing a better fielding game than they thought it possible for him to play.



1, Joseph Oeschger; 2, George Whitted; 3, Edward J. Burns; 4, Fred W. Luderus; 5, Dave Bancroft; 6, Emil Meusel; 7, Michael Prendergast.

Coulon, Photos.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

He covered a great deal of ground and was helped immensely in his fielding by his ability to get the ball away from him quickly.

One other position on the Pittsburgh team showed a wide range of improvement. That was behind the bat. In 1917 Schmidt was not looked upon as quite up to the average of major league requirements. But how he did improve in 1918! Possibly there is not a player in all the National League who showed such improvement.

The Pittsburgh Base Ball club was a consistent winner. There was no wild splurge one way or another. The most bulky winning of all was that against Cincinnati. In the sixteen games which were played by these teams, Cincinnati won but four. Victories against other teams were not on such an elaborate scale, but they were good and substantial, and steady. Pittsburgh, for instance, won eight games from Chicago and lost ten. They won eleven from New York and lost eight, a long time since that had happened. Nine were won from Brooklyn and eleven lost. Brooklyn could beat Pittsburgh when the team could not win elsewhere. Seven were won from Philadelphia and eleven lost. By the way, the Philadelphia team was part of Pittsburgh's undoing. Every other team of the National League except Boston won more games from Philadelphia than it lost. A more uniform record, even though not a championship record, was made by Pittsburgh than had been made by the team in previous seasons.

That the enthusiasts of Pittsburgh knew they were getting better Base Ball than they had seen in the past, plainly manifested itself in the increased attendance and enthusiasm. Pittsburgh was one city where there was Base Ball enthusiasm in 1918, and plenty of it. There was no desire to see the national game abated, but if the Government deemed that its active participants were needed in other work, Pittsburgh accepted the verdict with the same cheerful compliance as it was accepted elsewhere. In accepting it, however, Pittsburgh still maintained its loyalty to the sport that never has made anything but good Americans.

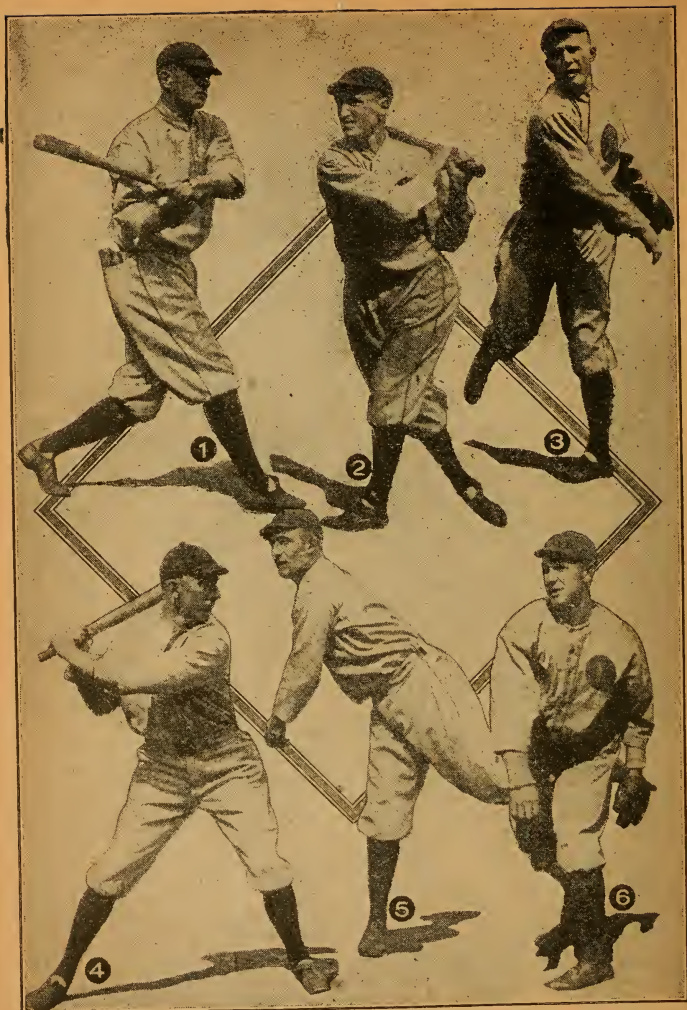


BROOKLYN

Justice demands that the Brooklyn Base Ball club be given unstinted praise for the campaign it conducted in 1918. No matter what diverse opinions we may have as to the manner in which the affairs of a club are handled, or have been handled—since it is agreeably understood that all of us can do better than the other fellow—in the parlance of the day, one “must take his hat off” to Brooklyn of 1918. The reason for it is the “try thought” ever in evidence from the time that Brooklyn began to play ball until the abrupt termination of the playing year. The Brooklyn club was almost first of the major league clubs to be hit by the flying shrapnel of the world war. Before spring practice was concluded, information had been received that Brooklyn players were likely to be summoned before some players of the other clubs; not that there was any special animus against Brooklyn, but the rotation of numbers brought Brooklyn first into attention as the “grand top sergeant” called the roll.

Brooklyn lost in all, Cadore, Durning, Fitzsimmons, Howell, Heitman, Kelleher, Miljus, Malone, Nixon, Snyder, Smith, Sheridan, Mitchell, Schmandt and Ward. Later, Grimes, Marquard, Hickman, Krueger and Pfeffer. Grimes, Marquard and Hickman remained through most of the season because they were not asked to report after enlistment. Pfeffer, however, was with the club not much more than half the season. Mamaux, Russell, Griner and Plitt quit of their own accord. At one time Brooklyn had only thirteen players on the active roll. They kept on playing, just the same.

Of the players who stuck by the team through thick and thin, and who were not of the enlisted, there was one to whom it is a



1, Albert Wickland; 2, John Rawlings; 3, Walter Rehg; 4, Roy Massey; 5, Arthur Nehf; 6, Richard Rudolph.

Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

most grateful pleasure to extend that quality of congratulation which belongs to the "well done, good and faithful servant." Although long in service on the ball field, day in and day out John Coombs was found whenever called upon, taking his place in the game and giving to the Brooklyn club every bit of the good that was in him. He used his athletic knowledge, developed with the years of experience which had been his, in every earnest way, to win. Such is the real type of American ball player. There are scores of others like Coombs in Base Ball. The game has developed them and will continue to produce them for years to come. It is that kind of a game.

Base Ball will have its shirks and slackers. Its unlimited field for action, with its thousands of votaries, renders any other result incredible. But the shirks and the slackers never live in memory, and players like John Coombs do. Veteran though he was, and whatever he may have held in his own mind as to any chances that Brooklyn might have in the race for the championship or one of its subsidiary positions, he walked to the box to win, and pitched to win, and pitched splendid games against all clubs alike. It was a treat to watch him. And while praises are being devoted to Coombs, it is but fit that the Brooklyn players, from Manager Robinson to the very last recruit, be given their full share of credit for what they tried to do.

Some mornings, as the season progressed and the service made its demands wider and wider and more and more of the young men of the country were called into the struggle for liberty and democracy, the manager of the Brooklyn club would be almost afraid to look around for fear that not a player was left except those who were beyond the age limit. Yet there was no abatement of the fighting spirit of the team. With what it had it went forth in the afternoon and battled its opponents to the last.

Naturally, not all of the games were of that high type which had been more or less observant in major league struggles. On the other hand, Brooklyn, crippled as it was, played some of the most interesting games of the race; and it was Brooklyn, at the moment least expected to do big things, that defeated Chicago in a series on the Chicago field and so seriously cut into the lead of the Cubs that the New York club became a more important factor than it had been, and, taking grace, accordingly began to play better ball. The Giants did not continue this fine display, unfortunately for them, but Brooklyn gave them a chance which, had it been improved, could have changed results. Such things are true of all Base Ball seasons, but attention is called to this one particular instance, because it shows how a team with fight in it can do well even when it seems to have been wounded desperately.

Three teams finished lower in the race than Brooklyn. They were Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis, and there were some of our prophets who predicted that each of the three would finish higher than Brooklyn. The fight spirit which permeated the Brooklyn team prevented that. Possibly, better batting by the Brooklyn team would be ascribed as the technical reason for greater success; but better batting was part of the result of the purpose to do something. Add to the better batting the ultimate fine pitching of Grimes, in addition to the unfailing "best I've got" from Coombs, and there is another reason for the success of Brooklyn.

In the early part of the year Grimes' pitching was unreliable. He did not have control of the ball and he was hit hard at times when he did have control. But he kept at it. The courage that was alive in the Brooklyn club was alive in him, and he stuck to the task of making himself better with such good results that he became better, and before the season was over he was accorded the credit of being one of the best pitchers of the National League, with his record of eighteen games won and nine lost. The figures are



1, Walton Cruise; 2, Oscar Horstman; 3, Mike Gonzalez; 4, Rogers Hornsby;
5, Albert Betzel; 6, Leon Ames. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

unofficial, but they are approximately correct, and they tell the story of "what was" in Brooklyn.

The team held Chicago better than even all through the year. The champions won nine games and Brooklyn ten of the series in which they were engaged. There's something worth while. The Giants, second in the final of the race, lost their series to Chicago, and lost it badly. The Cubs were one of the teams that New York could not defeat; yet Brooklyn, crippled as it was, could and did defeat the champions, not only a few games but on the year's results. Brooklyn lost to New York by twelve games to eight, but Brooklyn defeated New York when it hurt and turned the battle tide the other way. Exactly as New York found Cincinnati a stumbling block, so did Brooklyn. The latter could not win a game apparently on the Cincinnati field. What was in the Cincinnati atmosphere that so affected the players who represented the metropolitan district?

Brooklyn won the series by a single game from Pittsburgh, yet lost the series to Boston, and the latter club finished worse off than Brooklyn. The series also were won from Philadelphia and St. Louis, each by a single game. Quite a record that for a team which had been accredited not any too good a rating at the beginning of the year, which was about as badly shot up as any team in either major league, and worse hit than most of them because the "shooting" began so early in the season.

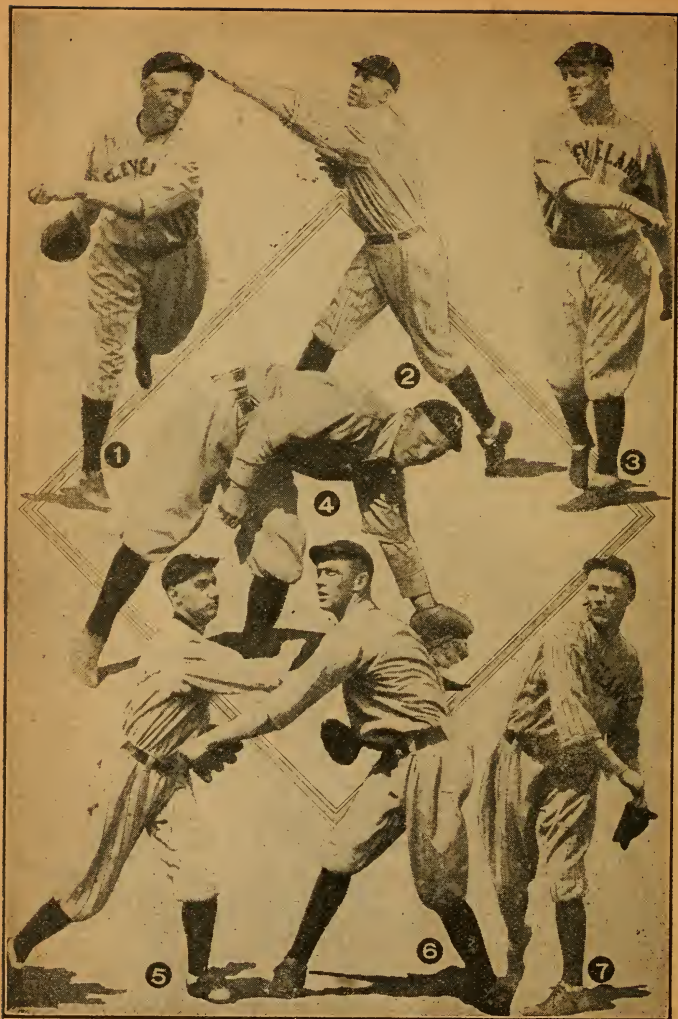
All in all, the National League and Base Ball had no cause to feel remorseful over the record of the Brooklyn club of 1918. There were moments when the players were criticised because they did not do this or that, but somehow or another they were back the next day in the face of criticism and all else, with their shoulders propped tight against their bats, and "whanging away" as resolutely as ever for Brooklyn. That's Base Ball. Any time that a crippled team can hold up and do things now and then that turn a championship race at right angles to itself, and do it with everything in evidence that they are trying, and fighting and "digging their toes into the ground," it just makes the man who loves and appreciates Base Ball do a little shouting all by his lonesome, for of such is the essence of true sport and real Base Ball, and as such it was taught by the brave "old fellows" who have gone before.



PHILADELPHIA

Weakness in pitching and in batting were principal reasons why the Philadelphia club did not win a championship. Weakness in persistent effort never was in evidence. Pat Moran is another manager of the type that refuses to be beaten. Everything in sport must turn against him before he will concede a point lost, and it was not until the season was well under way that he would reconcile himself to hearing that his team was good but not over-powerful. Even then he would not concede that he did not have a chance to win the championship, and he traveled along up to the very last, arguing that with luck turning his way there was always a chance. He never admitted until compelled to do so that he was out of the first division.

During the season Philadelphia lost to the army Dillhoefer, McGaffigan, Tincup, Rixey and Whitted. In that respect it got off easier than some of the other clubs. Rixey and Whitted were sources of strength. The former had proved that he was a winning major league pitcher, and for a long time it has been conceded that Whitted, with his combination of physical and mental ability, his real Base Ball sense, is one of the clever players of the major league circuits. Dillhoefer is a smart, aggressive catcher, but not strong enough as a batter to be a high class pennant factor—on the other hand, a fine man to have around as a second-string



1, W. R. Johnston; 2, Tris Speaker; 3, Ray Chapman; 4, T. L. Turner; 5, John Enzmann; 6, F. N. Coumbe; 7, Guy Morton. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

catcher. As a matter of fact, except for the loss of Rixey and Whitted, the Philadelphia club was a team of average strength. Its real loss was that of Killefer, who had been transferred to Chicago in the arrangement for a trade made between the teams and who unquestionably put Chicago in the van of the grand charge of 1918.

While Chicago was able to get on without Alexander, Philadelphia was handicapped because the club did not have an Alexander II. If Rixey had not joined the army, perhaps Philadelphia would have been more impressive from a pitching standpoint; but when Rixey departed, as well as Alexander, the Phillies were badly shaken.

Philadelphia played its best ball approaching mid-season. July Fourth the Phillies were fourth in the race. They lost players after that and lacked the stamina which is necessary to make a strong finish. It is an essential in Base Ball, like any other athletic contest, that a team must have the strength within itself to reach the top, and then to be able to continue to travel along the summit of the ridge until the end has been met. There was no lack of honest effort on the part of the Philadelphia club, but there was a lack of playing strength, especially in the battery positions, when the test came by which either the Chicagos or the Giants were to be defeated. Finding both of these teams beyond them, the Philadelphias faded until they lost out in the first division and eventually dropped back to sixth place in the race.

Philadelphia won the season's series from Pittsburgh and Boston. The Pennsylvania rivalry that is in evidence from year to year, so far as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are concerned, was as much in evidence in 1918. The Philadelphias could defeat Pittsburgh when they could not win from any other club. New York was the team which kept Philadelphia under subjection. Only three games were won from the Giants during the season. On the first visit made by the New York club to Philadelphia, the local club was overwhelmed by the fierceness of the Giants' attack, and that one visit seemed to take Philadelphia's power of resistance away whenever New York was faced later, as the Giants continued to win, not without interruption, yet with freedom, for the remainder of the year. The Philadelphia pitchers were not the rivals that New York had met in the past and were not so effective against New York as in other years.

Chicago won twelve games to six in the series between these teams. That was two less than Chicago won from New York, but the defeats sustained by New York and Philadelphia were identical, and it was the depth by which Chicago forced its way into the Eastern front that helped the Cubs so much in their race. It was not a sectional supremacy that assisted Chicago, for there was but one club in all the National League from which the team did not win in double figures. That club was Brooklyn. Only nine games were won by the Cubs against Brooklyn in the face of the fact that Brooklyn was as hard hit in the loss of players as any team in the circuit. Until the summary of the season's race is looked over with care, it is hard to believe that Brooklyn was the strongest opponent of Chicago in the fight for the pennant; yet it was, for the analysis of the games shows that the Cubs really were outplayed more thoroughly in some respects by Brooklyn than they were by clubs that finished better in the race than Long Island's representatives.

Manager Moran handled his players skillfully. Crippled as the team was by lack of men, and by losing men when least expected to do so, he kept the players keyed up to a point where they were ever pushing forward. Now and then there would be one of those exceptions which come when pitchers are punished so bitterly in an inning that it is almost impossible to retrieve losses, but that happens to the championship club as well as to the club which finishes in the second division.



1, Howard Shanks; 2, Bert Shotton; 3, E. P. Gharrity; 4, Frank M. Schulte;
5, Edward C. Foster; 6, Ray C. Morgan; 7, Y. W. Ayers. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

BOSTON

It took the Boston team some time to get started. When the players once were under way they climbed to third place. They were up there July 4, which ordinarily is accepted as the half-way stopping point. It wasn't half-way in 1918 for the reason that the season ended September 2. Some of us have accepted it as a truism in Base Ball that the standing of July 4 presages fairly well what the finish will be. In the case of Boston this did not follow. The team was at its best in mid-season and relapsed thereafter. It was back about to the same standard at the end of the year that had been displayed at the beginning of the year. There was reason enough for all of that.

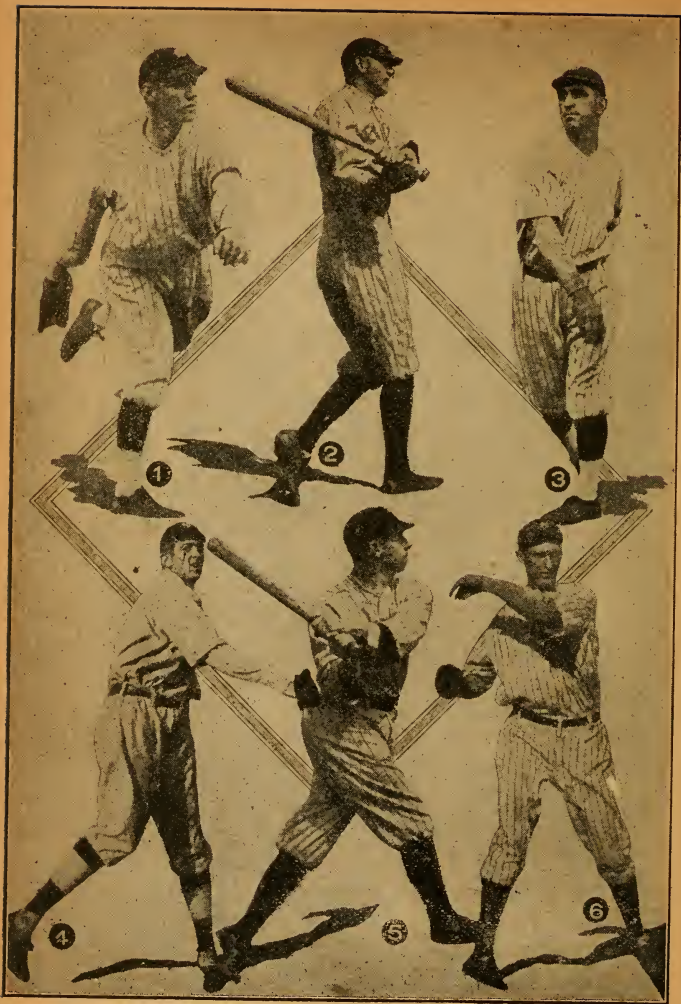
All the playing year the days were vexatious for Boston and its management. Herzog, who had been transferred from New York to Boston, delayed in coming to terms. That hurt. He played with Boston eventually. Rudolph and the management could not agree upon salary until the season was under way. He pitched some games with skill, but ended by losing more than he won.

Maranville enlisted with the navy and thereby created a vacuum about the position of shortstop, as Maranvilles do not grow on every bush. Quite the contrary, it is a lucky Base Ball forester who can find a bush on which a Maranville does grow. This upsetting of the infield also upset the prospects of the team. Yet, like most of the other National League clubs, there were moments when the Boston team played ball that was attractive and as full of tonic as spring bitters. A fairly good outfield steadied the men, all pitchers fought handsomely for their games, and Wilson behind the bat never relaxed his efforts to secure for Boston what success might be possible.

In the very last game of the year, which was played against the New York club in Boston, the home team battled the Giants with all the energy they possessed to the very last minute of the contest. They won the game, and it was the only one they did win from New York all of the season. It was fine to see them fight for it. There have been days when the National League had fewer troubles on its hands than it had in 1918, when, under like conditions, the players of a club which had been so repeatedly unsuccessful as Boston had been against New York, would not care much whether they put forth their best or not. They would feel that the music was over, the dance ended, and home the only refuge in sight, with a disposition to get there as quickly as possible.

The Boston team, with disbandment for the year impending, settled to hard work and Rudolph pitched "his arm off," as the boys say, to defeat New York, and New York was defeated. There wasn't anything in sight for Boston except the glory of winning that game. They had nothing to lose in the race in position, but they had everything to gain by winning from the Giants before the year was over, and they did so. They were getting a fight, too, from New York. There was nothing easy about the nine innings.

Boston's losses in players who found their way into service during the year included Allen, Bailey, Conway, Canavan, Fillingim, Fitzpatrick, Gowdy, James, Kelly, McGraw, Maranville, Powell, Rico, Schmidt, Tragesser, Reh and Schreiber. Four retired. These were Hearn, Egan, Massey and Scott. One of the Boston players never will be forgotten in Base Ball. He was the first to enlist to fight against the Hun. Perhaps every Base Ball enthusiast knows his name without reference on the part of the writer. The editor of the GUIDE takes a great deal of pride in calling attention to it—Gowdy of Ohio. A fighter every inch of him, according to report from his associates in that hell on earth, the war zone. The loss of players to the service was not vital to the finish of the Boston club as it took place. That is to say, their absence, perhaps, did not prevent a championship from being won as we are wont to judge Base Ball possibilities. On the other hand, if the club had



1, Herbert E. Thormahlen; 2, Walter C. Pipp; 3, Roger T. Peckinpaugh; 4, Ray B. Caldwell; 5, Frank Gilhooley; 6, E. H. Love. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS

been able to retain all of them, it is more than likely that the end of the season would have found Boston higher in the race than it finished.

The team was most successful against Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and least successful against New York. Next to New York the Chicagos made trouble for Boston. The champions lost only five games to them, and Philadelphia, too, was a thorn in the side of Boston flesh. Boston did well against Brooklyn. They are old rivals, always fighting to the last to win, and they maintained the pace in 1918.

At the beginning of the year the weather was wretched. This, with the inability of the team to get started, undoubtedly was a setback. More than that, it seemed as if Boston, possibly more than any other city of the National League circuit with the exception of St. Louis, was worst affected by war conditions. All of the young men of the New England capital had enlisted early. Throughout all of New England military fervor was at white heat and military work was widespread.

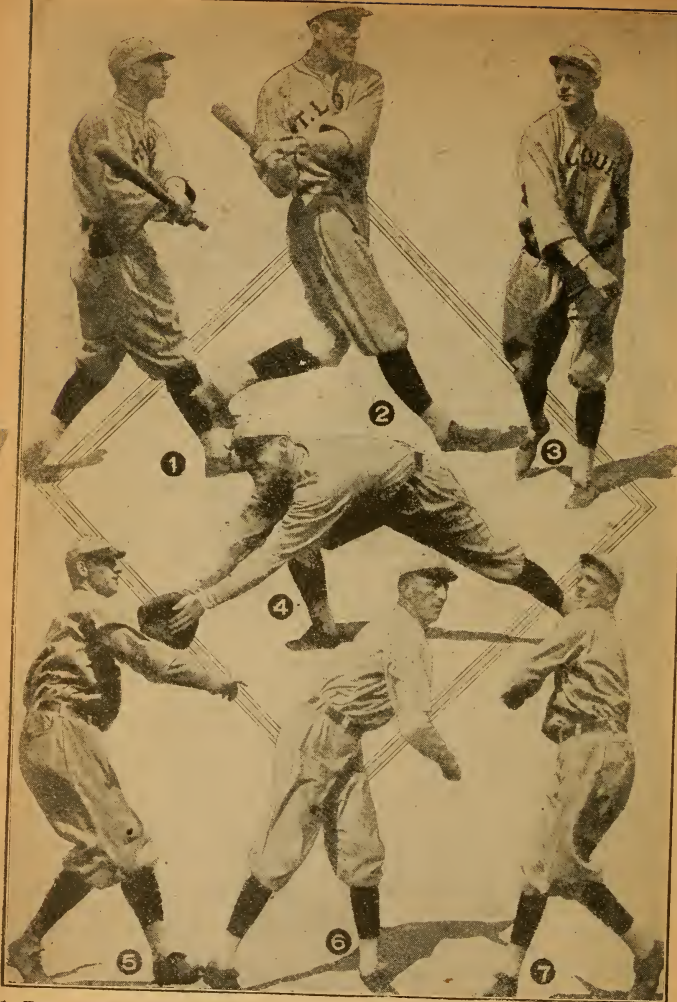
Factories resounded night and day with the hum of machinery making that which was necessary for the United States to carry on the good work of liberty for all the world, and labor was almost implored not to take even a few hours of relaxation, but to employ every minute in the cause of the hour. Massachusetts applied itself so rigorously that recreation was quite abandoned. It may also be added that in that section of the country more attention was paid to camp athletics. Always New England has known how to do such things well. Every camp and training headquarters had its regularly organized athletic programme almost as soon as it had its outfit, and every man in the camp was expected to take part in sport of some kind. That all helped, although naturally it withdrew for the time some attention from professional sport.



ST. LOUIS

Trouble beset the St. Louis club early and never left it. Like Brooklyn, the team was deprived of players almost at the start. It so happened that St. Louis men were among the first eligible for the service. John Hendricks, who had been appointed manager, found at the beginning so many gaps in his team that a man more despondent would have given up. Not so Hendricks. He did say that it was impossible to expect results on the Base Ball field without players, yet he tried to accomplish results even if he did not have the players. During the season St. Louis lost Beall, Cruise, Johnson, Goodwin, Horstman, Hitt, Jenkins, Knight, Lamline, Miller, May, Stewart, Smith and Snyder. Baird left the team. Of the players who remained, Hornsby did not play to a standard which had been anticipated in view of the good showing he had made the season before. His failure was a vital blow to Hendricks, who had constructed his team in some measure about the Texas infielder.

Base Ball apathy was more pronounced in St. Louis than in any other city of the National League circuit. Not so very strange, for many reasons are in evidence. First of all, the club started poorly. So many teams had made a like start in St. Louis that the Base Ball enthusiasts were enwrapped in a wet blanket and rolled in it before the month of May had barely begun. When players were procured for the season, there had been hope in St. Louis. It was not a bad playing list by any means. When results failed early, St. Louis shrugged its shoulders, said something about "an old story," and kept at work, as St. Louis had an abundance of war contracts in one place and another and there was plenty for all to do in the factories. Had the team made a good showing it is possible that all of this would have been reversed.



1, Ernest Johnson; 2, John Tobin; 3, Joseph Gedeon; 4, G. H. Sisler; 5, James P. Austin; 6, Tom Rogers; 7, Albert P. Leifield.
Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

Following is the semi-monthly standing of the National League clubs for the 1918 season:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	10	1	.909	Pittsburgh	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	8	3	.727	St. Louis	3	7	.300
Chicago	6	3	.667	Boston	2	8	.200
Cincinnati	6	5	.545	Brooklyn	1	9	.100

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 14.

New York	18	3	.857	Philadelphia	9	11	.429
Chicago	14	6	.700	Brooklyn	7	13	.350
Pittsburgh	11	9	.550	St. Louis	7	13	.350
Cincinnati	11	12	.478	Boston	6	15	.286

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 4.

New York	26	12	.684	Philadelphia	17	20	.459
Chicago	25	12	.676	Boston	18	22	.450
Cincinnati	21	20	.512	St. Louis	15	23	.395
Pittsburgh	18	18	.500	Brooklyn	13	26	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 18.

Chicago	33	15	.688	Philadelphia	21	26	.447
New York	33	16	.673	Pittsburgh	20	28	.417
Boston	25	26	.490	Brooklyn	20	28	.417
Cincinnati	23	27	.460	St. Louis	19	28	.404

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 2.

Chicago	43	18	.705	Pittsburgh	28	34	.452
New York	41	20	.672	Brooklyn	25	35	.417
Boston	31	33	.484	Cincinnati	25	35	.417
Philadelphia	28	32	.467	St. Louis	24	38	.387

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 16.

Chicago	55	23	.705	Cincinnati	34	41	.453
New York	48	30	.615	Boston	35	44	.443
Pittsburgh	39	37	.513	Brooklyn	30	45	.400
Philadelphia	35	40	.467	St. Louis	32	48	.400

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

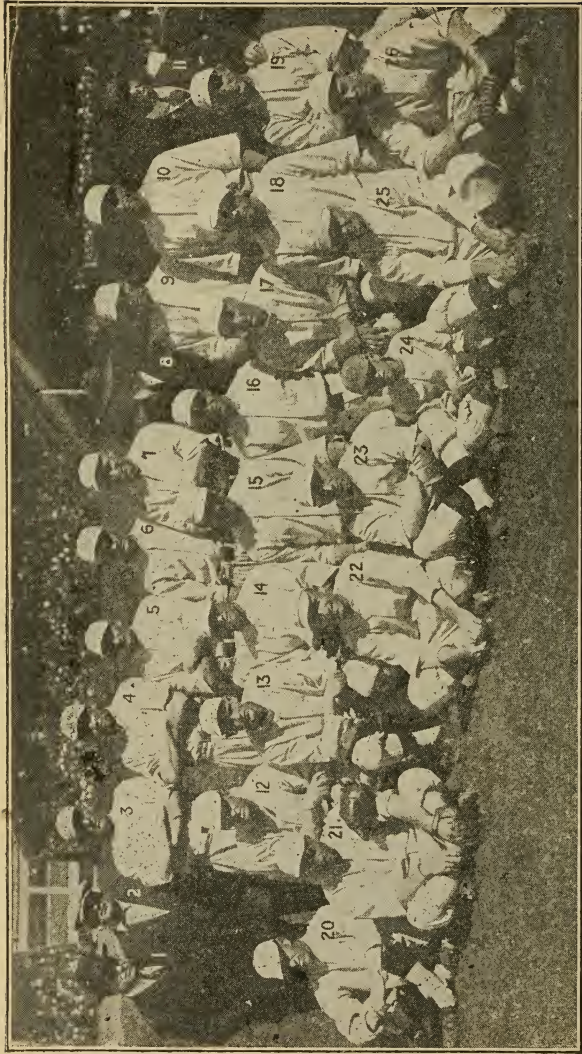
Chicago	61	32	.656	Cincinnati	41	49	.456
New York	57	37	.606	Brooklyn	41	50	.451
Pittsburgh	49	43	.533	Boston	41	54	.432
Philadelphia	43	48	.473	St. Louis	39	59	.398

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

Chicago	69	33	.645	Brooklyn	49	56	.467
New York	63	44	.589	Philadelphia	47	57	.452
Pittsburgh	57	50	.533	Boston	46	59	.438
Cincinnati	51	55	.481	St. Louis	44	67	.396

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Chi.	N.Y.	Cin.	Pitt.	Bkln.	Phil.	Bos.	St.L.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago .....	..	14	10	10	9	12	14	15	84	45	.651
New York	6	..	7	8	12	10	15	13	71	53	.573
Cincinnati	7	12	..	4	12	12	8	13	68	60	.531
Pittsburgh	8	11	12	..	9	7	9	9	65	60	.520
Brooklyn	10	8	6	10	..	9	6	8	57	69	.452
Philadelphia	6	3	7	11	8	..	12	8	55	68	.447
Boston	5	1	10	10	8	7	..	12	53	71	.427
St. Louis	3	4	8	7	11	11	7	..	51	78	.395



1, Harry H. Frazee, Pres.; 2, Ed Barrow, Mgr.; 3, Walter Kinney; 4, George H. Ruth; 5, George Cochrane; 6, John Coffey; 7, Carl W. Mays; 8, Larry Graver, Sec.; 9, John A. Dubuc; 10, Harry B. Hooper; 11, "Doc" Lawler; 12, John McInnis; 13, Fred Thomas; 14, George Whiteman; 15, Walter C. Schang; 16, David W. Shean; 17, Walter Mayer; 18, William Pertica; 19, Samuel L. Agnew; 20, Joe Bush; 21, Lawrence Miller; 22, Samuel P. Jones; 23, Charles Wagner; 24, Mascot; 25, Amos Strunk; 26, Everett Scott.

BOSTON RED SOX—AMERICAN LEAGUE AND WORLD CHAMPIONS.

American League Season of 1918

BY IRVING E. SANBORN, CHICAGO.

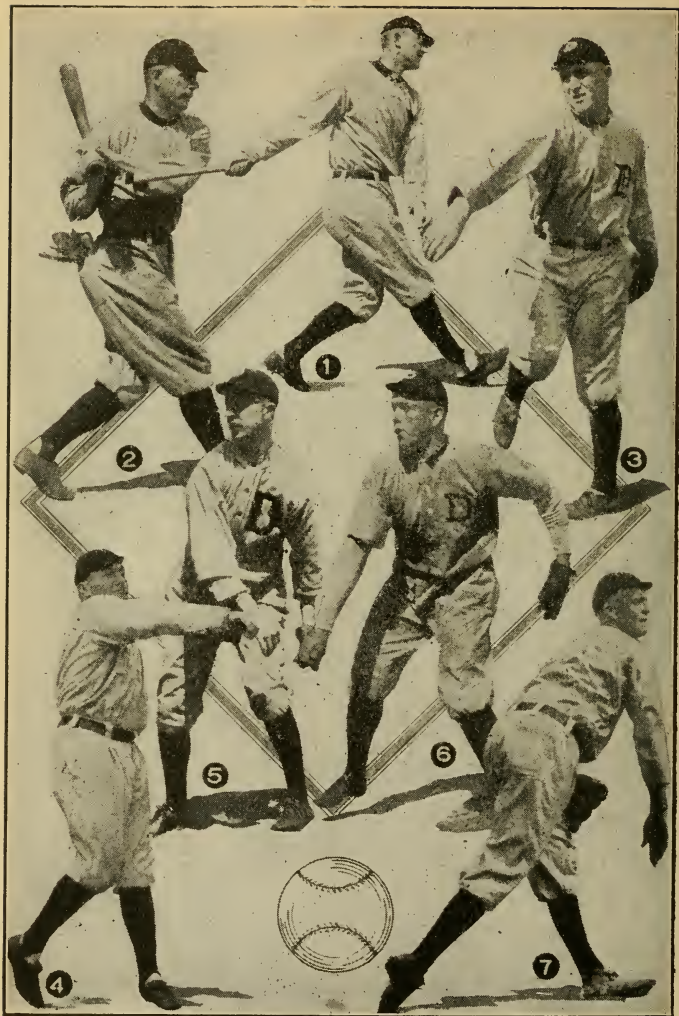
Under normal conditions the American League pennant race would have been an interesting one because of its uncertainties, and these were increased by the constant shifting of the teams, due to the inroads on the ranks of players by the demands of the war. Three teams were contenders for the championship most of the way, and the contest for subordinate positions was close. This was due in part to the new arrangement for the division of the world series receipts, by which the players on the first four teams in each league were given a percentage of the players' pool. That, however, was the cause of the players' strike during the world series, so it is doubtful if the increased competition of the teams during the season balanced the injury done the game at the finish.

The Boston, Cleveland and New York teams were the only ones actually in the lead during the season, but the Washington outfit had a fighting chance for the flag in the last month of the race. Boston was the pacemaker most of the way and was out of first place only for short spells at different times during the year—never for more than three days in succession.

Two of the four teams which were competitors were managed by men new to the American League, although both of them had had previous experience as Base Ball pilots. Edward G. Barrow led the Red Sox through a successful campaign in spite of the fact that he had been identified with minor league executive work for a number of years and might have forgotten the way he formerly handled ball players when he was an active manager. Miller Huggins, who transferred his ability from the St. Louis Cardinals to the New York Yankees, demonstrated the same ability to make much out of little which had been a feature of his career in the National League. He kept the New York Americans in the race until near the close of the season, then finished a good fourth. Barrow and Huggins were the only new faces in the pilot houses of the American League at the start of the season, but the resignation of Fielder Jones of the St. Louis Browns brought another new man into the limelight before the campaign was over. Jimmy Burke, a veteran of the big leagues and a minor league manager, was entrusted finally with the pilotage of the Browns and satisfied the club owners sufficiently to be retained for the coming season.

One of the features of the year was the disintegration of the White Sox, who not only won the pennant in 1917, but crowned it with a victory over the strong New York Nationals in the world series of that fall. The Chicago world champions never were a serious obstacle in the way of the pennant contenders in 1918 after the first few weeks. One of the reasons therefor was that the Comiskey outfit was one of the first to be shot to pieces by loss of talent through the "work or fight" edict. The disappointment entailed by the poor showing of the White Sox, who wound up in sixth place, caused Owner Comiskey to make a change of managers during the winter, releasing Clarence Rowland after four years of service and handing the reins to William ("Kid") Gleason, who was playing Base Ball before the Old Roman quit the diamond, but who never before held an executive position higher than that of guardian of the keystone sack, where he executed many plays that have not been accomplished since.

Next to the White Sox the New York Yankees probably were the most severely hit by the loss of players who went into service or the shipyards during the playing season. That, in a large measure, accounts for the failure of Huggins' men to stay in the race after being contenders for more than half of the season.



1, Tyrus R. Cobb; 2, R. J. Young; 3, Owen Bush; 4, R. R. Spencer; 5, R. Kallio; 6, G. H. Cunningham; 7, Robert Jones. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

Boston's Red Sox were more fortunate than any other team in the circuit. Not that Barrow did not lose men in the army draft and to the shipyards during the year, but the great exodus of Red Sox occurred during the previous season or in the winter and gave the owners of the Boston club time to restore the depletions before the season of 1918 opened. In a great measure the victory of the Hubites, both in the curtailed league race and in the world series that followed, was due to the trade made with the Philadelphia club, whereby the losses of playing talent in the previous fall and winter were made good.

In the matter of handicaps on account of the enlistment and drafting of players, the Detroit club claims the honors in loyalty of its employes, with a total of twenty-five men who were under contract or reservation in March and who entered active service during the season. This claim is offset, in a way, by the fact that Ty Cobb, the mainspring of the Tigers, and one or two other stars did not enter governmental service until after the season ended. Nevertheless, the Detroit club's roster of players who went into the war to make the world safe for democracy is an impressive one; and so is the American League's record, which showed that more than 55 per cent of the players under contract or reservation to the eight clubs in that circuit were in the uniform of the army or navy—including the marines—before the armistice was declared. As a matter of record this honor roll may be interesting and may offset in some measure the damage done professional Base Ball by the comparatively few who sought immunity from the trenches in bullet proof occupations. Here is the roster of American League players who donned the khaki or the blue:

AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYERS IN THE SERVICE.

DETROIT—Ernest Alten, Tyrus R. Cobb, John D. Couch, Joe Cobb, E. G. Erickson, H. S. Ellison, Ira Flagstead, Frank Fuller, L. B. Hollywood, William James, Arthur Hoekler, Edward Miller, William Mitchell, F. Nicholson, J. C. Oldham, H. G. Folsen, E. G. Rigney, Bernard Boland, George Cunningham, Benjamin Dyer, Howard Ehmke, Harry Heilman, George Maisel, Del Baker, William Donovan—25.

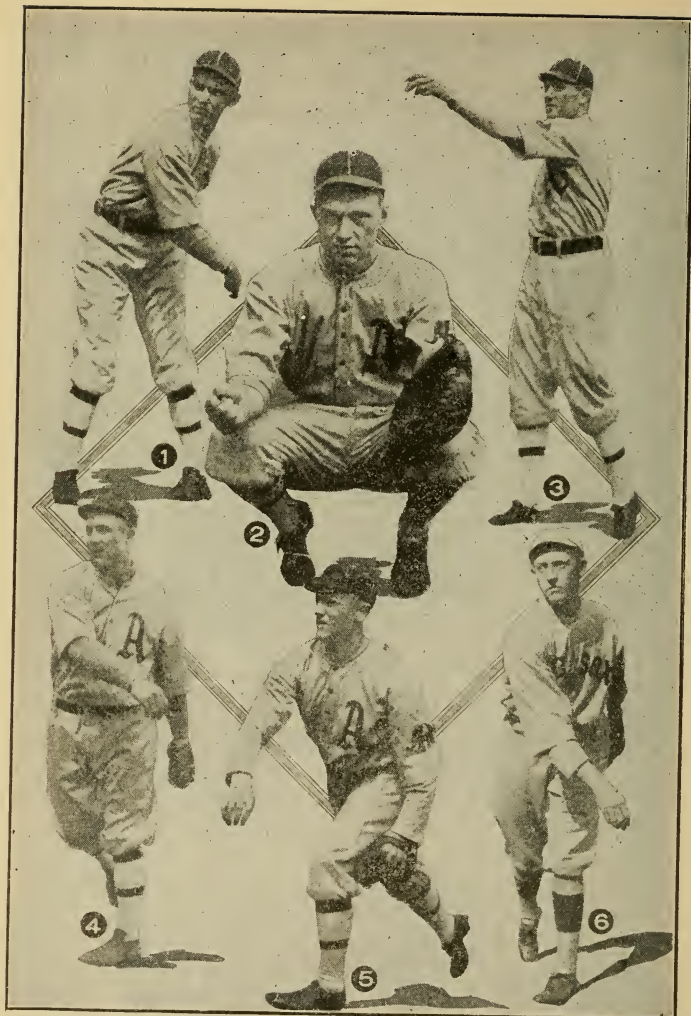
PHILADELPHIA—Walter Anderson, Ray Bates, Eugene Bailey, Geary, Carmen Hill, Patrick Haley, Russell Johnson, David E. Keefe, Elmer Myers, Murphy, Winifred Noyes, C. R. Naylor, Harry Seibold, Lawton Witt, Maurice Shannon, George Burns, James A. Dugan, James Dykes, Martin H. Kopp, Clarence Walker—20.

BOSTON—J. N. Bentley, James Cooney, H. C. Janvrin, R. C. Hoblitzel, Paul Smith, Carl W. Mays, Fred Wilder, Walter Mayer, John McInnis, W. Pertica, John J. Barry, D. C. Gainer, George Lewis, M. J. McNally, H. L. Pennock, Ernest Shore, C. H. Shorten, Fred Thomas, James Walsh—19.

CLEVELAND—John A. Billings, Ray Chapman, J. H. De Berry, G. C. Dickerson, Paul Des Jardiens, Joe Evans, Louis Guisto, Joseph Harris, Edward Klepfer, Otis Lambeth, Harry Lunte, Guy Morton, J. L. Petty, Elmer Smith, Tris Speaker, Chester Torkelson, William Wambsganss, Albert Gounld, Herbert—19.

CHICAGO—E. T. Collins, Leo Constantineau, Urban Faber, H. P. Haas, W. P. Hargrove, Fred M. Henry, Joseph Jenkins, Ted Jourdan, Earl Kaiser, Harry Lake, George Lees, William McClellan, Fred McMullin, George Payne, Charles Roberson, James Scott, Frank Shellenback, A. H. Von Kolnitz, John Mostil—19.

NEW YORK—Walter Bernhardt, Neal J. Brady, Alex Ferguson, Ray Fisher, Frank T. Kane, W. H. Lamar, Edward Monroe, R. E. McGraw, Walter C. Pipp, Harold Ruel, Robert Shawkey, Walter Smallwood, Sam B. Vick, A. L. Ward—14.



1, Elwood M. Holmes; 2, James McAvoy; 3, C. D. Jamieson; 4, Merlin Kopp;
5, Robert N. Geary; 6, Clarence Walker. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS.

WASHINGTON—William Murray, Douglas Neff, M. Craft, Mike Menoskey, R. Hansen, A. Lynch, Sam Rice, Earl Yingling, H. Thompson, Gibson, Joseph Leonard, Horace Milan, John Lavan, V. Picinich—14.

ST. LOUIS—William Jacobsen, Yale Sloan, Ernest Koob, William Murray, Henry Severeid, William Fincher, William Rumler, Walter Gerber, Kenneth Williams, Urban Shocker, George Sisler, Leslie Nunamaker, Bert Gallia—13.



BOSTON

In the race for the American League pennant the Red Sox always were prominent, never being below second place except for twenty-four hours. They went over the top at the zero hour, April 16, and were leading or tied for the lead for more than three weeks at the start of the combat. On May 9 the Cleveland team ousted Boston from the front trenches, but it proved only a breathing spell for Barrow's men, because they were back there in the van three days later, May 12, and defied all efforts to dislodge them for nearly a month thereafter.

On June 8 Boston gave way to the Yankees of New York, but for one day only; then resumed first place on the 9th. Once more in June Huggins' men crowded the Red Sox off the top perch. That was on the 27th, and the New Yorkers managed to stick there for three days; but on the last day of June, Boston came back. That was a hand-to-hand battle, however, and the first day of July found New York in first place, with Boston second, and Cleveland so close a third that one day's results could upset the whole works.

The Red Sox were relegated to third place on July 4, when Cleveland enjoyed a few hours in the front ranks; but on the 5th Boston was in second place and on the 6th the Red Sox once more assumed the lead, not to be headed off again during the remainder of the bob-tailed season. They had no runaway victory, however, but were compelled to fight all the way until two days before the finish. This established their gameness under pressure and made them even money candidates for the world's pennant, in spite of the comparatively easy way in which the Chicago Cubs had triumphed in the National League. The result of the autumnal contest between the two leagues gave the Red Sox an enviable record of never having been defeated in a world series, and entitled the American League to the distinction of having lost only two of these contests for the big pennant in a period of ten years. The exceptions were 1909 and 1914.

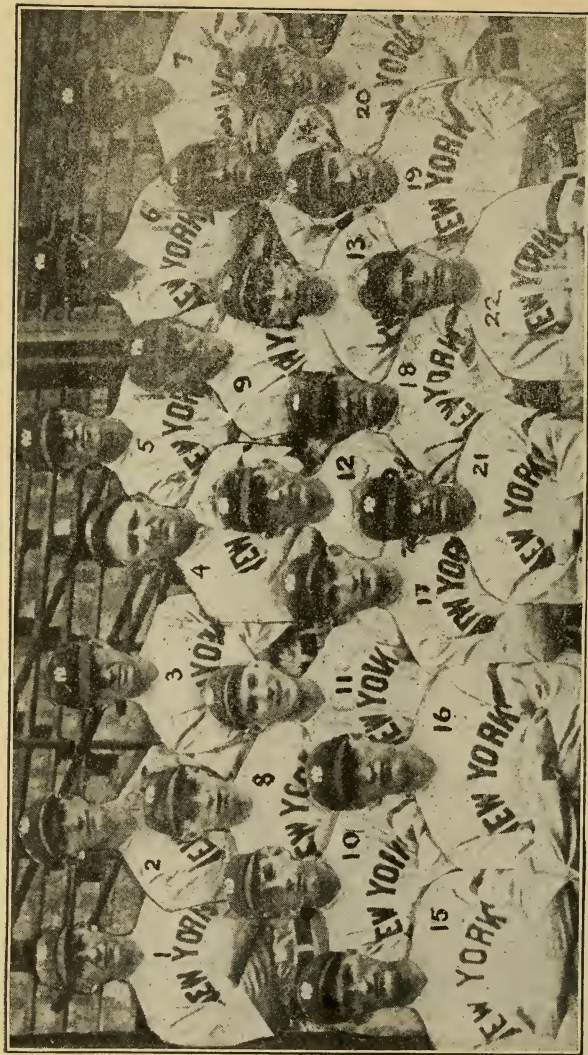


CLEVELAND

Cleveland, runner-up in the 1918 race, was a first division outfit all the way and had to sleep in a second division berth only one night during the year. The Indians got away to a wet start, which kept them from playing at all the first two days of the schedule, but quickly established themselves in second place and held it for all of April with the exception of a couple of days near the finish.

They were chief contenders again on May 1 and actually pushed into first place on May 9, but were unable to stay there longer than three days before they were crowded out. The front ranks were so congested then that Cleveland dropped from first to third place in one day, and forty-eight hours later, on May 14, the Indians were fourth.

All the rest of May and the first part of June there was a merry scrimmage for position among several teams, with Cleveland, Chicago and New York as the prominent "scrimmagers." The Indians gravitated back and forth with great frequency, never higher than



1, Del Pratt; 2, A. L. Ward; 3, Miller Huggins, Mgr.; 4, F. Bodie; 5, S. B. Vick; 6, Zinn Beck; 7, Harold Ruel; 8, Frank Gilhooley; 9, Hugh High; 10, Harry Hannah; 11, Herbert Thormahlen; 12, J. Franklin Baker; 13, Elmer Miller; 14, Roger Peckinpaugh; 15, E. H. Love; 16, Edward Monroe; 17, Robert McGraw; 18, P. J. O'Connor, Coach; 19, Walter Pipp; 20, Allan Russell; 21, Ray Caldwell; 22, George Mogridge.

NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1918.

Photo by Nassau Photo Film Service.

second and never lower than fourth, until near the end of the month. Then on the 27th they were jammed back into the second division, only to recover fourth place the following day.

The first week in June was the blackest of the year for President Jim Dunn and Manager Lee Fohl, for the Indians spent four whole days of that week in fifth place; but never again for them. June 7 found Cleveland in fourth place, June 15 it was in third place, and then the race began to be hotter. On July 4, by a double victory, the Indians climbed over both Boston and New York and took the lead for the second time in the race. They were able to hold it only two days before being ousted by Boston, but they fought off all other contenders successfully and at the finish were the only team which caused Manager Barrow any amount of worry.



WASHINGTON

The Washington team, although not prominent in the early weeks of the pennant race, came strong at the finish and finished third. This was partly due to the fact that the other teams were being constantly weakened by the inroads of the draft and the "work or fight" order, while Manager Griffith was able to keep the roster of the Senators almost intact.

Relegated to last place for one day in April and again for three days in May, the Senators did not cut any figure at all in the situation until the race was more than half over. Not until near the end of June did Washington emerge from the second division, and for most of the months it was there the team was no higher than sixth. But on June 24 Griffith's outfit climbed over the heads of the fading White Sox into fourth place, and from that day on it never was lower in the standing.

Washington held fourth spot continuously for almost a month, then hooked up in a battle with New York for third place, which finally resulted in favor of the Senators, who were considered possible pennant winners until the last fortnight of the season.

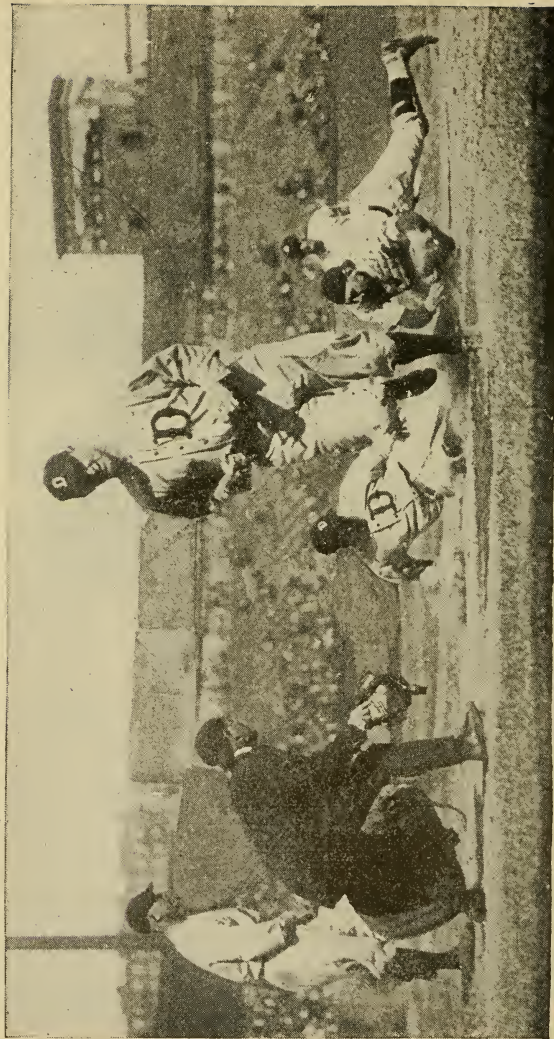
The innovation of Sunday Base Ball in Washington, with the unqualified consent of the United States authorities as a medium for the amusement for thousands of war workers, was a considerable financial boon to the club owners and was hailed as a possible harbinger of Sunday Base Ball in the Eastern cities. But these hopes did not materialize.



NEW YORK

Miller Huggins' first year as manager of the New York Yankees was heterogeneous. His team got a mediocre start and for the first month of the race gravitated between the first and second divisions. About the middle of May the Gothamites began to be recognized as possible contenders. At that stage they ousted everybody from second place and held it for nearly a week unmolested. The White Sox and Indians gave Huggins' men a stiff argument for that spot for a while, but the Yankees defended it successfully from May 25 to June 26, and for one day during that period they crowded Boston out of first place. That was on June 8, and again at the end of June New York led the league for a period of three days, only to surrender it on the final day of the month.

July 1 found the Yankees once more in the lead and they stuck there until the 4th, then began to wilt. The demands of the army and navy began to tell on the Huggins' forces and they kept on slipping until they wound up in fourth place. At one time in August they were shoved back into the second division, but refused to stay there in spite of the efforts of the White Sox and Browns to conquer them.



Ty Cobb and Veatch scoring on the latter's long hit; Hannah, catcher; Evans, umpire; Young, batter; Peckinpough, coming in on the play, is back of Hannah; Detroit vs. New York Americans.

Coulon, Photo.

A NOVEL PHOTO—TWO PLAYERS SCORING AT ALMOST THE SAME TIME.

ST. LOUIS

Swapping managers in mid-season is a doubtful proposition, but the St. Louis Browns did not seem to lose by the change from Fielder Jones to Jimmy Burke. Barring an occasional and brief excursion into the first division in the first half of the race, the Browns were second division stuff most of the way and yet they wound up a good fifth at the finish. They were in last place early in the combat and were seventh as late as the first of August. In spite of that, St. Louis came close to claiming the fourth place share of the world series receipts through the forfeit of the two Labor Day games by the Cleveland team.



CHICAGO

Chicago's White Sox probably were the worst disappointment of the year in their league. With the prestige of a triumph over New York's Giants for the world's championship and with the ranks of their regulars practically intact, the Chicagoans got away to a bad start and never did show in front all the way. In fact, they were tied for last place several times in the early weeks; and the only occasions on which they looked good to their adherents were in May, when they occupied second position three different times, but never for more than forty-eight hours. Before the end of June the White Sox were crowded back into the second division. Then for a month they fought the Browns for the leadership of the "also-rans" with alternate success. In August the White Sox braced up a bit and commandeered fourth place a couple of times for brief spells, but at the end were compelled to accept the sixth notch. They suffered more through loss of talent to the essential industries than any other team in the league, in addition to the steady inroads of enlistments and the national army draft.



DETROIT

Detroit and Philadelphia divided the tail-end honors most of the way. They were relieved of them occasionally in the early weeks of the season by other teams which got a bad start, but from June 1 on it was always the Tigers or Athletics who reposed on the lowest rung of the ladder. The Tigers finally annexed seventh place. The highest spot Detroit attained was third place on April 22, where the Tigers reposed for nearly a week. Then they dropped back to the bottom of the heap in less than ten days and cut no figure in the pennant battle after that. The fact that they furnished more men than any other American League team to the army and navy was in some measure responsible for their poor showing.



PHILADELPHIA

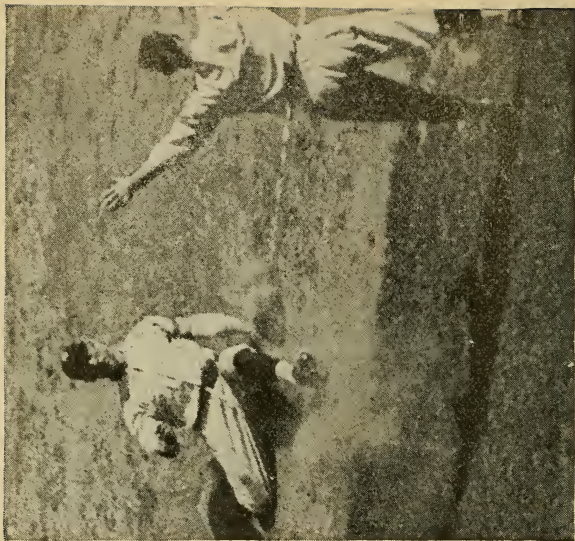
The same was true of the Athletics, whose ranks were riddled by the demands of the war. The Mackmen were next to the Tigers in the matter of military service. Philadelphia never was higher than fifth in the flag race, and then only for a couple of brief spells in April and early May.



The effect of the war on the work of the players was apparent not only to close observers of their work, but in the statistical end of the sport. With their minds divided between the trenches and the benches, they naturally could not concentrate on Base Ball. The result was only one no-hit game during the year. That was



Kauff safe at third; Deal, third baseman;
Giants vs. Cubs.



Miller (N.Y.) sliding into third; O'Connor
New York vs. Cleveland.
(N.Y.), coach;
Conlon, Photos.
MAJOR LEAGUE SCENES, 1918.

pitched by H. B. Leonard of the Red Sox, against Detroit, early in June. Shutout games were fewer in both major leagues and so were extra inning games, but that may have been due to the fact that the season was curtailed by more than a month and a great many of the games postponed by the bad weather of the spring months never were played off.

The standing of American League teams during the year by percentage was as follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Boston	11	3	.786	Washington	5	7	.417
Cleveland	7	4	.636	St. Louis	4	6	.400
Chicago	5	3	.625	Detroit	2	5	.286
New York	6	7	.462	Philadelphia	3	8	.273

STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 15.

Boston	15	10	.600	Washington	11	12	.478
New York	13	11	.542	St. Louis	10	11	.476
Cleveland	13	11	.542	Philadelphia	10	13	.435
Chicago	11	10	.524	Detroit	7	12	.368

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 1.

Boston	25	15	.625	Chicago	17	17	.500
New York	23	15	.605	Washington	17	23	.425
St. Louis	19	16	.543	Philadelphia	14	22	.389
Cleveland	21	20	.512	Detroit	12	20	.375

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 15.

Boston	33	21	.611	St. Louis	24	25	.490
New York	29	22	.569	Washington	26	28	.481
Cleveland	29	25	.537	Philadelphia	19	30	.388
Chicago	25	22	.532	Detroit	17	29	.370

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 1.

New York	37	26	.587	St. Louis	33	35	.485
Boston	39	28	.582	Chicago	30	34	.469
Cleveland	40	31	.563	Detroit	27	36	.429
Washington	36	33	.522	Philadelphia	22	41	.349

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 15.

Boston	48	33	.593	Chicago	38	41	.481
Cleveland	47	38	.553	St. Louis	38	41	.481
New York	43	36	.544	Detroit	33	45	.423
Washington	41	40	.506	Philadelphia	32	46	.410

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 1.

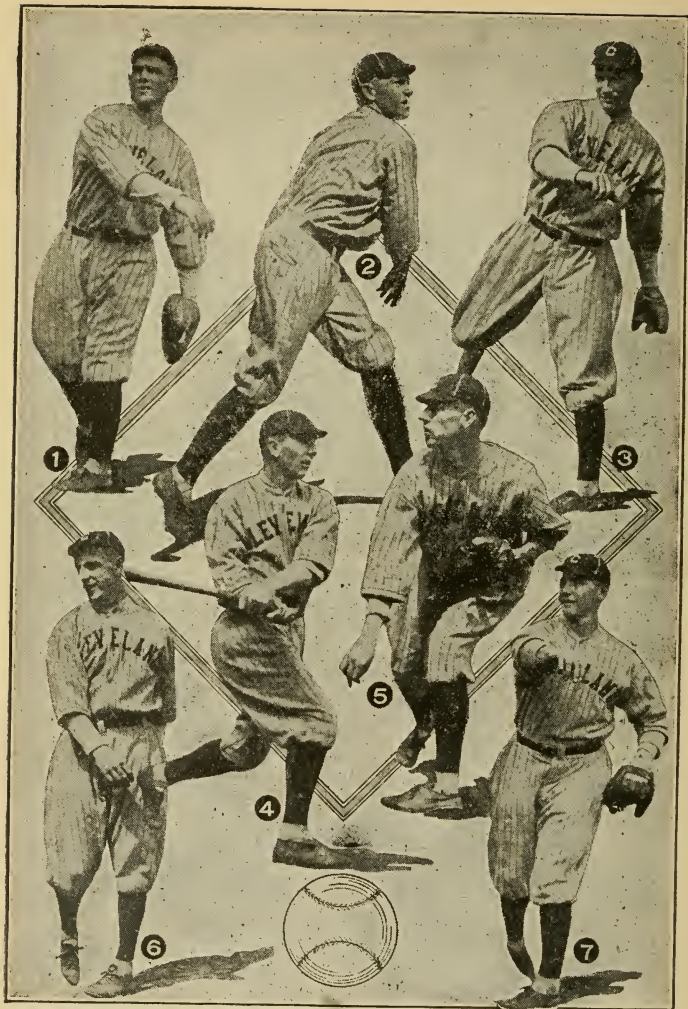
Boston	60	37	.619	Chicago	44	50	.468
Cleveland	55	43	.561	Detroit	43	53	.448
Washington	52	44	.542	St. Louis	41	53	.436
New York	48	45	.516	Philadelphia	38	56	.404

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 15.

Boston	64	45	.587	Chicago	53	55	.491
Cleveland	63	48	.568	St. Louis	50	56	.472
Washington	61	49	.555	Detroit	48	60	.444
New York	52	53	.495	Philadelphia	42	67	.385

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bos.	Clev.	Wash.	N.Y.	St.L.	Chi.	Det.	Phila.	Won.	Lost.	PO.
Boston .....	..	10	7	6	14	12	13	13	75	51	.595
Cleveland	10	..	8	11	10	11	10	13	73	54	.575
Washington	7	11	..	11	7	13	11	12	72	56	.563
New York	11	7	8	..	10	6	10	8	60	63	.488
St. Louis	5	6	12	10	..	5	10	10	58	64	.475
Chicago	7	10	6	12	5	..	6	11	57	67	.460
Detroit	5	3	9	9	10	10	..	9	55	71	.437
Philadelphia	6	7	6	4	8	10	11	..	52	76	.406



1, S. F. O'Neill; 2, Joseph Evans; 3, Stanley Coveleskie; 4, J. G. Graney; 5, J. C. Bagby; 6, R. Roth; 7, Joseph Wood.
Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

Max Carey Leads National League in Base Running

BY ERNEST J. LANIGAN.

Max Carey, leading base-runner of the National League in 1918, was caught stealing, or off the bases as he was planning to steal, 15 times. This made his average .795, since he was credited with 58 thefts, of which 43 were of second, 10 of third and five of the plate. The Pirate helped his run account by his speed and skill on the bases, since he scored 29 times after out-maneuvering the pitchers and catchers.

Carey, by leading the National in larcenies last year, tied a record held by Robert Bescher, who was the top-notch man for four consecutive seasons. Bescher was the Carey of 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Pittsburgh player preventing him from leading five years in a row. George Burns of New York won the base-stealing laurels in 1914 and Carey has been on top ever since. Should he lead this year, Carey will hold a record by himself, instead of sharing it with Bescher.

Curiously enough, both Carey and Bescher graduated to the National from the same league—the Central. Max's first game in the senior organization was played on October 3, 1910, in St. Louis. He then made two hits off Hearne, last season with the Boston Nationals; gave evidence that he was a great ground coverer by accepting seven chances in center field, but showed no disposition to make life unpleasant for the catchers.

In 1918 Carey stole 15 bases on St. Louis backstops, 12 on Chicago's, nine on Cincinnati's, seven on Brooklyn's, seven on Philadelphia's, five on New York's and three on Boston's. Only once did two of Carey's steals come in the same inning, the Pirate playing for his team and not for his record.

Carey was caught by the catchers 15 times (off first twice, at second four times, at third three times and at the plate six times). Gonzalez of St. Louis broke up three of the Pirate's attempted thefts, Wingo of Cincinnati two and Killefer of Chicago two. These men stopped him once: Adams and Burns of Philadelphia, Allen of Cincinnati, O'Farrell and Elliott of Chicago, Archer and Krueger of Brooklyn and Wilson of Boston.

Gonzalez, able to stop Carey more frequently than anyone else, also was stolen on oftener—11 times.

This was Carey's record of thefts against each National League catcher in 1918:

On	Steals.	Caught.	P.C.	On	Steals.	Caught.	P.C.
Miller, Brooklyn....	5	0	1000	Gonzalez, St. Louis..	11	3	.786
Snyder, St. Louis...	4	0	1000	Adams, Philadelphia	3	1	.750
McCarty, New York.	3	0	1000	O'Farrell, Chicago...	3	1	.750
Rariden, New York	2	0	1000	Wilson, Boston.....	3	1	.750
Wheat, Brooklyn....	1	0	1000	Wingo, Cincinnati...	4	2	.667
Allen, Cincinnati....	5	1	.833	Archer, Brooklyn....	1	1	.500
Killefer, Chicago....	8	2	.800	Elliott, Chicago.....	1	1	.500
Burns, Philadelphia.	4	1	.800	Krueger, Brooklyn..	0	1	.000



1, Walter Johnson; 2, Joseph I. Judge; 3, James A. Shaw; 4, Edward W. Ainsmith; 5, John J. Lavan; 6, J. C. Milan; 7, Harry Harper. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

Zack Wheat, Leading Batsman in National League

BY ERNEST J. LANIGAN.

In 1908 there was a three-cornered struggle, carried up to beyond the scheduled date for the close of the season, for the National League championship, the Cubs gaining the premiership by defeating the Giants in a play-off game. The Cubs, a few days previous to their notable victory over New York, eliminated the Pirates from championship consideration.

Last year found the National with as close a race for the batting honors and with the same number of competitors—Wheat of Brooklyn, Roush of Cincinnati and Southworth of Pittsburgh, all outfielders and all left-handed hitters. As was the case in 1908, the Pirate entry was eliminated. Southworth turned in a better stick credit than either Wheat or Roush, but he played in only 64 games and so his claim to the hitting crown was denied.

As also was the case in 1908, play-off games (or, rather, played over games) decided the batting championship. Contests won by Cincinnati from St. Louis on April 29 and by St. Louis from Brooklyn on June 3 were ordered replayed by President Tener. These games made no changes in the championship standing of the clubs involved, but they did make a difference in the final rankings of Wheat and Roush.

Had a game played in 1908 not been ordered replayed, New York would have won the championship that season; had the two contests of 1918 not been ordered replayed, Roush would have been the National League batting champion. These are the breaks of fate.

Roush had two hits in three times at bat in the game that had to be played over; one hit in four times at bat, in the played over game. Wheat had no hits in five times at bat in the game that had to be played over; one hit in five times at bat, in the played over game. The averages of the two players, if the contests had been allowed to stand as played, would have been: Roush, .336; Wheat, .330.

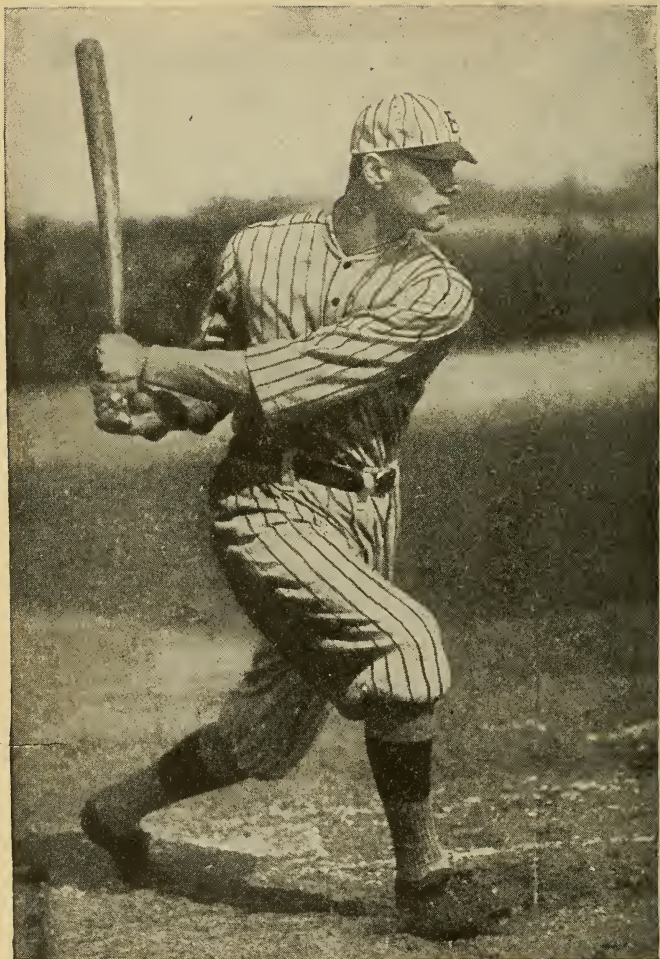
Wheat's 1918 average was the highest he ever compiled in any company, for Brooklyn took him from Mobile in 1909, though he had batted for only .245. His average in Shreveport the year before was .268.

The ancient record for consecutive hitting in the National League is held by Billy Keeler, who, in 1897, made one or more safeties in each of 44 straight games.

Wheat probably owns the modern record. In 1916 the Brooklyn left fielder hit safely in each of 29 consecutive contests and last year he acquired one or more hits in each of 26 straight controversies. Oddly enough, he made more hits in the shorter hitting streak than in the longer—48 as against 45.

Wheat's 1916 essay to equal Keeler's record was stopped by Fred Toney of Cincinnati on September 16 (second game of a double-header, 12 innings long, score 1 to 1); his 1918 effort was thwarted by James Vaughn of Chicago on August 8 in a game of regulation length, which the Cubs won, 4 to 1.

Wheat tried to bat four times in this game, but was charged with only three trips to the plate, as Vaughn hit him once. It was after receiving this casualty pass that Wheat scored the run that kept the Superbas from being blanked.



ZACK D. WHEAT,
Brooklyn,
Leading Batsman, National League, 1918.

Conlon, Photo.

National League Averages

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1871—Athletics .....	.759	1887—Detroit .....	.637	1903—Pittsburgh .....	.650
1872—Boston .....	.830	1888—New York .....	.641	1904—New York .....	.693
1873—Boston .....	.729	1889—New York .....	.659	1905—New York .....	.668
1874—Boston .....	.717	1890—Brooklyn .....	.667	1906—Chicago .....	.765
1875—Boston .....	.899	1891—Boston .....	.630	1907—Chicago .....	.704
1876—Chicago .....	.788	1892—Boston .....	.680	1908—Chicago .....	.643
1877—Boston .....	.646	1893—Boston .....	.667	1909—Pittsburgh .....	.724
1878—Boston .....	.683	1894—Baltimore .....	.695	1910—Chicago .....	.676
1879—Providence .....	.702	1895—Baltimore .....	.669	1911—New York .....	.647
1880—Chicago .....	.798	1896—Baltimore .....	.698	1912—New York .....	.682
1881—Chicago .....	.667	1897—Boston .....	.795	1913—New York .....	.664
1882—Chicago .....	.655	1898—Boston .....	.685	1914—Boston .....	.614
1883—Boston .....	.643	1899—Brooklyn .....	.682	1915—Philadelphia ..	.592
1884—Providence .....	.750	1900—Brooklyn .....	.603	1916—Brooklyn .....	.610
1885—Chicago .....	.770	1901—Pittsburgh .....	.647	1917—New York .....	.636
1886—Chicago .....	.726	1902—Pittsburgh .....	.741		

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Following is the official record of games won and lost in the contest for the championship of the National League, season of 1918:

Club.	Chic.	N.Y.	Cinc.	Pitts.	Bkl.	Phil.	Bost.	St.L.	Won.	Lost.	PC
Chicago	6	14	10	10	9	12	14	15	84	45	.651
New York .....	..	..	7	8	12	10	15	13	71	53	.573
Cincinnati	7	12	..	4	12	12	8	13	68	60	.531
Pittsburgh	8	11	12	..	9	7	9	9	65	60	.520
Brooklyn	10	8	6	10	..	9	6	8	57	69	.452
Philadelphia	6	3	7	11	8	..	12	8	55	68	.447
Boston	5	1	10	10	8	7	..	12	53	71	.427
St. Louis	3	4	8	7	11	11	7	..	51	78	.395

Protested games: April 29—St. Louis at Cincinnati; replayed August 11 and won by St. Louis. June 3—St. Louis at Brooklyn; replayed July 27 and won by St. Louis.

GAMES REMAINING UNPLAYED OWING TO CURTAILMENT OF SCHEDULE DUE TO WAR.

In West.		In East.	
Pittsburgh	6	Boston	23
Cincinnati	5	Brooklyn	22
St. Louis	4	New York	21
Chicago	3	Philadelphia	20

Total unplayed games..... 106

The letter "r," or "l," denotes a right-handed or left-handed batter; "l-r." signifies that the batsman ordinarily bats left-handed, but changes to opposite side of batter's box when facing a left-handed pitcher; "r-l." means that a right-handed batter reverses this procedure.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

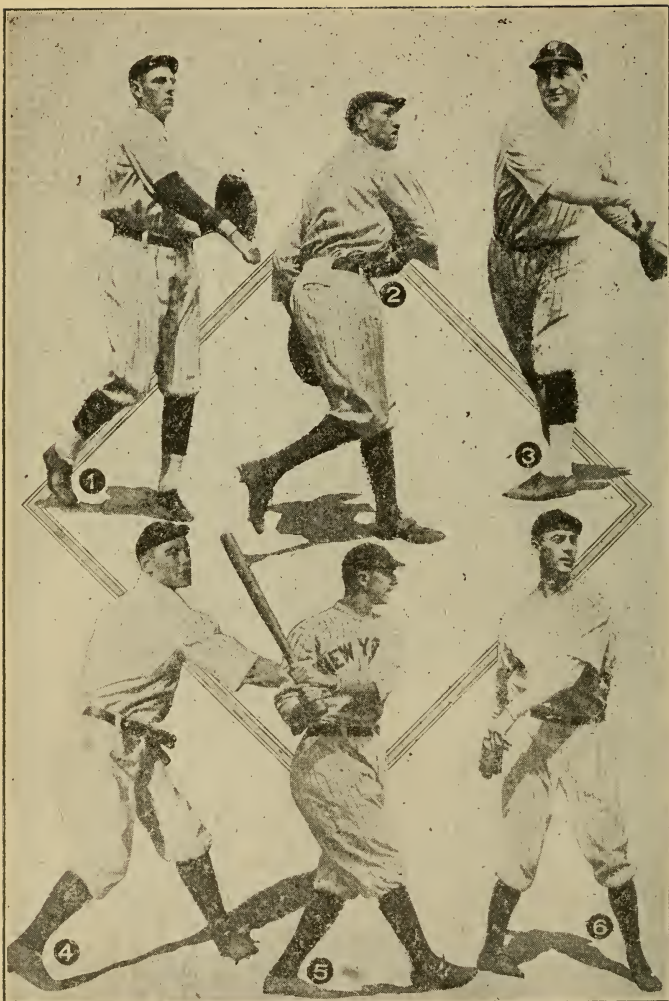
Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	R.	H.	S.B.	P.C.
Southworth, W. H., Pittsburgh.....	1	64	246	37	84	109	5	7	2	1	19 .341
Wheat, Z. D., Brooklyn.....	1	105	409	39	137	152	15	3	..	5	9 .335
Roush, Edd, Cincinnati.....	1	113	435	61	145	198	18	10	5	33	24 .333
Taggart, R. J., Boston.....	1	35	146	19	48	57	1	4	..	5	4 .329
Pick, Chas., Chicago.....	1	29	89	13	29	35	4	1	..	5	7 .326
Groh, H. K., Cincinnati.....	r	126	493	88	158	195	28	3	1	13	11 .320
Fisher, Robt. T., St. Louis.....	r	63	246	36	78	101	11	3	2	5	7 .317
Hollocher, C. J., Chicago.....	1	131	509	72	161	202	23	6	2	26	26 .316
Kauff, Ben, New York.....	1	67	270	41	85	118	19	4	2	7	9 .315
Daubert, J., Brooklyn.....	1	108	396	50	122	170	12	15	2	17	10 .308

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	R.	H S		PC.
									H.	S.	
Schmandt, R. H., Brooklyn.....r	34	114	11	35	48	5	4	..	1	1	.307
Terry, Zeb, Boston.....r	28	105	17	32	38	2	2	..	4	1	.305
Young, Ross, New York.....l-r	121	474	70	143	178	16	8	1	8	10	.302
Chase, H. H., Cincinnati.....r	74	259	30	78	108	12	6	2	7	5	.301
Smith, J. C., Boston.....r	119	429	55	128	160	20	3	2	20	8	.298
Magee, Sherwood, Cincinnati.....r	115	400	46	119	166	15	13	2	10	14	.297
Merkle, F. C., Chicago.....r	129	482	55	143	187	25	5	3	20	21	.297
Regan, Mike, Cincinnati.....r	23	27	7	8	9	1	..	..	..	1	.296
Cueto, Manuel, Cincinnati.....r	47	108	14	32	39	5	1	..	6	4	.296
Anderson, Geo., St. Louis.....l	35	132	20	39	53	4	5	..	4	..	.295
Fitzgerald, J., Philadelphia.....l	66	133	21	39	47	8	..	..	5	3	.293
Massey, W. H., Boston.....l	66	203	20	59	69	6	2	..	4	1	.291
Burns Geo., New York.....r	119	465	80	135	181	22	6	4	11	40	.290
Magee, Lee C., Cincinnati.....l	119	459	62	133	181	22	13	..	27	19	.290
Schneider, P. J., Cincinnati.....r	36	83	11	24	34	3	2	1	3	..	.289
Luderus, F. W., Philadelphia.....l	125	468	54	135	177	23	2	5	9	4	.288
Mann, Leslie, Chicago.....r	129	489	69	141	188	27	7	2	26	21	.288
Krueger, E., Brooklyn.....r	30	87	4	25	33	4	2	..	..	2	.287
Paskert, G. H., Chicago.....r	127	461	69	132	170	24	4	2	23	20	.286
Cutshaw, Geo. W., Pittsburgh.....r	126	463	56	132	183	16	10	5	29	25	.285
O'Farrell, R., Chicago.....r	52	113	9	32	48	7	3	1	1	..	.283
Johnston, J. H., Brooklyn.....r	123	484	54	136	168	16	8	..	10	22	.281
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis.....r	115	416	51	117	173	19	11	5	7	8	.281
Meusel, Emil, Philadelphia.....r	124	473	48	132	181	25	6	4	7	18	.279
Williams, Fred, Philadelphia.....l	94	351	49	97	131	14	1	6	15	10	.276
Stock, Milton J., Philadelphia.....r	123	481	62	132	151	14	1	1	18	20	.274
Bressler, R., Cincinnati.....r	23	62	10	17	22	5	..	..	1	..	.274
Carey, Max G., Pittsburgh.....l-r	126	468	70	128	163	14	6	3	15	58	.274
Wilhoit, Jos., New York.....l	64	135	13	37	46	3	3	..	4	4	.274
Paulette, E. E., St. Louis.....r	125	461	33	126	147	15	3	..	16	11	.273
Zimmerman, H., New York.....r	121	463	43	126	168	19	10	1	11	14	.272
Cruise, W. E., St. Louis.....l	70	240	31	65	96	5	4	6	7	2	.271
Neale, Earl, Cincinnati.....l-r	107	371	59	100	136	11	11	1	17	23	.270
McCarty, Lewis, New York.....r	86	257	16	69	82	7	3	..	9	3	.269
Mollwitz, Fred, Pittsburgh.....r	119	432	43	116	142	12	7	..	30	23	.269
Bancroft, Dave, Philadelphia.....l-r	125	499	69	132	159	19	4	..	7	11	.265
Griffith, T. H., Cincinnati.....l	118	427	47	113	137	10	4	2	12	10	.265
Hendrix, C. P., Chicago.....r	35	91	14	24	42	3	3	3	5	1	.264
Fletcher, A., New York.....r	124	468	51	123	149	20	2	..	12	12	.263
Wickland, A., Boston.....l	95	332	55	87	132	7	13	4	12	12	.262
McHenry, Austin, St. Louis.....r	80	272	32	71	98	12	6	1	13	8	.261
Doyle, Larry, New York.....l	75	257	38	67	91	7	4	3	4	10	.261
Allen, Nick, Cincinnati.....r	37	96	6	25	31	2	2	..	..	..	.260
Chadbourne, C. J., Boston.....l	27	104	9	27	31	2	1	..	9	5	.260
Heathcote, C., St. Louis.....l	88	348	37	90	120	12	3	4	6	12	.259
Flack, Max, Chicago.....l	123	478	74	123	172	17	10	4	12	17	.257
Meyers, H. H., Brooklyn.....r	107	407	36	104	141	9	8	4	11	17	.256
Douglass, P. D., Chicago.....r	25	55	2	14	15	1	..	..	2	..	.255
Bigbee, C. L., Pittsburgh.....l	92	310	47	79	99	11	3	1	17	19	.255
McKechnie, W. B., Pittsburgh.....l-r	126	435	34	111	148	13	9	2	19	12	.255
Wingo, Ivy B., Cincinnati.....l	100	323	36	82	109	15	6	..	7	6	.254
Gonzalez, M., St. Louis.....r	117	349	33	88	118	13	4	3	4	14	.252
Holke, Walter, New York.....l-r	88	326	38	82	110	17	4	1	13	10	.252
Snyder, Frank, St. Louis.....r	39	112	5	28	37	7	1	..	2	4	.250
Kirke, Jay, New York.....l	17	56	1	14	15	1	..	..	2	..	.250
Sicking, Edw. J., New York.....r	46	132	9	33	37	4	..	..	2	2	.250
Thorpe, Jas., New York.....r	58	113	15	28	43	4	4	1	..	3	.248
Baird, H. D., St. Louis.....r	82	316	41	78	112	12	8	2	12	25	.247
Stengel, C. D., Pittsburgh.....l	39	122	18	30	39	4	1	1	2	11	.246
Pearce, Harry, Philadelphia.....r	60	164	16	40	47	3	2	..	4	5	.244
Whitted, Geo. B., Philadelphia.....r	24	86	7	21	25	4	..	..	4	..	.244
Sherdel, Wm., St. Louis.....l	35	62	7	15	23	3	1	1	2	..	.242
Cheney, L. R., Brooklyn.....r	83	66	7	16	20	2	1	..	3	..	.242

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	R.	H S		PO.
									H.	S.	
Cooper, A. W., Pittsburgh.....r	38	95	8	23	29	2	2	..	5	2	.242
Rehg, W. P., Boston.....r	40	133	6	32	42	5	1	1	2	3	.241
Carter, Paul, Chicago.....l	21	25	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	.240
Vaughn, J. L., Chicago.....l-r	35	96	13	23	30	3	2	..	4	4	.240
Olson, Ivan, Brooklyn.....r	126	506	63	121	148	16	4	1	14	21	.239
Deal, Chas. A., Chicago.....r	119	414	43	99	120	9	3	2	22	11	.239
Schmidt, Walter, Pittsburgh.....r	105	323	31	77	89	6	3	..	14	7	.238
Konetchy, E. J., Boston.....r	119	437	33	103	134	15	5	2	16	5	.236
Barber, T., Chicago.....l	55	123	11	29	36	3	2	..	2	3	.236
Hickman, D. J., Brooklyn.....r	53	167	14	39	60	4	7	1	5	5	.234
Caton, Jas. H., Pittsburgh.....r	80	303	37	71	90	5	7	..	8	12	.234
Hinchman, W., Pittsburgh.....r	50	111	10	26	35	5	2	..	4	1	.234
Killefer, W., Chicago.....r	104	331	30	77	93	10	3	..	13	5	.233
Cravath, C. C., Philadelphia.....r	121	426	43	99	160	27	5	8	8	7	.232
Kelly, J. H., Boston.....r	47	155	20	36	46	2	4	..	4	12	.232
King, Lee, Pittsburgh.....r	36	112	9	26	36	3	2	1	4	3	.232
Blackburne, R., Cincinnati.....r	125	435	35	99	130	8	10	1	11	6	.228
Herzog, C. L., Boston.....r	118	473	57	108	132	12	6	..	19	10	.228
Hogg, Bradley, Philadelphia.....l	39	79	7	18	22	4	..	..	4	..	.228
Smith, James L., Boston.....l-r	34	102	8	23	37	3	4	1	6	1	.225
Beall, John, St. Louis.....l	19	49	2	11	12	1	..	..	4	..	.224
Rariden, W. A., New York.....r	69	183	15	41	48	5	1	..	9	1	.224
Zeider, Rollie, Chicago.....r	82	251	31	56	63	3	2	..	14	16	.223
Betzle, Albert, St. Louis.....r	76	230	18	51	71	6	7	..	6	8	.222
Bronkie, Herman, St. Louis.....r	18	68	7	15	21	3	..	1	4	..	.221
Grimm, Chas., St. Louis.....l	50	141	11	31	38	7	..	..	6	2	.220
Compton, Peter, New York.....l	21	60	5	13	15	..	1	..	1	2	.217
Wheat, M. D., Brooklyn.....r	57	157	11	34	46	7	1	1	4	2	.217
Steele, Robt., N.Y. 12, Pitt. 10.....l	22	37	4	8	12	..	2	..	..	3	.216
Hemingway, E. M., Philadelphia....r-l	33	108	7	23	29	4	1	..	7	4	.213
O'Mara, Oliver, Brooklyn.....r	121	450	29	96	109	8	1	1	22	11	.213
Powell, Ray, Boston.....l	53	188	31	40	57	7	5	..	4	2	.213
Smyth, J. D., St. Louis.....l	40	113	19	24	29	1	2	..	2	3	.212
Brock, John R., St. Louis.....r	27	52	9	11	13	2	..	..	2	5	.212
Smith, Jack, St. Louis.....l	42	166	24	35	39	2	1	..	4	5	.211
Wilson, A. E., Boston.....r	89	280	15	69	81	8	2	..	5	5	.211
Tyler, Geo. A., Chicago.....l	38	100	9	21	22	1	..	..	3	..	.210
Archer, J. P., Pitt. 24, Bk. 9, Cin. 9.r	42	106	10	22	30	2	3	..	2	..	.208
Burns, Edw. J., Philadelphia.....r	68	184	10	38	41	1	1	..	6	1	.207
Rawlings, John, Boston.....r	111	410	32	85	98	7	3	..	18	10	.207
Henry, J. P., Boston.....r	43	102	6	21	23	2	..	..	2	..	.206
Kilduff, P. J., Chicago.....r	30	93	7	19	25	2	2	..	8	1	.204
McGaffigan, M. A., Philadelphia.....r	54	192	17	39	49	3	2	1	10	3	.203
Toney, Fred, N.Y. 11, Cin. 21.....r	33	74	3	15	18	3	..	..	3	..	.203
Grimes, Burleigh, Brooklyn.....r	41	90	5	18	22	2	1	..	6	2	.200
Boone, L. J., Pittsburgh.....r	27	91	7	18	21	3	..	..	6	1	.198
Niehoff, J. A., N.Y. 7, St.L. 22.....r	29	107	8	21	23	2	..	..	3	2	.196
Shaw, B. N., Pittsburgh.....r	21	36	5	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	.194
Leach, T. W., Pittsburgh.....r	30	72	14	14	22	2	3	..	3	2	.194
Miller, Otto, Brooklyn.....r	75	228	8	44	52	6	1	..	2	1	.193
Comstock, Ralph, Pittsburgh.....r	15	26	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	.192
Mayer, J. E., Pitt. 15, Phil. 13.....r	28	79	9	15	26	1	5	..	4	..	.190
Rudolph, R., Boston.....r	21	54	2	10	10	..	..	..	3	1	.185
Ragan, D. C. P., Boston.....r	30	71	4	13	14	1	..	..	4	..	.183
Doak, Wm. L., St. Louis.....r	31	66	5	12	19	3	2	..	7	..	.182
Doolan, M. J., Brooklyn.....r	92	308	14	55	67	8	2	..	13	8	.179
Jacobs, Elmer, Phil. 18, Pitt. 8.....r	26	45	1	8	10	..	1	..	2	..	.178
McCabe, W. F., Chicago.....l	29	45	9	8	10	..	1	..	1	2	.178
Hearne, Bunn, Boston.....r	17	45	1	8	9	1	..	..	1	..	.178
Adams, John B., Philadelphia.....r	84	227	10	40	44	4	..	..	9	5	.176
Perritt, W. D., New York.....r	36	80	6	14	16	2	..	..	5	..	.175
Packard, Eugene, St. Louis.....l	36	69	3	12	16	2	1	..	4	..	.174
Marquard, R., Brooklyn.....l	34	76	..	13	15	2	..	..	1	..	.171



1, Harry Hannah; 2, Alfred Walters; 3, Derrill B. Pratt; 4, Ray Keating; 5, J. Franklin Baker; 6, George Mogridge. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	H S												
	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	R.	H.	SB.	PO.		
Coombs, J. W., Brooklyn.....r	46	113	6	19	26	3	2	..	1	1	.168		
Nehf, Arthur, Boston.....l	35	95	8	16	19	3	..	..	6	..	.168		
Smith, Willard J. Pittsburgh.....r	15	24	1	4	5	1	..	..	1	..	.167		
Rodriguez, Jose, New York.....r	50	125	15	20	24	..	2	..	5	6	.160		
Eller, H. O., Cincinnati.....r	37	70	4	11	12	1	..	..	5	2	.157		
Ames, Leon K., St. Louis.....r	27	64	1	10	11	1	..	..	4	1	.156		
Wallace, R. J., St. Louis.....r	32	98	3	15	16	1	..	..	4	1	.153		
Sanders, Roy, Pittsburgh.....r	28	53	7	8	12	..	2	..	2	..	.151		
Harmon, Robt., Pittsburgh.....r	18	27	1	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	.148		
Ellam, Roy, Pittsburgh.....r	26	77	9	10	13	1	1	..	5	2	.130		
Demaree, Al, New York.....r	26	47	5	6	6	..	..	..	4	1	.128		
Meadows, Lee, St. Louis.....l	31	55	5	7	10	1	1	..	2	..	.127		
Causey, C. A., New York.....r	29	48	1	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	.125		
Smith, Geo. A., N.Y. 5, Bk. 8, Cin. 10.r	23	40	3	5	5	..	..	..	3	..	.125		
Sallee, H. F., New York.....l	18	41	2	5	5	..	..	..	4	..	.122		
Ring, J. J., Cincinnati.....r	21	50	6	6	8	2	..	..	4	..	.120		
Wortman, W. L., Chicago.....r	17	17	4	2	5	..	..	1	..	3	.118		
Miller, Frank L, Pittsburgh.....r	23	57	4	6	7	1	..	..	7	..	.105		
Canavan, H. E., Boston.....r	16	21	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	.095		
Oeschger, Jos., Philadelphia.....r	30	60	2	5	6	1	..	..	1	..	.083		
Prendergast, M., Philadelphia.....r	33	85	1	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	.082		
Watson, Milton, Philadelphia.....r	23	40	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	.075		
May, Jake, St. Louis.....l	29	45	2	3	6	..	..	1	4	..	.067		
Davis, F. T., Philadelphia.....r	18	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000		
Anderson, Fred, New York.....r	18	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	.000		

PLAYERS IN LESS THAN FIFTEEN GAMES.

Philadelphia—William Devine, W. M. Dillhoefer, Gary Fortune, Miles Main, Clarence Pickup, Ben Tincup, F. R. Woodward.

St. Louis—Tony Brottem, George Distel, Oscar Horstman, Earl Howard, A. Rankin Johnson, Marty Kavanaugh, Robert M. Larmore, W. J. Mattick, Richard W. Maynard, Ted Menze, Oscar Tuero.

New York—J. C. Benton, Jesse L. Barnes, George Gibson, Waite C. Hoyt, John M. Ogden, Sidney Ross, Ferd M. Schupp, Charles M. Tesreau.

Cincinnati—J. P. Conley, Jesse Haines, S. L. Jacobus, Adolph Luque, A. R. Mitchell, W. H. Ruether, J. Harry Smith.

Brooklyn—Baschang, Leon Cadore, R. K. Durning, Dan Griner, Herman Hehl, Harry Heitman, Hermann, Al Mamaux, Clarence Mitchell, Albert Nixon, Frank J. O'Rourke, E. J. Pfeffer, Norman Plitt, R. J. Robertson, John Russell, E. A. Sheridan, Charles W. Ward.

Chicago—G. C. Alexander, V. Aldridge, T. A. Clarke, Thomas D. Daly, H. Elliott, Fred Lear, E. G. Martin, S. L. Napier, James R. Walker, H. A. Weaver.

Boston—Bass, Fred M. Bailey, R. D. Conway, C. Covington, Otis Crandall, Cal Crum, Dana Phillingim, Thomas E. George, Thomas Hughes, Johnson, W. Maranville, T. R. Miller, McQuillan, Robert Murphy, George Northrop, Water Traggessor, William L. Upham, William Wagner.

Pittsburgh—Charles B. Adams, Fred W. Blackwell, Harold Carlson, Gustave Getz, Earl Hamilton, Carmen Hill, Jake Pitler, C. C. Slapnicka.

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PO.
Cincinnati	129	4265	538	1185	1563	165	84	15	162	128	.278
Chicago	131	4325	538	1147	1479	164	54	20	190	159	.265
New York	124	4164	480	1081	1376	150	53	13	121	130	.260
Brooklyn	126	4212	360	1052	1327	121	62	10	118	113	.250
Pittsburgh	126	4091	466	1016	1312	107	72	15	180	200	.248
Boston	124	4162	424	1014	1278	107	59	13	151	83	.244
Philadelphia	125	4192	430	1022	1311	158	28	25	119	97	.244
St. Louis	131	4369	454	1066	1422	147	64	27	141	119	.244

27 33
8 154

Zack Wheat of Brooklyn batted safely in twenty-six (26) consecutive games, starting July 11 and ending August 8, making forty-eight (48) base hits in 108 times at bat, with nine (9) two-base hits, with a batting average of .444.

Batsmen making five (5) base hits in five (5) times at bat during the season were Lee Magee, Cincinnati, April 17; J. Rawlings, Boston, May 7; Max Carey, Pittsburgh, May 18; W. B. McKechnie, Pittsburgh, June 23; M. Gonzalez, St. Louis, June 21; E. Neale, Cincinnati, September 1.

The leading run-scorer was Henry Groh, Cincinnati, with eighty-eight (88). Max Carey, Pittsburgh, again leads in stolen bases with fifty-eight (58).

E. J. Roush, Cincinnati, had most sacrifice hits, thirty-three (33).

C. Hollocher, Chicago, had the greatest number of single safe hits, one hundred and thirty (130). H. Groh, Cincinnati, duplicated his 1917 work by again leading in two-base hits with twenty-eight (28). J. Daubert of Brooklyn leads in three-base hits with a total of fifteen (15). O. C. Cravath, Philadelphia, had eight (8) home runs; he also leads all in extra bases made on long hits with a total of sixty-one (61).

In team aggregates, Chicago and Cincinnati tie in runs scored with five hundred and thirty-eight (538) each. Cincinnati made the most single hits, nine hundred and twenty-one (921); most two-base hits, one hundred and sixty-five (165), and most three-base hits, eighty-four (84). St. Louis, the tail-ender, had the most home runs, twenty-seven (27).

Pittsburgh leads in stolen bases, two hundred (200) and in sacrifice hits, one hundred and ninety (190). Chicago and St. Louis, the champions and the tail-enders, each played one hundred and thirty-one (131) games. Cincinnati leads the league with three hundred and seventy-eight (378) extra bases scored on long hits.

Players who participated in all the games played by their clubs numbered nine (9): Cutshaw, Carey and McKechnie, Pittsburgh, one hundred and twenty-six (126) each; Luderus and Bancroft, Philadelphia, one hundred and twenty-five (125) each; Fletcher, New York, one hundred and twenty-four (124); Olson, Brooklyn, one hundred and twenty-six (126); C. Hollocher, Chicago, leading them all with one hundred and thirty-one (131).

Based solely on the season's averages the strongest batting club would consist of Bressler, Cincinnati, pitcher; O'Farrell, Chicago, catcher; Daubert, Brooklyn, first base; Fisher, St. Louis, second base; Groh, Cincinnati, third base; Hollocher, Chicago, shortstop; Southworth, Pittsburgh, Z. Wheat, Brooklyn, Roush, Cincinnati, outfielders.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PC.
Zimmerman, H., New York.....	19	184	10	1	195	.995
Konetchy, E. J., Boston.....	112	1225	61	11	1297	.992
Daubert, J., Brooklyn.....	105	1069	63	10	1142	.991
Merkle, F. C., Chicago.....	129	1388	82	15	1485	.990
Mollwitz, F., Pittsburgh.....	119	1252	73	13	1338	.990
Holke, W., New York.....	88	938	68	10	1016	.990
Luderus, F. W., Philadelphia.....	125	1307	98	17	1422	.988
Paulette, E. E., St. Louis.....	97	1093	59	20	1172	.982
Johnston, J. H., Brooklyn.....	21	197	16	4	217	.982
Magee, S. R., Cincinnati.....	66	598	38	12	648	.981
Chase, H. H., Cincinnati.....	67	607	38	13	658	.980
Kirke, Jay, New York.....	16	165	12	4	181	.978
Grimm, Chas., St. Louis.....	42	385	14	12	411	.971

SECOND BASEMEN.

Rawlings, John, Boston.....	20	35	45	1	81	.988
Rodriguez, Jose, New York.....	40	85	93	4	182	.978
Fisher, R. T., St. Louis.....	63	147	232	8	387	.977
Doyle, Larry, New York.....	73	121	221	11	353	.969
Sicking, E. J., New York.....	18	33	31	2	66	.969

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—SECOND BASEMEN—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PC.
Doolan, M. J., Brooklyn.....	91	230	283	17	530	.968
Cutshaw, G. W., Pittsburgh.....	126	323	366	26	715	.964
Pick, Chas., Chicago.....	20	42	66	4	112	.964
Herzog, C. L., Boston.....	99	240	320	23	585	.961
Wallace, R. J., St. Louis.....	17	40	54	4	98	.959
Magee, Lee, Cincinnati.....	114	275	361	29	665	.956
Hemingway, E. M., Philadelphia.....	25	61	87	7	155	.955
Niehoff, J. A., New York-St. Louis.....	29	68	78	7	153	.954
Zeider, Rollie, Chicago.....	79	142	207	16	365	.953
McGaffigan, M. A., Philadelphia.....	53	100	155	14	269	.943
Pearce, Harry, Philadelphia.....	55	97	157	15	269	.944
Kilduff, P. J., Chicago.....	30	72	72	10	154	.935
Schmandt, R. H., Brooklyn.....	34	79	90	12	181	.934

J. A. Niehoff played 7 games with New York and 22 with St. Louis.

THIRD BASEMEN.

Bronkie, Herman, St. Louis.....	18	18	43	1	62	.984
Groh, H. K., Cincinnati.....	126	180	253	14	447	.969
McKechnie, W. B., Pittsburgh.....	126	162	261	15	438	.966
Baird, H. D., St. Louis.....	81	99	219	11	329	.966
Zimmerman, H., New York.....	100	128	209	16	353	.954
O'Mara, O. E., Brooklyn.....	121	126	262	20	408	.951
Stock, M. J., Philadelphia.....	123	132	273	23	428	.946
Deal, Chas. A., Chicago.....	118	144	247	24	415	.942
Smith, J. C., Boston.....	119	123	291	35	449	.922
Sicking, E. J., New York.....	24	27	39	6	72	.917
Betzel, Albert, St. Louis.....	34	32	64	9	105	.914

SHORTSTOPS.

Terry, Zeb., Boston.....	27	57	114	4	175	.977
Fletcher, A., New York.....	124	268	484	32	784	.959
Bawlings, J., Boston.....	71	137	256	18	411	.956
Boone, L. J., Pittsburgh.....	25	56	84	12	152	.954
Blackburne, R., Cincinnati.....	125	319	413	48	780	.938
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis.....	109	208	434	46	688	.933
Hollocher, C. J., Chicago.....	131	278	418	53	749	.929
Bancroft, D., Philadelphia.....	125	371	457	64	892	.928
Caton, Jas. H., Pittsburgh.....	79	136	276	32	444	.928
Ellam, Roy, Pittsburgh.....	26	42	67	9	118	.924
Olson, Ivan, Brooklyn.....	126	265	388	58	711	.918

OUTFIELDERS.

Rawlings, John, Boston.....	18	36	8	..	44	1000
Hinchman, W., Pittsburgh.....	40	28	8	..	36	1000
Beall, John, St. Louis.....	18	26	2	..	28	1000
Reh, W. P., Boston.....	38	75	6	1	82	.988
Thorpe, Jas., New York.....	44	57	2	1	60	.983
Whitted, G. B., Philadelphia.....	22	52	3	1	56	.982
Neale, E., Cincinnati.....	102	249	11	5	265	.981
Paskert, G. H., Chicago.....	121	283	12	6	301	.980
Southworth, W. H., Pittsburgh.....	64	137	12	3	152	.980
Wheat, Z. D., Brooklyn.....	105	219	11	5	235	.979
Flack, Max, Chicago.....	121	199	20	5	224	.978
Magee, S. R., Cincinnati.....	38	87	3	2	92	.978
Betzel, Albert, St. Louis.....	21	42	2	1	45	.978
Meyers, H. H., Brooklyn.....	107	294	17	8	319	.975
Wickland, A., Boston.....	95	183	11	5	199	.975
Wilhoit, J., New York.....	53	71	7	2	80	.975
Stengel, C. D., Pittsburgh.....	137	64	7	2	73	.973
Meusel, Emil, Philadelphia.....	120	296	14	9	319	.972
Compton, P., New York.....	19	30	3	1	34	.971

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—OUTFIELDERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PC.
Griffith, T. H., Cincinnati.....	118	201	18	7	226	.969
Fitzgerald, J., Philadelphia.....	59	54	2	2	58	.966
Burns, Geo., New York.....	119	292	10	11	313	.965
Gruise, W. E., St. Louis.....	65	103	4	4	111	.964
Mann, Leslie, Chicago.....	129	229	15	10	254	.961
Roush, Edd., Cincinnati.....	113	320	13	14	347	.960
Carey, M. G., Pittsburgh.....	126	359	25	17	401	.958
Bigbee, C. L., Pittsburgh.....	92	168	13	8	189	.958
Anderson, Geo., St. Louis.....	35	62	3	3	68	.956
Johnston, J. H., Brooklyn.....	96	172	18	9	199	.955
Taggart, R. J., Boston.....	35	82	2	4	88	.955
Smyth, J. D., St. Louis.....	25	39	4	2	45	.955
Massey, W. H., Boston.....	49	97	6	5	108	.954
McHenry, Austin, St. Louis.....	80	145	14	8	167	.952
Kauff, Ben., New York.....	67	147	11	8	166	.952
Leach, Thos. W., Pittsburgh.....	23	37	3	2	42	.952
Young, Ross, New York.....	120	192	16	11	219	.950
Powell, Ray, Boston.....	53	121	8	7	136	.948
Smith, Jack, St. Louis.....	42	87	9	6	102	.941
Barber, T., Chicago.....	41	45	2	3	50	.940
Heathcote, C., St. Louis.....	87	222	6	16	244	.934
Kelly, J. H., Boston.....	45	93	4	7	104	.933
Cravath, C. C., Philadelphia.....	118	184	19	15	218	.931
Cueto, M., Cincinnati.....	19	25	1	2	28	.929
Williams, Fred, Philadelphia.....	91	229	10	8	247	.927
Chadbourne, J. C., Boston.....	27	60	2	5	67	.925
Hickman, D. H., Brooklyn.....	56	76	9	8	93	.914
King, Lee, Pittsburgh.....	36	50	..	5	55	.909

CATCHERS.

Archer, J. P., Pitts.-Bklyn.-Cin.....	35	102	53	2	6	157	.987
Krueger, E., Brooklyn.....	23	104	38	2	4	144	.986
Rarden, W. A., New York.....	63	195	45	4	3	244	.983
Killefer, W., Chicago.....	104	487	110	11	7	608	.982
Schmidt, W., Pittsburgh.....	104	373	153	10	7	536	.981
Burns, E. J., Philadelphia.....	68	184	77	5	7	266	.981
Gonzalez, M., St. Louis.....	100	362	124	11	8	497	.978
Wilson, A. E., Boston.....	85	292	96	9	6	397	.977
Adams, J. B., Philadelphia.....	76	261	69	8	7	338	.976
McCarty, L., New York.....	75	288	67	9	7	364	.975
O'Farrell, R., Chicago.....	45	115	36	4	4	155	.974
Wingo, I. B., Cincinnati.....	93	315	111	12	6	438	.973
Miller, O., Brooklyn.....	62	276	77	10	6	377	.973
Wheat, M., Brooklyn.....	38	151	50	7	3	208	.966
Henry, J. P., Boston.....	38	121	38	6	4	165	.964
Snyder, Frank, St. Louis.....	27	104	37	6	..	147	.959
Brock, J. R., St. Louis.....	18	38	20	3	2	61	.951
Allen, Nick, Cincinnati.....	31	105	47	8	5	160	.950

J. P. Archer played 21 games with Pittsburgh, 7 with Brooklyn and 7 with Cincinnati.

PITCHERS.

Cooper, A. W., Pittsburgh.....	1	38	4	68	..	72	1000
Eller, H. O., Cincinnati.....	37	4	39	..	..	43	1000
Sherdel, Wm., St. Louis.....	35	6	46	..	..	52	1000
Jacobs, E., Philadelphia-Pittsburgh.....	26	12	36	..	..	48	1000
Mayer, J. E., Pittsburgh-Philadelphia.....	28	10	58	..	..	68	1000
Sallee, H. F., New York.....	1	18	9	28	..	37	1000
Carter, P., Chicago.....	21	4	29	..	..	33	1000
Hearne, B., Boston.....	17	3	43	..	..	46	1000
Anderson, F., New York.....	18	4	34	..	..	38	1000
Harmon, R., Pittsburgh.....	17	3	26	..	..	29	1000

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—PITCHERS.—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PO.
Hogg, B., Philadelphia.....	30	8	73	1	82	.988
Rudolph, R., Boston.....	21	8	49	1	58	.983
Bressler, R., Cincinnati.....	17	4	51	1	56	.982
Doak, Wm. L., St. Louis.....	31	7	88	2	97	.979
Demaree, Al, New York.....	26	4	40	1	45	.978
Smith, G. A., New York-Brooklyn-Cincinnati	23	2	40	1	43	.977
Hendrix, C. R., Chicago.....	32	6	75	2	83	.976
Nehf, A., Boston.....	32	13	97	3	113	.973
Tyler, G. A., Chicago.....	33	17	88	3	108	.972
Ragan, D. C. P., Boston.....	30	6	60	2	68	.971
Douglas, P. B., Chicago.....	25	4	61	2	67	.970
Vaughn, J. L., Chicago.....	35	14	73	3	90	.968
Sanders, Roy, Pittsburgh.....	28	5	51	2	58	.966
Prendergast, M., Philadelphia.....	33	6	70	3	79	.962
Packard, Eugene, St. Louis.....	30	1	50	2	53	.962
Coombs, J. W., Brooklyn.....	29	9	41	2	52	.962
Causey, C. A., New York.....	29	3	45	2	50	.960
Comstock, Ralph, Pittsburgh.....	15	2	22	1	25	.960
Perritt, W. D., New York.....	36	12	54	3	69	.957
Grimes, B. A., Brooklyn.....	41	12	94	5	111	.955
Marquard, R., Brooklyn.....	34	5	58	3	68	.955
Ames, Leon K., St. Louis.....	27	6	57	3	66	.955
May, Jake, St. Louis.....	29	6	33	2	41	.951
Toney, Fred, New York-Cincinnati.....	33	6	67	4	77	.948
Miller, F. L., Pittsburgh.....	23	2	53	3	58	.948
Oeschger, Jos., Philadelphia.....	30	8	45	3	56	.946
Watson, M., Philadelphia.....	23	..	31	2	33	.939
Cheney, L. R., Brooklyn.....	33	8	63	6	77	.922
Meadows, Lee, St. Louis.....	30	6	41	4	51	.922
Steele, R., New York-Pittsburgh.....	22	2	21	2	25	.920
Ring, J. J., Cincinnati.....	21	2	29	3	34	.912
Schneider, P. J., Cincinnati.....	34	4	54	6	64	.906
Regan, Mike, Cincinnati.....	22	6	21	3	30	.900
Davis, F., Philadelphia.....	17	4	7	2	13	.846

E. Jacobs played 18 games with Philadelphia and 8 with Pittsburgh; G. A. Smith, 5 with New York, 8 with Brooklyn and 10 with Cincinnati; J. E. Mayer, 14 with Pittsburgh and 13 with Philadelphia; R. Steele, 12 with New York and 10 with Pittsburgh.

Names of players whose names appear in the batting record but who did not play in the field in at least 15 games:

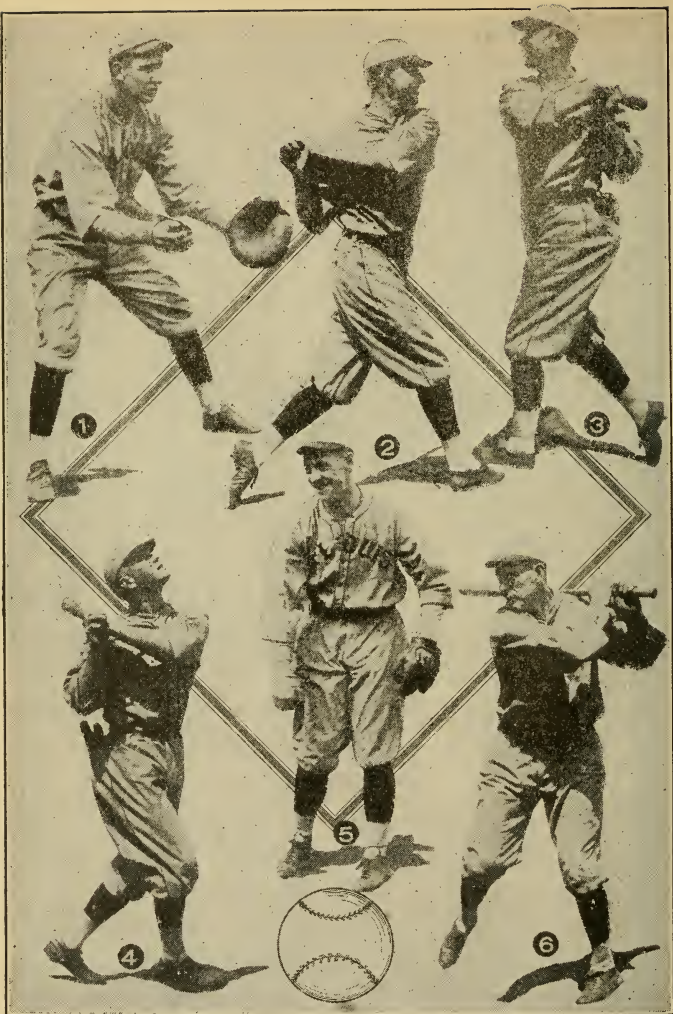
B. N. Shaw and W. J. Smith, Pittsburgh; Hugh E. Canavan and J. L. Smith, Boston.

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PB.	PC.
New York.....	124	3328	1664	152	5144	10	.970
Pittsburgh	126	3431	1722	179	5332	7	.969
Chicago	131	3581	1757	188	5526	12	.968
Boston	124	3349	1768	184	5301	10	.965
Cincinnati	129	3428	1684	192	5304	14	.964
Brooklyn	126	3381	1700	193	5274	16	.963
St. Louis	131	3578	1964	220	5762	10	.962
Philadelphia	125	3411	1758	211	5380	14	.961

The fielding averages show New York leading with a percentage of .970. Chicago had the most number of put-outs. St. Louis had the most assists and errors, with a total number of chances offered of 5,762.

E. J. Konetchy, Boston, leads the first basemen of the league with .992. Merkle, Chicago, had the most put-outs, 1,388, and accepted the greatest number of chances, 1,470. Luderus, Philadelphia, had the most assists, 98. Paulette of St. Louis made the most errors, 20.



1, Henry Severeid; 2, Earl Smith; 3, Tim G. Hendryx; 4, Ray B. Demmitt;
5, Allan Sothoron; 6, Leslie G. Nunamaker. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

R. T. Fisher, St. Louis, having played over 50 games, is given the honor of leading the second basemen, with a percentage of .977. Cutshaw, Pittsburgh, had the most put-outs, 323, and assists, 366. Lee Magee, Cincinnati, made the most errors, 29.

The third basemen are led by Henry Groh, Cincinnati, .969, and also leads in the number of put-outs, 180. J. C. Smith, Boston, made most assists, 291, and errors, 35.

Arthur Fletcher, New York, heads the shortstops with percentage, .959. Bancroft, Philadelphia, making the most put-outs, 371; Fletcher, New York, most assists, 484, and Bancroft, Philadelphia, most errors, 64.

The outfielders who participated in over 75 games and who are entitled to the three leading positions are Neale, Cincinnati, .981; Paskert, Chicago, .980; Z. D. Wheat, Brooklyn, .979. The three fielders accepting the most chances are Carey, Pittsburgh, 384; Roush, Cincinnati, 333; Meyers, Brooklyn, 311. Carey, Pittsburgh, leads in number of put-outs, 359.

Among the catchers, W. Killefer, Chicago, and W. Schmidt, Pittsburgh, played in 104 and 105 games, respectively, and had a percentage of .982 for Killefer and .981 for Schmidt. Killefer had most put-outs, 487; Schmidt most assists, 153; Wingo, Cincinnati, most errors.

The following players played in different positions but in less than fifteen (15) games:

E. J. Konetchy, Boston, played six (6) games in the outfield and pitched one (1) game.

J. H. Johnston, Brooklyn, played one (1) game at second base and four (4) games at third base.

S. R. Magee, Cincinnati, played six (6) games at second base.

Jose Rodriguez, New York, played eight (8) games at first base and two (2) games at third base.

Charles Pick, Chicago, played eight (8) games at third base.

Charles L. Herzog, Boston, played seven (7) games at shortstop and twelve (12) games at first base.

Lee Magee, Cincinnati, played three (3) games at third base.

E. M. Hemingway, Philadelphia, played three (3) games at third base and part of a game at first base.

R. Zeider, Chicago, played one (1) game at third base and part of a game at first base.

M. A. McGaffigan, Philadelphia, played one (1) game at shortstop.

Harry Pearce, Philadelphia, played one (1) game at first base and two (2) games at shortstop.

L. J. Boone, Pittsburgh, played one (1) game at second base.

J. L. Smith, Boston, played ten (10) games at second base, five (5) games at third base, nine (9) games at shortstop and six (6) games in the outfield.

M. F. McCabe, Chicago, played thirteen (13) games at second base and four (4) games in the outfield.

W. L. Wortman, Chicago, played eight (8) games at second base and four (4) games at shortstop.

E. Meusel, Philadelphia, played four (4) games at second base.

W. H. Massey, Boston, played one (1) game at first base and shortstop, and two (2) games at third base.

W. Hinchman, Pittsburgh, played three (3) games at first base.

T. W. Leach, Pittsburgh, played three (3) games at shortstop.

Ross Young, New York, played the same day at second base as well as outfield in seven (7) games.

T. Barber, Chicago, played four (4) games at first base.

R. Bressler, Cincinnati, played three (3) games in the outfield.

J. P. Archer played one (1) game each at first base with Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Charles Grimm, St. Louis, played two (2) games in the outfield and one (1) game at third base.

E. E. Paulette, St. Louis, played twelve (12) games at shortstop, seven (7) games at second base, two (2) games at third base, five (5) games in the outfield, and one (1) as pitcher.

R. J. Wallace, St. Louis, played twelve (12) games at shortstop and one (1) game at third base.

H. D. Baird, St. Louis, played one (1) game in the outfield.

Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis, played three (3) games in the outfield.

Albert Betzel, St. Louis, played ten (10) games at second base.

J. D. Smyth, St. Louis, played eleven (11) games at second base.

M. Gonzalez, St. Louis, played two (2) games at first base and five (5) games in the outfield.

Frank Snyder, St. Louis, played three (3) games at first base.

John R. Brock, St. Louis, played one (1) game in the outfield.

M. Cueto, Cincinnati, played nine (9) games at shortstop, ten (10) at second base, and six (6) as catcher.

E. J. Sicking, New York, played three (3) games at shortstop.

George Paskert, Chicago, played six (6) games at third.

John Coombs, Brooklyn, played thirteen (13) games in the outfield.

Otto Miller, Brooklyn, played one (1) game at first base.

Mack Wheat, Brooklyn, played seven (7) games in the outfield.

Arthur Nehf, Boston, played two (2) games in the outfield.

H. H. Chase, Cincinnati, played two (2) games in the outfield.

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

See pages 73 and 74 for complete pitchers' records.

In arranging the National League pitchers of 1918 in order of their effectiveness, it was found expedient to divide the pitchers into three groups, same as 1917. The first of these embraces all those who bore the brunt of the campaign and pitched at least 10 complete games; the second, those who participated in a minimum of 10 games, regardless of the length of same; and the third comprising all others who took part in a championship contest.

The percentage of games won and lost is given, with notation of the relative position of each pitcher, this special record being supplied in order that comparison may be made with the official earned-run rating.

Vaughn, Chicago, won title of leading pitcher with an average of least runs earned per game of 1.74; also leads in number of games won, 22. The best percentage of games won and lost was obtained by Hendrix, Chicago, .741.

Grimes, Brooklyn, pitched in the greatest number of games, 40. Vaughn and Tyler, both members of the champion team, Chicago, had 8 shutouts each. Vaughn leads in number of strikeouts in a season, 148.

In consecutive victories, Grimes, Brooklyn, had a run of 10 victories, July 18 to August 20.

Consecutive defeats, J. Oeschger, Philadelphia, 9, July 8 to August 17.

Pitching the most defeats, Marquard, Brooklyn, and Oeschger, Philadelphia, had 18 each.

Cheney, Brooklyn, made 5 wild pitches in St. Louis-Brooklyn game, July 9.

Most number of strikeouts in a single game, Vaughn, Chicago, 12, Cincinnati-Chicago, May 30.

Most number of bases on balls in a game, 13, by pitcher Schnelder, Cincinnati-Philadelphia, July 6.

RECORD OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHERS WHO PITCHED AT LEAST TEN (10) COMPLETE GAMES, 1918.
BASED ON LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF EARNED RUNS PER GAME.

Name and Club.	No. Games Pitched in.	No. Complete Games.	No. Innings Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Rating.	P. O. Won and Lost	Shutouts.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strikeouts.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Batted Or Pitchers.	Aver. Runs Earned per 9-In. Game.
1. Vaughn, J. L., Chicago.....	35	27	290	22	10	4--688	8	8	1146	216	24	7	76	148	4	75	56	1.74
2. Tyler, Geo. A., Chicago.....	33	22	263	19	8	2--704	8	8	1066	218	28	5	67	102	1	72	60	2.01
3. Cooper, A. W., Pittsburgh.....	33	26	273	19	14	12--576	3	1078	219	23	10	10	65	117	4	86	64	2.11
4. Douglas, P. B., Chicago.....	25	12	157	10	9	15--526	2	642	145	20	1	31	31	51	2	57	37	2.12
5. Grimes, B. A., Brooklyn.....	40	19	270	19	9	5--679	7	1078	210	27	4	76	113	11	94	64	2.13	
6. Fillingim, Dana, Boston.....	14	10	113	7	6	14--588	4	454	99	14	5	28	29	2	37	28	2.23	
7. Sallee, H. F., New York.....	18	12	132	8	8	19--500	1	531	122	13	12	33	1	44	33	2.25
8. Ames, Leon K., St. Louis.....	27	16	207	9	14	24--391	..	844	192	25	5	52	53	68	5	75	53	2.30
9. Eller, H. O., Cincinnati.....	37	14	218	16	12	13--571	..	899	205	25	6	59	84	..	71	57	2.34	
10. Miller, Frank L., Pittsburgh.....	23	14	170	11	8	11--579	2	877	152	26	7	37	37	47	1	60	45	2.39
11. Toney, Fred, N. Y. 11, Cin. 21.....	32	16	222	12	12	17--500	2	878	203	26	2	38	51	1	80	60	2.43	
12. Doak, W. L., St. Louis.....	31	15	211	9	15	23--375	1	865	191	33	4	60	74	2	76	57	2.43	
13. Bressler, R., Cincinnati.....	17	10	128	8	5	8--615	..	532	124	17	1	39	37	1	48	35	2.40	
14. Hogg, B., Philadelphia.....	29	14	228	13	13	18--500	3	924	201	38	6	61	81	5	88	64	2.53	
15. Rudolph, R., Boston.....	21	15	154	9	10	21--474	3	615	144	20	30	48	1	63	44	2.57
16. Marquard, R., Brooklyn.....	34	19	239	9	18	23--333	4	980	231	32	1	59	89	3	97	70	2.61	
17. Mayer, J. E., Pitts. 15, Phila. 13.....	28	17	227	16	7	3--696	1	940	230	32	8	53	41	1	86	67	2.65	
18. Nehf, Arthur, Boston.....	32	28	284	15	15	16--500	2	1167	274	26	6	76	96	4	107	85	2.70	
19. Perritt, W. D., New York.....	35	19	233	18	13	10--581	6	928	212	26	1	38	60	3	82	71	2.75	
20. Hendrix, C. R., Chicago.....	32	21	238	20	7	1--741	3	966	229	23	5	54	86	8	87	72	2.78	
21. Causey, O. A., New York.....	29	10	158	11	6	6--647	2	648	143	16	7	42	48	4	58	49	2.79	
22. Ring, Jas. J., Cincinnati.....	21	13	142	9	6	7--643	4	589	130	12	3	48	26	1	57	45	2.85	
23. Prendergast, Philadelphia.....	33	19	252	13	14	20--481	..	1030	257	42	1	46	41	5	102	81	2.89	
24. Jacobs, E., Phila. 18, Pitts. 8.....	26	12	146	9	6	9--600	4	606	122	22	2	4	56	35	2	57	48	2.96
25. Oeschger, J., Philadelphia.....	30	11	184	6	18	30--250	2	778	159	20	7	88	60	4	87	62	3.03	
26. Ragan, D. C. P., Boston.....	30	15	206	8	17	29--320	2	867	212	24	4	54	68	1	95	74	3.23	
27. Schneider, P. J., Cincinnati.....	33	17	217	10	15	23--400	2	944	213	32	11	117	51	5	106	85	3.53	
28. Meadows, Lee, St. Louis.....	30	12	165	8	14	26--364	..	714	176	19	10	56	49	1	91	66	3.60	
29. Coombs, J. W., Brooklyn.....	27	16	189	8	14	27--384	2	792	191	23	2	49	44	4	97	80	3.81	
30. Cheney, L. R., Brooklyn.....	32	15	100	11	13	22--458	..	850	177	32	10	74	83	13	84	67	6.03	

RECORD OF PITCHERS PARTICIPATING
IN TEN (10) OR MORE GAMES
BUT NOT PITCHING TEN
(10) COMPLETE GAMES.

Name and Club.	No. Games Pitched In.	No. Complete Games.	No. Innings Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	P.O. Won and Lost.	Shutouts.	Batmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Hit Batmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strikeouts.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitchers.	Aver. Runs Earned per 9-In. Game.
Tuero, Oscar, St. Louis.....	11	2	44	1	1	.383	.	174	32	7	7	10	13	1	12	9	1.03
Griner, D., Brooklyn.....	11	3	54	1	1	.167	.	205	47	7	7	15	22	1	16	13	2.17
Tesreau, C. M., New York.....	12	3	74	4	4	.500	1	298	61	8	8	21	31	2	27	19	2.37
Regan, Mike, Cincinnati.....	22	3	80	9	5	.500	3	336	77	13	2	29	15	2	38	29	2.31
Demaree, A., New York.....	26	8	142	8	6	.571	3	585	143	12	2	25	39	.	56	39	2.48
Hearne, B., Boston.....	17	9	126	8	6	.455	2	609	119	15	2	29	30	4	43	35	2.50
Sanders, Roy, Pittsburgh.....	23	6	156	7	9	.438	2	644	135	25	2	52	55	4	59	45	2.59
Robertson, R. J., Brooklyn.....	13	7	87	3	6	.833	1	354	87	6	.	23	18	.	34	25	2.59
Harmon, R., Pittsburgh.....	16	5	82	2	7	.222	.	321	76	10	2	12	7	.	30	24	2.66
Anderson, F., New York.....	18	2	71	4	2	.667	1	286	62	15	2	17	24	1	27	21	2.66
Carter, Paul, Chicago.....	21	1	73	3	2	.600	.	306	78	17	1	19	13	1	29	22	2.71
Sherdel, W., St. Louis.....	35	9	182	6	12	.833	1	744	174	21	3	49	40	.	78	55	2.72
Walker, Jas. R., Chicago.....	13	2	43	1	3	.250	.	190	50	6	5	15	20	.	27	13	2.72
Steele, R., New York 10, Pittsburgh 10.....	22	6	115	5	6	.385	2	479	100	15	5	28	45	3	54	37	2.90
Comstock, R., Pittsburgh.....	15	6	81	9	6	.455	.	329	78	12	2	14	44	1	33	27	3.06
Davis, F. T., Philadelphia.....	17	1	47	8	2	.000	.	214	43	10	.	30	18	1	25	16	3.41
Smith, Geo., N. Y. 5, Bklyn. 8, Cin. 10.....	23	6	132	5	7	.533	1	535	140	19	3	22	41	6	62	50	3.41
Watson, M., Philadelphia.....	23	6	113	5	12	.417	.	490	126	22	4	36	29	4	51	43	3.43
Packard, E., St. Louis.....	130	9	182	12	12	.560	1	744	184	14	5	33	46	.	84	71	3.51
Luque, A., Cincinnati.....	12	6	83	6	5	.667	1	349	84	13	1	32	26	4	44	35	3.80
May, Jake, St. Louis.....	29	7	153	5	6	.455	.	670	149	24	13	69	61	1	83	65	3.82
Canavan, H. E., Boston.....	11	3	47	1	4	.000	.	220	70	9	3	15	18	2	42	33	6.32
Schupp, F. M., New York.....	10	1	33	.	.	.000	.	165	42	7	5	27	22	3	34	28	7.63

1918 PITCHERS
NOT OTHERWISE
RATED.

Boston.	G.W.L.
Crandall, O....	5 1 2
Crum, C.....	1 .. 1
George, Thos.	9 1 5
Hughes, T.....	3 .. 2
Konetchy, E..	1 .. 1
McQuillan ..	1 1 ..
Northrup, G..	7 5 1
Upham, Wm..	3 1 1
Brooklyn.	G.W.L.
Cadore, L.....	2 1 ..
Durging, R.K.	1
Hehl, H.	1
Heitman, H..	1 .. 1
Hermann	1
Mamaux, A.L.	2 .. 1
Mitchell, C.E.	1 .. 1
Pfeffer, E. J..	1 1 ..
Plitt, N.	1
Russell, J. A.	1
Chicago.	G.W.L.
Aldridge, B....	3 .. 1
Alexander, G.	3 2 1
Martin, E. G.	9 5 2
Napier, S. L.	1
Weaver, H.A.	8 2 2
Cincinnati.	G.W.L.
Conley, J.....	5 2 ..
Haines, J.....	1
Jacobus, S....	5 .. 1
Mitchell, A.R.	5 4 ..
Reuther, W.H.	2 .. 1
New York.	G.W.L.
Barnes, J. L..	9 6 1
Benton, J. C..	3 1 2
Hoyt, W.....	1
Ogden, J. M..	5
Ross, Sidney..	1
Phila.	G.W.L.
Fortune, G....	5 .. 2
Main, M.....	8 2 3
Tincup, B.....	8 .. 1
Woodward, F.	2
Pittsburgh.	G.W.L.
Adams, C. B.	3 1 1
Carlson, H....	3 .. 1
Hamilton, E.	6 6 ..
Hill, C.	6 2 3
Slapnicka, C.	7 1 4
St. Louis.	G.W.L.
Horstman, O..	9 .. 2
Howard, Earl	1
Johnson, R.A.	6 1 1
Paulette, E.E.	1

INDIVIDUAL BASE ON BALLS AND STRIKEOUT RECORDS.

At Least Forty Games.

Arranged According to Greatest Number of Games Played.

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.
Hollocher, Chas. J., Chi.	131	47	30	Bigbee, O. L., Pittsburgh	92	42	10
Mann, Leslie, Chicago....	129	38	45	Wilson, A. E., Boston....	89	24	31
Merkle, F. C., Chicago....	129	35	36	Holke, Walter, New York	88	10	26
Paskert, G. H., Chicago.	127	53	49	Heathcote, O., St. Louis.	88	20	40
Groh, Henry K., Cin....	126	54	24	McCarty, L., New York...	86	17	13
McKechnie, W. B., Pitts.	126	24	22	Adams, J. B., Phila....	84	10	26
Olson, Ivan, Brooklyn....	126	27	18	Zeider, R., Chicago.....	82	23	20
Carey, Max, Pittsburgh..	126	62	25	Baird, H. D., St. Louis..	82	25	42
Cutshaw, G. W., Pitts...	126	27	18	Caton, J. H., Pittsburgh.	80	32	16
Blackburne, R., Cin.....	125	25	30	McHenry, A., St. Louis..	80	21	24
Bancroft, D., Phila.....	125	54	36	Betzel, A., St. Louis....	76	12	16
Paulette, F. E., St. Louis	125	27	16	Doyle, Larry, New York.	75	37	10
Luderus, F. W., Phila...	125	42	33	Miller, Otto, Brooklyn..	75	9	20
Fletcher, A., New York.	124	18	26	Chase, H. H., Cincinnati	74	13	15
Meusel, E., Philadelphia.	124	30	21	Cruise, W. E., St. Louis.	70	30	26
Johnston, J. H., Bklyn...	123	33	31	Rariden, W. A., N.Y....	69	15	15
Flack, Max, Chicago....	123	56	19	Burns, E. J., Phila.....	68	20	9
Stock, M. J., Phila.....	123	35	22	Kauff, Ben, New York...	67	16	30
Young, Ross, New York.	121	44	49	Massey, W. H., Boston..	66	23	20
Zimmerman, H., N.Y....	121	13	23	Fitzgerald, J., Phila....	66	13	6
O'Mara, O. E., Brooklyn	121	7	18	Wilhoit, J., New York...	64	17	14
Cravath, C. C., Phila....	121	54	46	Southworth, W. H., Pitt.	64	26	9
Burns, Geo. New York...	119	43	37	Fisher, R. T., St. Louis.	63	15	11
Magee, Lee, Cincinnati..	119	28	19	Pearce, H., Philadelphia.	60	9	31
Deal, Chas. A., Chicago.	119	21	13	Thorpe, Jas., New York.	58	4	18
Smith, J. C., Boston....	119	45	47	Wheat, M., Brooklyn....	57	8	24
Mollwitz, F., Pittsburgh.	119	23	24	Barber, T., Chicago....	55	9	16
Konetchy, E. J., Boston.	119	32	35	McGaffigan, M. A., Phila.	54	16	23
Griffith, T. H., Cin.....	118	39	30	Hickman, D. H., Bklyn..	53	8	31
Herzog, C. L., Boston...	118	29	28	Powell, R., Boston.....	53	29	30
Gonzalez, M., St. Louis..	117	39	30	O'Farrell, R., Chicago...	52	10	15
Magee, S. R., Cincinnati	115	37	18	Rodriguez, Jose, N.Y....	50	12	3
Hornsby, R., St. Louis...	115	40	43	Hinchman, W., Pitts....	50	15	8
Roush, E. J., Cincinnati.	113	22	10	Grimm, Chas., St. Louis.	50	6	15
Rawlings, J., Boston....	111	30	31	Kelly, J. H., Boston.....	47	6	12
Daubert, J., Brooklyn...	108	27	18	Sicking, E. J., New York	46	6	11
Neale, E., Cincinnati....	107	24	38	Cueto, M., Cincinnati....	46	19	5
Meyers, H. H., Brooklyn	107	20	26	Coombs, John, Brooklyn..	46	7	5
Schmidt, W., Pittsburgh.	105	17	19	Henry, John P., Boston...	43	10	15
Wheat, Z. D., Brooklyn.	105	16	17	Archer, J. P., Pg.-Bk.-Cin.	42	3	14
Killefer, W., Chicago....	104	17	10	Smith, Jack, St. Louis...	42	7	21
Wingo, I. B., Cincinnati	100	19	18	Grimes, B. A., Brooklyn.	41	3	14
Wickland, A., Boston....	95	53	39	Rehg, W. P., Boston.....	40	5	14
Williams, Fred, Phila....	94	27	30	Smyth, J. D., St. Louis..	40	16	11
Doolan, M. J., Brooklyn..	92	22	24				

Most bases on balls—Carey, Pittsburgh, 62; Flack, Chicago, 56; Bancroft and Cravath, Philadelphia, and Groh, Cincinnati, 54 each. Wickland, Boston, 53 in 94 games.

BASE ON BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS.

The official club records of base on balls and strike-outs, graded according to most bases on balls and least strike-outs, respectively, are as follows:

CLUB BASE ON BALLS RECORD.

Club.	G.	BB.	P.C. to Game.
Pittsburgh	126	371	2.94
Boston	124	350	2.82
Philadelphia	125	346	2.77
Chicago	131	358	2.73
St. Louis	131	329	2.51
Cincinnati	129	304	2.36
New York	124	271	2.19
Brooklyn	126	212	1.68

CLUB STRIKE-OUT RECORD.

Club.	G.	SO.	P.C. to Game.
Pittsburgh	126	285	2.26
Cincinnati	129	303	2.35
Brooklyn	126	326	2.59
Chicago	131	343	2.62
New York	124	365	2.94
Philadelphia	125	400	3.20
St. Louis	131	461	3.52
Boston	124	438	3.53



TYRUS R. COBB,
Detroit,
Leading Batsman, American League, 1918.

Conlon, Photo.

American League Averages

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Chicago .....	.607	1909—Detroit .....	.645
1901—Chicago .....	.610	1910—Athletics .....	.630
1902—Athletics .....	.610	1911—Athletics .....	.669
1903—Boston .....	.659	1912—Boston .....	.691
1904—Boston .....	.617	1913—Athletics .....	.627
1905—Athletics .....	.621	1914—Athletics .....	.651
1906—Chicago .....	.614	1915—Boston .....	.669
1907—Detroit .....	.613	1916—Boston .....	.591
1908—Detroit .....	.588	1917—Chicago .....	.649

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club,	Bos.	Clev.	Wash.	N.Y.	St.L.	Chi.	Det.	Phila.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	10	7	6	14	12	13	13	75	51	.595	
Cleveland	10	8	11	10	11	10	13	73	54	.575	
Washington	7	11	11	7	13	11	12	72	56	.563	
New York	11	7	8	10	6	10	8	60	63	.488	
St. Louis	5	6	12	10	5	10	10	58	64	.475	
Chicago	7	10	6	12	5	6	11	57	67	.460	
Detroit	5	3	9	9	10	10	9	55	71	.437	
Philadelphia	6	7	6	4	8	10	11	52	76	.406	

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, Chicago, Ill.

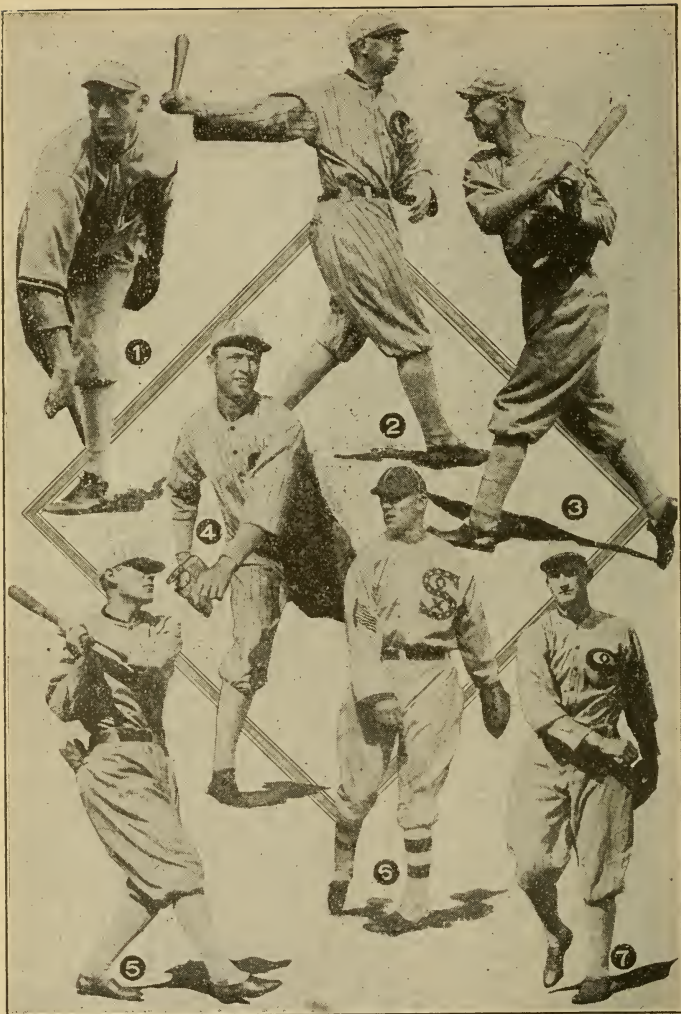
Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	P.C.
T. R. Cobb, Detroit.....	111	421	83	161	217	19	14	3	9	34	41	21	.382
A. Griggs, Detroit.....	28	99	11	36	44	8	..	..	2	2	10	5	.364
J. Jackson, Chicago.....	17	65	9	23	32	2	2	1	5	3	8	1	.354
G. Burns, Philadelphia.....	130	505	61	178	236	22	9	6	8	8	23	25	.352
J. B. Fournier, New York....	27	100	9	35	43	6	1	..	3	7	7	7	.350
G. Sisler, St. Louis.....	114	452	69	154	199	21	9	2	9	45	40	17	.241
R. Bescher, Cleveland.....	25	60	12	20	24	2	1	..	..	3	17	5	.233
U. J. Shocker, St. Louis.....	14	34	1	11	14	3	..	..	..	..	3	9	.324
Tris Speaker, Cleveland.....	127	471	73	150	205	33	11	..	11	27	64	9	.319
J. F. Baker, New York.....	126	504	65	154	206	24	5	6	12	8	38	13	.306
W. C. Pipp, New York.....	91	349	48	106	145	15	9	2	14	11	22	34	.304
G. D. Weaver, Chicago.....	112	420	37	126	148	12	5	..	19	20	11	24	.300
G. H. Ruth, Boston.....	95	317	50	95	176	26	11	11	3	6	57	58	.300
B. Acosta, Wash.-Phila.....	52	171	23	51	60	3	3	..	10	4	18	11	.298
E. Murphy, Chicago.....	91	286	36	85	100	9	3	..	12	6	22	18	.297
J. Wood, Cleveland.....	119	422	41	125	170	22	4	5	20	8	36	38	.296
W. Wambsganss, Cleveland..	87	315	34	93	112	15	2	..	17	16	21	21	.295
J. Hummell, New York.....	22	61	9	18	23	1	2	..	1	3	11	8	.295
W. C. Walker, Philadelphia..	114	414	56	122	175	20	..	11	10	8	41	44	.294
W. B. Wright, St. Louis.....	18	34	5	10	10	..	..	..	2	..	6	5	.294
R. B. Caldwell, New York...	65	151	14	44	57	10	..	1	4	2	13	23	.291
C. Milan, Washington.....	128	503	56	146	174	18	5	..	7	26	36	14	.290
H. B. Hooper, Boston.....	126	474	81	137	192	26	13	1	16	24	75	25	.289
F. Schulte, Washington.....	93	267	35	77	97	14	3	..	9	5	47	36	.288
C. W. Mays, Boston.....	38	104	10	30	39	3	3	..	4	1	9	15	.288
W. L. Gardner, Philadelphia	127	463	50	132	169	22	6	1	16	9	43	22	.285
E. Foster, Washington.....	129	519	70	147	166	13	3	..	12	12	41	20	.283
R. Roth, Cleveland.....	106	375	53	106	154	21	12	1	12	35	53	41	.283
R. Demmitt, St. Louis.....	116	405	45	114	150	23	5	1	19	10	38	35	.281
R. Veach, Detroit.....	127	499	59	139	195	21	13	3	17	21	35	23	.279
T. G. Hendryx, St. Louis....	98	219	22	61	84	14	3	..	11	5	37	35	.279
J. Lavan, Washington.....	117	464	44	129	150	17	2	..	13	12	14	21	.278
F. Truesdale, Boston.....	15	36	6	10	11	1	..	..	2	1	4	5	.278
B. F. Dyer, Detroit.....	13	18	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.278
J. T. Tobin, St. Louis.....	122	480	59	133	162	19	5	..	17	13	48	26	.277

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TR.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	P.C.
F. Gilhooley, New York.....	112	427	59	118	144	13	5	1	12	7	53	24	.276
E. Collins, Chicago.....	97	330	51	91	109	8	2	2	22	22	73	13	.276
H. E. Hellman, Detroit.....	79	286	34	79	116	10	6	5	8	13	35	10	.276
F. McMullin, Chicago.....	70	235	32	65	75	7	..	1	14	7	25	26	.276
L. J. Bush, Boston.....	36	98	8	27	34	3	2	..	1	..	6	11	.276
L. Miller, Boston.....	12	29	2	8	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	.276
D. Pratt, New York.....	126	477	65	131	170	19	7	2	23	12	35	26	.275
R. Jones, Detroit.....	75	287	43	79	101	14	4	..	14	7	17	16	.275
J. Collins, Chicago.....	103	365	30	100	143	18	11	1	15	7	17	19	.274
J. A. Mostil, Chicago.....	10	33	4	9	15	2	2	..	1	1	1	6	.273
J. McInnis, Boston.....	117	423	40	115	137	11	4	1	32	10	19	10	.272
C. A. Gandil, Chicago.....	114	439	49	119	145	18	4	..	10	9	27	19	.271
E. Smith, St. Louis.....	39	286	23	77	97	10	5	..	19	13	13	16	.269
R. Chapman, Cleveland.....	123	446	84	119	157	19	8	1	35	30	84	46	.267
G. Whiteman, Boston.....	71	214	24	57	74	14	..	1	12	9	20	9	.267
W. Johnson, Washington....	65	150	10	40	55	4	4	1	4	2	9	18	.267
J. Munch, Philadelphia.....	22	30	3	8	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	.267
E. Johnson, St. Louis.....	29	34	7	9	10	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	.265
D. Shean, Boston.....	115	425	58	112	134	16	3	..	36	11	40	25	.264
J. P. Austin, St. Louis.....	110	367	42	97	119	14	4	..	21	18	53	32	.264
J. P. Evans, Cleveland.....	79	243	38	64	87	6	7	1	8	7	30	29	.263
J. I. Judge, Washington....	130	502	56	131	171	23	7	1	28	20	49	32	.261
B. Shotton, Washington....	126	505	68	132	162	16	7	..	3	25	67	28	.261
L. G. Nnamaker, St. Louis.	85	274	22	71	84	9	2	..	8	6	28	16	.259
H. Shanks, Washington....	120	436	42	112	142	19	4	1	17	23	31	21	.257
F. Thomas, Boston.....	44	144	19	37	44	2	1	1	4	4	15	20	.257
A. Strunk, Boston.....	114	413	50	106	142	18	9	..	22	20	36	13	.256
F. Bodie, New York.....	91	324	36	83	116	12	6	3	17	16	27	24	.256
C. A. Risberg, Chicago.....	52	273	36	70	91	12	3	1	5	5	23	32	.256
H. Severeld, St. Louis.....	51	133	8	34	38	4	..	..	2	4	18	4	.256
O. Stanage, Detroit.....	54	186	9	47	54	4	..	1	3	2	11	18	.253
O. Felsch, Chicago.....	53	206	16	52	67	2	5	1	6	6	15	13	.252
H. L. Leibold, Chicago.....	116	440	57	110	139	14	6	1	10	13	63	32	.250
W. Goode, Chicago.....	35	148	24	37	54	9	4	..	1	1	11	16	.250
G. Lowdermilk, St. Louis....	13	28	3	7	10	3	..	..	..	..	1	5	.250
T. L. Turner, Cleveland.....	74	233	24	58	69	7	2	..	13	6	22	15	.249
C. Thomas, Cleveland.....	32	73	2	18	20	..	1	..	3	..	6	6	.247
W. Schang, Boston.....	83	225	36	55	64	7	1	..	9	4	46	35	.245
T. A. Rogers, St. Louis.....	29	53	7	13	18	3	1	..	3	..	..	7	.245
J. McAvoy, Philadelphia....	83	271	14	66	77	5	3	..	9	5	13	23	.244
M. Kavanaugh, Clev.-Detroit	26	82	6	20	25	5	..	..	2	1	18	13	.244
G. W. Harper, Detroit.....	69	227	19	55	64	5	2	..	12	3	18	14	.243
E. Miller, New York.....	67	202	18	49	65	9	2	1	14	2	19	17	.243
S. F. O'Neill, Cleveland....	114	359	34	87	112	8	7	1	6	5	48	22	.242
M. Shannon, Philadelphia....	72	225	23	54	70	6	5	..	8	5	42	52	.240
W. Gerber, St. Louis.....	56	171	10	41	45	4	..	..	5	2	19	11	.240
O. Vitt, Detroit.....	81	267	29	64	73	5	2	..	20	5	32	6	.239
A. Williams, Cleveland.....	28	71	5	17	23	2	2	..	6	2	9	6	.239
J. G. Graney, Cleveland.....	70	177	27	42	57	7	4	..	3	3	28	13	.237
A. Marsans, New York.....	37	123	13	29	36	5	1	..	4	3	5	3	.236
O. Bush, Detroit.....	123	500	74	117	133	10	3	..	13	9	79	31	.234
M. H. Kopp, Philadelphia....	96	363	60	85	106	7	7	..	12	22	42	55	.234
R. Morgan, Washington....	88	300	25	70	83	11	1	..	12	4	28	14	.233
R. Oldring, Philadelphia....	49	133	5	31	35	2	1	..	6	..	8	10	.233
F. C. Maisel, St. Louis.....	90	234	43	66	74	4	2	..	23	11	46	17	.232
R. T. Peckinpaugh, N. Y....	122	446	59	103	124	15	3	..	25	12	43	41	.231
R. Pinnell, Chicago.....	24	78	7	18	24	1	1	1	3	3	7	8	.231
V. J. Pleinich, Washington..	47	148	13	34	44	3	2	1	5	..	9	25	.230
E. H. Love, New York.....	38	74	7	17	24	3	2	..	1	..	3	20	.230
R. H. Hyatt, New York.....	53	131	11	30	44	8	..	2	3	1	8	8	.229
E. J. Miller, Cleveland.....	32	96	9	22	32	4	3	..	2	2	12	10	.229
W. Johnston, Cleveland.....	74	273	30	62	78	12	2	..	13	12	26	19	.227
W. H. Lamar, New York....	28	110	12	25	28	3	..	..	3	2	6	2	.227

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
W. Mayer, Boston.....	26	49	7	11	15	4	..	..	..	..	7	7	.224
G. Cunningham, Detroit.....	56	112	11	25	31	4	1	..	4	2	16	34	.223
E. Scott, Boston.....	126	443	40	98	119	11	5	..	26	11	12	16	.221
J. H. Hannah, New York....	90	250	24	55	67	6	..	2	7	5	51	25	.220
R. W. Schalk, Chicago.....	108	333	35	73	85	6	3	..	15	12	36	22	.219
E. R. Spencer, Detroit.....	66	155	11	34	44	8	1	..	2	1	19	18	.219
J. D. Benz, Chicago.....	29	51	3	11	12	1	..	..	4	..	..	14	.216
F. N. Coumbe, Cleveland....	32	56	3	12	12	..	..	..	5	..	..	9	.214
J. J. Finneran, Det.-N.Y....	29	42	4	9	10	1	..	..	1	..	1	7	.214
J. Gedeon, St. Louis.....	123	441	39	94	117	14	3	1	23	7	27	29	.213
E. Ainsmith, Washington....	96	292	22	62	90	10	9	..	9	6	29	44	.212
J. C. Bagby, Cleveland.....	47	99	5	21	24	3	..	..	3	1	6	9	.212
O. A. Jacobs, Chicago.....	29	73	4	15	20	3	1	..	..	..	5	8	.205
C. D. Jamieson, Philadelphia	110	416	50	84	99	11	2	..	1	11	54	30	.202
A. Walters, New York.....	64	191	18	38	45	5	1	..	4	3	9	18	.199
J. Coffey, Detroit-Boston....	42	131	13	26	35	2	2	1	3	4	11	8	.199
F. Walker, Detroit.....	55	167	10	33	52	10	3	1	4	3	7	29	.198
J. A. Dugan, Philadelphia...	120	406	25	79	105	11	3	3	17	4	16	55	.195
S. Coveleskie, Cleveland.....	38	110	6	21	25	4	..	..	5	..	2	26	.191
G. Mogridge, New York.....	43	79	7	15	20	3	1	..	6	1	4	22	.190
R. S. Young, Detroit.....	91	298	31	56	65	7	1	..	16	15	54	17	.188
R. Perkins, Philadelphia....	68	218	9	41	50	4	1	1	4	1	8	15	.188
J. Dykes, Philadelphia.....	59	186	13	35	44	3	3	..	7	3	19	32	.188
R. Keating, New York.....	15	16	3	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	.187
H. B. Leonard, Boston.....	16	43	2	3	8	..	..	..	2	..	6	6	.186
C. Jones, Detroit.....	22	27	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	.185
O. B. Davidson, Philadelphia	31	81	4	15	16	1	..	..	4	..	5	9	.185
G. Dauss, Detroit.....	33	77	3	14	20	2	2	..	4	..	11	13	.182
W. R. Johns, St. Louis.....	46	89	5	16	19	1	1	..	4	..	4	6	.180
L. A. Dressen, Detroit.....	31	107	10	19	24	1	2	..	4	2	21	10	.178
F. R. Fahey, Philadelphia...	10	17	2	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	.176
S. Jones, Boston.....	24	57	6	10	11	1	..	..	3	..	13	14	.175
A. Yelle, Detroit.....	56	144	7	26	28	3	..	..	3	..	9	15	.174
B. Bolland, Detroit.....	29	69	9	12	15	3	..	..	..	..	6	17	.174
A. W. Halt, Cleveland.....	26	69	9	12	14	2	..	..	..	4	9	12	.174
W. L. Barbare, Boston.....	13	29	2	5	8	3	..	..	4	1	..	1	.172
S. A. Gregg, Philadelphia....	30	71	3	12	14	2	..	..	1	..	..	12	.168
A. Russell, New York.....	29	42	3	7	7	..	..	..	4	..	4	8	.167
S. Agnew, Boston.....	72	199	11	33	41	8	..	..	6	..	11	26	.166
E. V. Cicotte, Chicago.....	38	86	6	14	21	5	1	..	1	..	12	12	.163
R. Kallio, Detroit.....	31	56	5	9	9	..	..	..	4	..	6	23	.161
R. C. Hoblitzel, Boston.....	25	69	4	11	12	1	..	..	4	3	8	3	.159
A. Sothoron, St. Louis.....	29	63	5	10	11	1	..	..	4	..	3	21	.157
G. Morton, Cleveland.....	30	77	4	12	19	5	1	..	..	..	4	15	.156
Y. W. Ayers, Washington...	40	66	4	10	13	3	..	..	5	..	3	10	.152
B. Houck, St. Louis.....	26	20	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	.150
J. Enzmann, Cleveland.....	30	47	2	7	8	1	..	..	2	..	1	13	.149
R. N. Geary, Philadelphia....	16	27	3	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	.148
D. Danforth, Chicago.....	39	42	3	6	6	..	..	..	2	..	2	11	.143
E. Myers, Philadelphia....	18	35	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	.143
W. Adams, Philadelphia.....	32	57	3	8	9	1	..	..	1	..	2	16	.140
E. A. Russell, Chicago.....	27	50	2	7	10	3	..	..	4	..	..	6	.140
D. Davenport, St. Louis....	31	52	3	7	11	1	..	1	5	..	9	22	.135
D. Watson, Philadelphia....	21	52	1	7	8	1	..	..	1	..	1	17	.135
S. Perry, Philadelphia.....	44	112	1	15	17	2	..	..	6	1	4	33	.134
H. Harper, Washington.....	36	82	3	11	12	1	..	..	3	..	5	31	.134
Geo. Hale, St. Louis.....	12	30	..	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	.133
McBride, Washington	18	53	2	7	7	..	..	..	3	1	..	11	.132
J. A. Shaw, Washington....	41	83	2	11	14	1	1	..	3	..	1	24	.132
C. Williams, Chicago.....	15	38	4	5	5	..	..	..	3	..	1	14	.132
F. Shellenback, Chicago.....	29	54	4	7	8	1	..	..	5	..	8	25	.130
M. Gallia, St. Louis.....	19	46	2	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	.130
J. Stansbury, Boston.....	20	47	3	6	7	1	..	..	4	..	6	3	.123



1, Frank Shellenback; 2, Edward T. Collins; 3, Charles A. Risberg; 4, David C. Danforth; 5, Edward Murphy; 6, C. Arnold Gandil; 7, Fred McMullin.

Coulon, Photos.

GROUP OF CHICAGO WHITE SOX.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
G. Cochran, Boston.....	25	63	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	3	11	7	.127
A. L. Ward, New York.....	20	32	2	4	5	1	..	..	2	1	2	7	.125
E. G. Erickson, Detroit.....	12	33	1	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	.121
W. H. James, Detroit.....	19	46	..	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	12	.109
H. E. Matteson, Washington	14	19	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.105
R. Groom, Cleveland.....	14	12	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	.083
H. Thormahlen, New York...	16	39	3	3	4	1	..	..	4	..	1	16	.077
Ray Johnson, Philadelphia...	10	15	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	.067
A. P. Lefield, St. Louis.....	15	19	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	.053
U. C. Faber, Chicago.....	11	24	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	11	.042
H. J. Robinson, New York...	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.000
Z. Beck, New York.....	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	.000

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	Op.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PO.
Cleveland	129	4163	504	447	1085	1422	176	67	9	170	171	492	390	.261	
St. Louis.....	123	4016	426	448	1042	1290	153	40	5	176	133	399	334	.259	
Washington ..	130	4470	461	412	1143	1409	156	49	4	134	139	367	361	.256	
New York.....	126	4235	493	475	1085	1395	160	45	20	171	92	372	372	.256	
Chicago	124	4129	457	446	1057	1325	136	54	8	164	134	376	349	.256	
Detroit	128	4227	481	552	1063	1355	141	56	13	143	125	452	384	.251	
Boston	126	3986	474	389	990	1303	159	53	16	193	110	404	322	.248	
Philadelphia...	130	4276	412	538	1039	1317	124	44	22	130	82	348	489	.243	

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
R. C. Hoblitzel, Bos	19	209	15	1	.996	A. Griggs, Detroit.	25	263	9	4	.986
O. A. Gandil, Chi..	114	1123	64	10	.992	J. I. Judge, Wash.	130	1304	92	21	.985
J. McInnis, Boston.	94	1066	71	9	.992	G. Burns, Phil.....	128	1384	104	26	.985
G. Sisler, St. Louis	114	1244	97	13	.990	A. Williams, Clev.	21	190	10	4	.980
W. R. Johns, St.L.	10	86	10	1	.990	T. R. Cobb, Det....	13	133	12	3	.980
W. Johnston, Clev.	73	738	40	9	.989	E. J. Miller, Clev..	22	232	19	6	.977
W. C. Pipp, N.Y...	91	918	61	12	.988	J. B. Fournier, N.Y.	27	274	13	7	.976
L. A. Dressen, Det.	30	322	11	4	.988	M. Kavanaugh, Cl-D	24	242	11	9	.966
H. E. Heilman, Det	37	367	19	5	.987	G. H. Ruth, Bos...	13	130	6	5	.965

SECOND BASEMEN.

T. L. Turner, Clev..	26	44	77	1	.992	H. Shanks, Wash...	47	130	136	14	.950
J. Gedeon, St.L.....	123	309	409	17	.977	J. A. Dugan, Phil...	35	93	116	11	.950
E. Collins, Chicago.	96	231	285	14	.974	C. B. Davidson, Phil	15	30	36	4	.943
D. B. Pratt, N.Y...	126	340	386	23	.969	J. Dykes, Phil.....	56	139	189	21	.940
D. Shean, Boston...	115	241	341	20	.967	R. S. Young, Det...	91	190	271	30	.939
R. Morgan, Wash...	80	172	251	18	.959	J. Wood, Clev.....	19	47	67	8	.934
J. Coffey, Det.-Bos.	28	63	75	6	.958	J. A. Mostil, Chi....	10	15	21	3	.923
O. A. Risberg, Chi..	12	28	40	3	.958	M. J. Shannon, Phil	26	50	90	12	.921
W. Wambsganss, Ol	87	204	251	23	.952	F. Truesdale, Bos...	10	14	28	4	.913

THIRD BASEMEN.

J. McInnis, Boston.	23	34	42	1	.987	O. Vitt, Detroit.....	66	106	137	12	.953
J. Stansbury, Bos...	18	12	37	1	.980	F. C. Maisel, St.L..	79	108	154	14	.949
A. W. Halt, Clev...	14	11	22	1	.976	F. McMullin, Chi....	69	74	151	14	.941
J. F. Baker, N.Y....	126	175	282	13	.972	R. Jones, Detroit....	63	81	83	11	.937
T. L. Turner, Clev..	46	33	93	4	.969	E. Foster, Wash....	127	156	281	30	.936
F. Thomas, Boston.	41	54	97	5	.968	J. P. Evans, Clev....	74	91	155	18	.932
G. D. Weaver, Chi..	11	10	18	1	.966	J. P. Austin, St.L...	48	56	83	12	.921
W. L. Gardner, Phil	127	158	291	17	.964	C. A. Risberg, Chi..	24	29	42	8	.899
G. Cochran, Boston.	23	13	38	2	.962	R. Pinnelli, Chicago	24	28	33	11	.847
J. Coffey, Boston....	14	11	31	2	.955	W. L. Barbare, Bos.	11	6	13	4	.826

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

SHORTSTOPS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.
G. McBride, Wash..	14	29	45	1	.987			R. Chapman, Clev...	128	321	398	49	.936		
E. Scott, Boston....	126	270	419	17	.976			O. Bush, Detroit....	128	280	364	48	.931		
R. Peckinpaugh, NY	122	260	439	28	.961			J. A. Dugan, Phil...	84	211	281	37	.930		
C. A. Risberg, Chi..	30	59	76	8	.944			W. Gerber, St.L....	56	109	174	24	.922		
G. D. Weaver, Chi..	98	191	319	32	.941			J. Lavan, Wash....	117	275	354	57	.917		
A. L. Ward, N.Y....	11	12	20	2	.941			M. J. Shannon, Phil	45	105	133	27	.898		
J. P. Austin, St.L..	57	117	158	18	.939			E. Johnson, St.L....	11	6	17	5	.821		

OUTFIELDERS.

J. Jackson, Chicago.	17	36	1	..	1000			F. Gilhoolley, N.Y...	111	206	15	9	.961		
R. H. Hyatt, N.Y..	25	43	3	..	1000			J. Hummell, N.Y...	14	24	..	1	.960		
L. Miller, Boston....	10	10	..	..	1000			R. B. Caldwell, NY	19	44	3	2	.959		
A. Strunk, Boston..	113	230	13	3	.988			E. Murphy, Chicago.	63	111	3	5	.953		
T. G. Hendryx, StL.	65	108	4	2	.982			O. Felsch, Chicago..	53	149	7	7	.957		
W. Goode, Chicago..	35	103	4	2	.982			H. Shanks, Wash...	63	149	7	7	.957		
H. Leibold, Chicago	114	259	16	6	.979			H. E. Heilman, Det.	40	60	6	3	.957		
R. Veach, Detroit...	127	277	14	7	.977			G. W. Harper, Det.	68	125	5	6	.956		
T. R. Cobb, Detroit.	93	226	14	6	.976			G. Cunningham, Det	20	21	..	1	.955		
J. G. Graney, Clev..	45	77	2	2	.975			C. Walker, Phil....	109	242	25	13	.954		
R. Oldring, Phil....	28	35	2	1	.974			E. Smith, St. Louis.	81	164	14	9	.952		
Tris Speaker, Clev..	127	352	15	10	.973			R. Demmitt, St.L...	114	206	25	12	.951		
J. Collins, Chicago..	92	230	20	7	.973			G. H. Ruth, Boston.	58	121	8	7	.949		
C. Milan, Wash.....	124	299	17	9	.972			E. Miller, N.Y.....	62	149	13	9	.947		
M. H. Kopp, Phil...	96	221	20	7	.972			B. Acosta, W.-Phil.	45	77	7	5	.944		
J. Tobin, St. Louis..	122	244	20	8	.971			A. Marsans, N.Y....	36	64	2	4	.943		
F. Bodie, New York	90	181	17	6	.971			B. Shotton, Wash...	122	277	15	18	.942		
C. D. Jamieson, Phil	98	182	15	6	.970			W. Schang, Boston..	16	16	..	1	.941		
F. Schulte, Wash...	75	145	10	5	.969			R. Roth, Cleveland.	106	175	16	13	.936		
R. Bescher, Clev....	17	28	3	1	.969			G. Whiteman, Bos..	69	95	5	7	.935		
H. B. Hooper, Bos.	126	221	16	9	.968			F. Walker, Detroit.	45	102	5	9	.922		
J. Wood, Cleveland.	95	193	10	8	.962			W. H. Lamar, N.Y.	27	58	3	8	.884		

PITCHERS.

E. A. Russell, Chi..	19	2	28	..	1000			G. Dauss, Detroit...	33	6	79	4	.955		
J. J. Finneran, N.Y.	28	4	35	..	1000			J. C. Bagby, Clev...	45	15	67	4	.953		
R. Keating, N.Y....	15	3	13	..	1000			E. V. Cicotte, Chi..	38	9	71	4	.952		
U. J. Shocker, St.L.	14	8	25	..	1000			T. A. Rogers, St.L.	29	8	52	3	.952		
H. Thormahlen, NY.	16	1	34	..	1000			A. Russell, N.Y....	27	6	33	2	.951		
R. N. Geary, Phil...	16	1	21	..	1000			F. Myers, Phil....	18	4	35	2	.951		
A. P. Leifield, St.L.	15	2	23	..	1000			H. Harper, Wash...	35	9	45	3	.947		
R. Groom, Clev.....	14	..	14	..	1000			C. W. Mays, Boston	35	16	122	8	.945		
J. H. Robinson, N.Y.	11	1	13	..	1000			H. E. Matteson, W.	14	2	15	1	.944		
G. Mcgridge, N.Y..	45	13	76	1	.989			J. D. Benz, Chicago	29	4	62	4	.943		
F. N. Coumbe, Clev.	30	9	66	1	.987			Ray Johnson, Phil..	10	2	13	1	.938		
S. A. Gregg, Phil...	30	9	48	1	.983			Y. W. Ayers, Wash.	40	8	65	5	.936		
W. Adams, Phil....	22	5	50	1	.982			H. B. Leonard, Bos.	16	4	25	2	.935		
L. J. Bush, Boston.	36	16	81	2	.980			M. Gallia, St. Louis	19	1	38	3	.929		
W. H. James, Det..	19	5	43	1	.980			E. G. Erickson, Det.	12	..	13	1	.929		
J. Enzmann, Clev...	20	7	39	1	.979			G. H. Ruth, Boston	20	19	58	6	.928		
R. Johnson, Wash...	39	17	70	2	.978			D. Watson, Phil....	21	5	30	3	.921		
R. B. Caldwell, NY.	24	8	35	1	.977			E. H. Love, N.Y....	33	7	39	4	.920		
G. Lowdermilk, StL	13	5	33	1	.974			C. Williams, Cni....	15	3	20	2	.920		
W. B. Wright, St.L.	18	8	25	1	.971			R. Kallio, Detroit...	30	10	47	5	.919		
B. Bolland, Detroit..	29	11	49	2	.968			F. Shellenback, Cni.	23	5	28	3	.917		
U. C. Faber, Chi....	11	1	29	1	.968			D. Davenport, St.L.	31	3	61	7	.901		
S. Perry, Phil.....	44	16	96	4	.966			A. Cunningham, Det	25	3	32	4	.897		
C. Jones, Detroit...	19	3	25	1	.966			J. A. Shaw, Wash...	41	10	41	6	.895		
S. Coveleskie, Clev.	38	14	83	4	.964			G. Morton, Clev.....	30	6	52	7	.892		
S. Jones, Boston.....	24	11	41	2	.963			A. Sothoron, St.L...	29	10	43	8	.869		
D. C. Danforth, Chi.	39	7	39	2	.958			B. Houck, St. Louis	26	5	16	4	.840		

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.O.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.O.
R. Perkins, Phil....	61	201	103	3	.990	W. Mayer, Boston..	23	63	18	3	.964
S. F. O'Neill, Clev..	113	409	154	10	.983	W. Schang, Boston..	57	188	49	7	.963
G. Hale, St. Louis..	11	41	11	1	.981	J. McAvoy, Phil....	74	236	123	15	.960
O. Stanage, Detroit.	47	188	54	5	.980	V. J. Picinich, W...	46	216	48	11	.960
L.G. Nunamaker, St.L.	80	315	108	9	.979	O. A. Jacobs, Chi..	20	64	21	4	.955
R. W. Schalk, Chi..	106	422	114	12	.978	A. Walters, N.Y....	50	199	47	12	.953
E. Ainsmith, Wash.	89	413	131	14	.975	A. Yelle, Detroit....	52	172	81	14	.948
J. H. Hannah, N.Y.	88	343	111	12	.974	C. Thomas, Clev....	24	85	24	6	.948
E. R. Spencer, Det..	48	153	46	7	.966	H. Severoid, St.L..	42	148	44	11	.946
S. Agnew Boston...	72	254	104	13	.965						

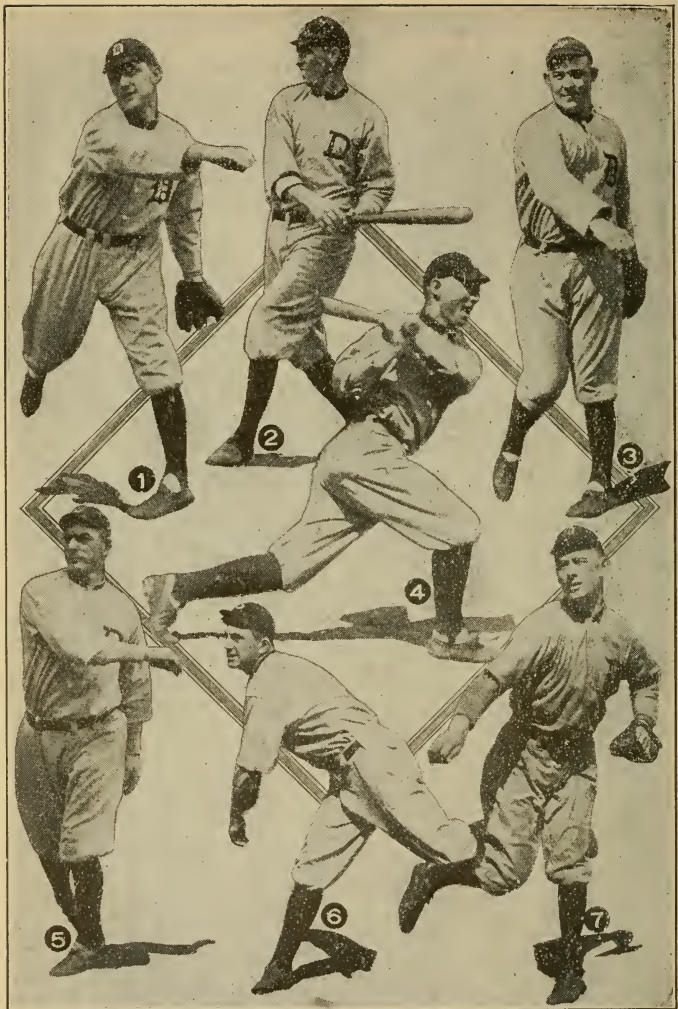
CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	DP.	PB.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.O.
Boston	126	91	9	3360	1726	153	.971
New York.....	126	136	11	3477	1710	162	.970
Chicago	124	97	13	3373	1561	168	.967
St. Louis	125	84	13	3337	1663	191	.963
Cleveland	131	87	11	3479	1728	206	.962
Detroit	128	79	15	3478	1624	213	.960
Washington	130	92	18	3682	1691	229	.959
Philadelphia	130	142	7	3460	1846	227	.959

Triple play—New York.

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.W.*	L.P.C.*	IP.	Opp.			AvER			H W		
				AB.	H.	R.	E.R.	P.G.	BB.	S.O.	B.P.	B.k
U. C. Faber, Chicago....	11	5	1	833	81	286	70	23	11	1.22	23	26 .. 2 ..
W. Johnson, Washington	39	23	13	.630	325	1149	241	71	46	1.28	70	162 8 8 ..
H. E. Matteson, Wash..	14	5	3	.625	68	239	57	20	13	1.72	15	17 1
U. J. Shocker, St. Louis.	14	6	5	.545	95	330	69	26	19	1.80	40	33 1 2 ..
S. Coveleskie, Cleveland.	38	22	13	.629	311	1142	261	90	63	1.83	76	87 4 2 ..
A. Sothoron, St. Louis...	29	13	12	.520	209	740	152	64	45	1.94	67	71 3
S. Perry, Philadelphia...	44	21	19	.525	332	1196	295	97	73	1.98	111	81 2 4 ..
L. J. Bush, Boston.....	36	15	15	.500	273	996	241	88	64	2.11	91	125 3 5 ..
H. Harper, Washington.	35	11	10	.524	244	858	182	77	59	2.18	104	78 8 13 ..
C. W. Mays, Boston.....	35	21	13	.618	293	1043	230	94	72	2.21	81	114 11 6 ..
G. H. Ruth, Boston.....	20	13	7	.650	166	584	125	51	41	2.22	49	40 2 3 1
S. Jones, Boston.....	24	16	5	.762	184	657	151	66	46	2.25	70	44 8 6 ..
G. Mogridge, New York.	45	15	13	.536	230	881	232	78	58	2.27	43	62 8 1 1
J. J. Quinn, Chicago....	6	5	1	.833	51	176	38	13	13	2.30	7	22 .. 1 1
J. Enzmann, Cleveland..	30	5	7	.417	137	495	130	44	36	2.37	29	38 5 5 ..
B. Houck, St. Louis....	27	2	4	.333	72	258	58	24	19	2.38	29	29 .. 1 ..
J. A. Shaw, Washington.	41	16	12	.571	241	881	201	88	65	2.43	90	129 1 10 3
H. Thormahlen, N. Y....	16	7	3	.700	113	391	85	39	31	2.47	52	22 6 4 ..
E. G. Erickson, Detroit..	12	4	5	.444	94	337	81	32	26	2.49	29	48 3 .. 1
W. B. Wright, St. Louis	18	8	2	.800	111	405	99	39	31	2.51	18	25 5
A. P. Leifield, St. Louis	15	2	6	.250	67	242	61	23	19	2.56	19	22 2
E. A. Russell, Chicago..	19	6	5	.545	125	464	117	45	36	2.59	33	38 .. 2 ..
J. D. Benz, Chicago.....	29	7	8	.467	146	553	148	54	42	2.59	28	27 2 1 ..
J. C. Bagby, Cleveland..	46	17	16	.515	280	1026	284	108	82	2.64	79	58 2 2 ..
G. Morton, Cleveland....	30	14	8	.636	215	787	190	87	63	2.64	77	123 3 4 ..
B. Boland, Detroit.....	29	14	10	.583	204	747	176	69	60	2.65	67	63 6 1 ..
F. Shellenback, Chicago.	28	10	12	.455	183	686	180	77	54	2.66	74	47 4
R. N. Geary, Phil.....	16	3	5	.375	87	325	94	37	26	2.69	31	22 3 1 ..
C. Williams, Chicago....	15	6	4	.600	106	363	76	32	32	2.72	47	30 5 2 ..
H. B. Leonard, Boston..	16	8	6	.571	126	469	119	51	38	2.72	53	47 2 7 ..
E. V. Cicotte, Chicago...	39	12	19	.387	259	982	264	98	78	2.75	39	98 2 2 ..
Y. W. Ayres, Wash.....	39	10	12	.455	218	818	215	91	69	2.84	63	65 7 2 ..
G. Dauss, Detroit.....	32	13	16	.448	250	925	243	105	83	2.99	58	73 9 5 ..
J. H. Robinson, N. Y...	11	2	4	.333	48	175	47	21	16	3.00	16	14 3 1 ..



1, George Dauss; 2, Oscar J. Vitt; 3, Oscar H. Stanage; 4, G. W. Harper; 5, Robert H. Veach; 6, Harry Coveleskie; 7, Bernard Boland. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.W.	L.	P.C.*	IP.	Opp.			Aver			H W		
					AB.	H.	R.	ER.	PG.	BB.	SO.	B.	P.
R. B. Caldwell, N. Y...	24	9	8	.529	177	664	173	69	60	3.05	62	59	1 1 ..
E. H. Love, New York..	33	13	12	.520	229	817	207	92	78	3.07	116	95	10 4 1
C. Jones, Detroit.....	21	2	2	.500	67	246	60	35	23	3.09	38	15	1
S. A. Gregg, Phil.....	30	8	14	.364	199	716	180	85	69	3.12	67	63	5 1 ..
A. Cunningham, Detroit.	27	6	7	.462	140	514	131	68	49	3.15	28	39	5 2 ..
G. Lowdermilk, St. Louis	13	2	6	.250	80	290	74	44	28	3.15	28	25	3 2 ..
F. N. Combe, Cleveland	29	13	7	.650	141	542	154	60	50	3.20	51	40	1
D. Davenport, St. Louis.	31	10	11	.476	180	667	182	84	65	3.25	69	60	7 3 ..
A. Russell, New York...	27	8	11	.421	141	520	139	68	51	3.26	73	54	5 1 ..
T. A. Rogers, St. Louis.	29	8	10	.444	154	554	148	66	56	3.28	49	29	3 1 ..
J. R. Watson, Phil.....	22	6	10	.375	151	512	136	76	55	3.28	51	34	2 3 ..
D. C. Danforth, Chicago.	38	6	15	.286	138	511	148	73	53	3.46	40	48	5 1 ..
M. Gallia, St. Louis.....	19	7	6	.538	124	471	126	63	48	3.46	61	48	6 2 ..
R. Kallio, Detroit.....	30	8	13	.381	181	682	178	91	73	3.63	76	70	1 7 ..
Ray Johnson, Phil.....	10	1	5	.167	42	158	42	30	17	3.65	27	8	1 1 ..
W. H. James, Detroit...	19	6	11	.353	122	455	127	68	51	3.76	68	42	5 2 ..
R. Keating, New York...	15	2	2	.500	48	164	39	27	21	3.93	30	16	2
W. Adams, Philadelphia.	32	5	12	.294	169	604	164	95	83	4.42	97	39	12 3 ..
J. J. Finneran, N. Y....	23	3	8	.273	128	495	156	69	63	4.43	43	36	3 2 ..
E. Myers, Philadelphia..	18	4	8	.333	95	357	101	66	49	4.65	42	17	4 6 ..
R. Groom, Cleveland.....	14	2	2	.500	43	184	70	42	34	7.12	18	8	1

*The won and lost and per cent columns are not included in official averages compiled for American League, but are obtained from official scores.

A REAL FLY CATCH

According to *Plane News*, the A.E.F. aviation paper, Corporal Bessolo, a member of the 819 Aero Squadron, is still the champion "high catcher" of the world. Last July Bessolo caught a Base Ball dropped from 700 feet at Kelly Field, Texas. Recently the aviators in France tried to break the record, and although fifty had a fling at catching the ball, no one broke the record made in Texas. Here is what *Plane News* has to say of the attempts in France:

The aspirants gathered in the 150-foot white circle and were given instructions by the officer in charge, Lieutenant R. D. Smith. A few moments later a trim little plane piloted by Lieutenant Coleman hove into view, swept low over the field and received the prearranged signal to begin dropping the balls.

The plane climbed to an altitude of 750 feet, turned and headed in the direction of the circle, while the would-be catchers braced themselves to receive the ball.

A cry "there it comes" set up from a thousand throats as the pilot let loose the first ball and the white object glistening in the sun could be seen in its downward course. Contestants thinking they had the best line on it, moved about rapidly, now running, now walking, to gauge the vantage point, yet the ball fell untouched well within the circle.

Back again went the aviator to set loose the second missile, but the rising wind carried it out of reach and got the crowd on the run, who did not seem to be willing to risk their bones in range of the imaginary bomb.

The wind kept increasing and ere half the balls had been dropped, riding at 750 feet had become so bumpy that the pilot was forced to ascend to the 900-foot level, fully 200 feet above the point at which Corporal Bessolo's ball was dropped. The men did not kick, however, knowing that conditions were not exactly ideal.

Hundreds examined the balls after they dropped, being anxious to see what effect such a fall had on them, but none of them was damaged.



1. Ralph Perkins; 2. John Watson; 3. Claude Davidson; 4. George Burns; 5. J. A. Dugan; 6. R. N. Oldring; 7. William L. Gardner. Conlon, Photos.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS.

Official Club Rosters of 1918

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BOSTON.

George Stallings, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Hugh Canavan Otis Crandall Cal Crum Dana Fillingim Thomas George	Bunn Hearne Thomas Hughes George McQuillan Arthur Nehf	George Northrop Patrick Ragan Richard Rudolph William Upham
Catchers.....	John Henry Walter Tragesser	William Wagner	Arthur Wilson
Infielders.....	Richard Conway Charles Herzog Edward Konetchy	Walter Maranville John Rawlings J. Carlisle Smith	James L. Smith Zeb Terry
Outfielders.....	C. J. Chadbourne Joseph Kelly Roy Massey	Robert Murphy Ray Powell Walter Reh	Robert Taggart Albert Wickland
Substitutes.....	Fred Bailey Bass	Clarence Covington Johnson	T. R. Miller

BROOKLYN.

Wilbert Robinson, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Leon Cadore Lawrence Cheney John Coombs R. K. Durning Burleigh Grimes Dan Griner	Herman Hehl Harry Heitman Hermann Albert Mamaux Richard Marquard	Edward Pfeffer Norman Plitt R. J. Robertson John Russell George A. Smith
Catchers.....	James Archer Ernest Krueger	Otto Miller	Mack D. Wheat
Infielders.....	Jake Daubert M. J. Doolan Ivan Olson	Oliver O'Mara Raymond Schfand	Eugene Sheridan Charles Ward
Outfielders.....	D. J. Hickman James H. Johnson	Clarence Mitchell Harry H. Myers Frank O'Rourke	Albert Nixon Zack D. Wheat
Substitutes....	Baschang		

CHICAGO.

Fred Mitchell, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Grover Alexander Victor Aldridge Paul Carter Phil Douglas	Claude Hendrix E. C. Martin S. L. Napier George Tyler	James Vaughn James Walker Harry Weaver
Catchers.....	Thos. A. Clark Thos. D. Daly	Harold Elliott William Killefer	Robert O'Farrell
Infielders.....	Charles Deal Charles Hollocher Peter Kilduff	Fred Merkle W. F. McCabe Charles Pick	William Wortman Rollie Zeider
Outfielders.....	Turner Barber Max Flack	Leslie Mann	George Paskert
Substitute.....	Fred Lear		

CINCINNATI.

Christopher Mathewson, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Raymond Bressler James Conley H. O. Eller Jesse Haines Stuart Jacobus	Adolph Luque A. Roy Mitchell James Ring Mike Regan	Walter Ruether Peter Schneider George A. Smith Fred Toney
Catchers.....	Nick Allen	James Archer	Ivey Wingo
Infielders.....	Russell Blackburne Hal H. Chase	Henry Groh	Lee Magee
Outfielders.....	Thomas Griffith Sherwood Magee	Earle Neale Edd. Roush	J. Harry Smith
Substitute.....	Manuel Cueto		

NEW YORK.

John J. McGraw, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Fred Anderson	Waite Hoyt	H. F. Sallee
	Jesse Barnes	John Ogden	Robert Steele
	J. C. Benton	William Perritt	Ferd Schupp
	C. A. Causey	Sidney Ross	Charles Tesreau
	Al. Demaree	George A. Smith	Fred Toney
Catchers.....	George Gibson	Lew McCarty	William Rariden
Infielders.....	Lawrence Doyle	Jay Kirke	Edward Sickling
	Arthur Fletcher	J. A. Niehoff	Henry Zimmerman
	Walter Holke	José Rodriguez	
Outfielders.....	George Burns	Bennie Kauff	Joseph Wilhoit
	Peter Compton	James Thorpe	Ross Young

PHILADELPHIA.

P. J. Moran, Manager.

Pitchers.....	F. T. Davis	Miles Main	Ben Tincup
	Garry Fortune	J. E. Mayer	Milton Watson
	Bradley Hogg	Joseph Oeschger	F. R. Woodward
	Elmer Jacobs	M. Prendergast	
Catchers.....	John B. Adams	Wm. Devine	Wm. Dillhoefer
	Edw. J. Burns		
Infielders.....	Dave Bancroft	F. W. Luderus	Harry Pearce
	Edson Hemingway	M. A. McGaffigan	Milton Stock
Outfielders.....	C. C. Cravath	Emil Meusel	Fred Williams
	Justin Fitzgerald	Clarence Pickup	George Whitted

PITTSBURGH.

Hugo Bezdek, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Charles Adams	Robert Harmon	Frank L. Miller
	Harold Carlson	Carmen Hill	Roy Sanders
	Ralph Comstock	Elmer Jacobs	Robert Steele
	A. W. Cooper	J. E. Mayer	C. C. Slapnicka
	Earl Hamilton		
Catchers.....	James Archer	Walter Schmidt	Willard Smith
	Fred Blackwell		
Infielders.....	Lute Boone	Roy Ellam	Fred Mollwitz
	James Caton	Gustave Getz	Jake Pitler
	George Cutshaw	W. B. McKechnie	
Outfielders.....	Carson Bigbee	Lee King	Charles Stengel
	Max Carey	Thomas Leach	Wm. Southworth
	Wm. Hinchman		
Substitute.....	Ben Shaw		

ST. LOUIS.

John C. Hendricks, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Leon Ames	A. Rankin Johnson	Eugene Packard
	William Doak	Lee Meadows	Oscar Tuero
	Oscar Horstman	Jake May	William Sherdel
	Earl Howard		
Catchers.....	John Brock	Mike Gonzalez	Frank Snyder
Infielders.....	H. D. Baird	Robert Fisher	J. A. Niehoff
	Toney Brottem	Charles Grimm	Eugene Paulette
	Herman Bronkie	Rogers Hornsby	R. J. Wallace
	George Distel	Robert Larmore	
Outfielders.....	George Anderson	Clifton Heathcote	Austin McHenry
	Albert Betzel	Martin Kavanaugh	W. J. Mattick
	John Beall	Richard Maynard	Jack Smith
	Walton Cruise	Ted Menze	J. D. Smyth

NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1918.

William J. Byron	William J. Klem	Ernest C. Quigley
Robert D. Emslie	Charles B. Moran	Charles Rigler
Peter A. Harrison	Henry O'Day	

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON.

Edward G. Barrow, Manager.

Pitchers.....	L. V. Bader	Walter Kinney	Richard McCabe
	L. J. Bush	H. B. Leonard	William Pertica
	John A. Dubuc	Carl W. Mays	G. H. Ruth
	Samuel P. Jones	Vincent Molyneaux	J. W. Wyckoff
Catchers.....	S. L. Agnew	Walter Mayer	W. H. Schang
Infielders.....	Walter Barbare	R. C. Hoblitzel	John Stansbury
	George Cochran	John McInnis	Fred Thomas
	John F. Coffey	Everett Scott	Frank Truesdale
	Gonzalez	David W. Shean	Charles Wagner
Outfielders.....	Bluhm	Lawrence Miller	George Whiteman
	H. B. Hooper	Amos Strunk	

CHICAGO.

Clarence H. Rowland, Manager.

Pitchers.....	J. D. Benz	U. C. Faber	Frank Shellenback
	E. V. Cicotte	A. Roy Mitchell	C. Williams
	Edward Corey	John Quinn	M. G. Wolfgang
	D. C. Danforth	E. A. Russell	
Catchers.....	Albert DeVormer	Byrd Lynn	R. W. Schalk
	Jacobs		
Infielders.....	E. T. Collins	T. Jourdan	Ralph Pinelli
	C. A. Gandil	Fred McMullin	C. A. Risberg
	W. Hargrove	J. A. Mostil	G. D. Weaver
Outfielders.....	John F. Collins	Joseph Jackson	Edward Murphy
	Oscar Felsch	H. Leibold	Wilson
	Wilbur Good		

CLEVELAND.

Lee Alexander Fohl, Manager.

Pitchers.....	J. C. Bagby	J. Enzmann	G. W. McQuillan
	A. F. Brennan	Robert Groom	Guy Morton
	F. N. Coumbe	O. Lambeth	Roy Wilkinson
	S. Coveleskie		
Catchers.....	J. A. Billings	John Peters	C. D. Thomas
	S. F. O'Neill		
Infielders.....	Ray Chapman	W. R. Johnston	T. L. Turner
	Joseph Evans	M. J. Kavanagh	W. A. Wambsganss
	Gustave Getz	E. J. Miller	Alva Williams
	Alva Halt	H. Schaefer	
Outfielders.....	Bob Bescher	E. Onslow	Tris Speaker
	Floyd Farmer	R. Roth	Joseph Wood
	J. G. Graney		

DETROIT.

Hugh Jennings, Manager.

Pitchers.....	William Bailey	William E. Donovan	William James
	Bernard Boland	Eric G. Erickson	Carroll Jones
	H. Coveleskie	J. I. Finnerau	R. Kallio
	G. H. Cunningham	Charles Hall	William Mitchell
	George Daus	Herbert Hall	
Catchers.....	R. R. Spencer	Oscar H. Stanage	Archie Yelle
Infielders.....	Owen Bush	Benjamin F. Dyer	Robert Jones
	J. Cobb	Herbert S. Ellison	M. J. Kavanagh
	John F. Coffey	Arthur Griggs	Oscar J. Vitt
	Leo A. Dressen	Hugh Jennings	R. J. Young
Outfielders.....	Tyrus R. Cobb	H. E. Heilman	Robert H. Veach
	G. W. Harper	D. Jones	F. Walker

NEW YORK.

Miller J. Huggins, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Walter Bernhardt R. B. Caldwell Alex. Ferguson J. I. Finneran Ray Keating	E. H. Love Robert McGraw George Mogridge Ed Monroe John H. Robinson	Allan Russell Roy Sanders Robert J. Shawkey H. E. Thormahlen Dazzy Vance
Catchers.....	Harry Hannah P. J. O'Connor	Harold Ruel	Alfred Walters
Infielders.....	J. F. Baker Zinn Beck Wilson Fewster J. B. Fournier	John E. Hummel Hamilton R. Hyatt R. T. Peckinpaugh	W. C. Pipp D. B. Pratt Aaron L. Ward
Outfielders.....	F. Bodie Frank Gilhoolley Hugh High	W. H. Lamar Armande Marsans	Elmer Miller Sam B. Vick

PHILADELPHIA.

Connie Mack, Manager.

Pitchers.....	William Adams L. W. Bauer Frank Fahey Robert N. Geary Vean Gregg	E. M. Holmes Ray Johnson David E. Keefe Elmer Myers Scott Perry	William Pierson Shea John Watson Walton
Catchers.....	James McAvoy	Ralph Perkins	
Infielders.....	George Burns Claude Davidson J. A. Dugan	James Dykes William L. Gardner	Jacob Muench Morris Shannon
Outfielders.....	B. Acosta C. D. Jamieson	Merlin Kopp R. N. Oldring	Clarence Walker

ST. LOUIS.

Fielder Jones and James T. Burke, Managers; James Austin, Acting Manager pending Burke's appointment.

Pitchers.....	J. H. Bennett Dave Davenport M. A. Gallia Byron Houck	Albert P. Leiffield G. C. Lowdermilk Tim McCabe Tom Rogers	Urban J. Shocker Allan Sothoron Wayne B. Wright
Catchers.....	George Hale	L. G. Nunamaker	Henry Severeid
Infielders.....	James P. Austin Joseph Gedeon Walter Gerber	William P. Johns Ernest Johnson	F. C. Maisel G. H. Sisler
Outfielders.....	Ray B. Demmitt Tim G. Hendryx	Earl Smith John Tobin	K. R. Williams

WASHINGTON.

Clark C. Griffith, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Nicholas Altrock Y. W. Ayers A. F. Brennan Buckeye M. M. Craft	G. H. DuMont Roy Hanson Harry Harper E. Hovlik Walter Johnson	H. E. Matteson Stanley Reese James A. Shaw Earl H. Yingling
Catchers.....	E. W. Ainsmith Berman	J. Casey Ed P. Gharrity	V. J. Picinich
Infielders.....	Edward C. Foster Joseph I. Judge	John J. Lavan George F. McBride	Ray C. Morgan Howard Shanks
Outfielders.....	B. Acosta J. C. Milan	Sam Rice Frank M. Schulte	Bert Shotton

AMERICAN LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1918.

Thomas H. Connolly	George Hildebrand	Frank H. O'Loughlin
William H. Dinneen	George J. Moriarty	Clarence B. Owens
William G. Evans	Richard F. Nallin	

Minor League Base Ball

Caught in the general confusion which fell upon Base Ball in 1918, only one of the minor leagues survived what may be termed the full year—the International—and some of them essayed no effort to begin the playing season. Of those which attempted to start, a few abandoned the undertaking very early, while there were others which endeavored to go forward but because of conditions that developed were forced to cease operation.

The minor leagues, like the major leagues, undertook to play Base Ball feeling that conditions were such that outdoor amusement should be encouraged, nor were they discouraged by the Government. The primary reason for the ending, temporarily, of minor league Base Ball in 1918 was overwhelming prosperity in cities where minor league clubs are conducted, and inability to obtain players to develop. The younger men of Base Ball age, who have been at least a part of the structure of minor league ball in the past, were also of army and navy age, and their services were out of the question. There was no field open among the youths of promise without Base Ball experience, as they were mostly busy in camps.

Prosperity to an unusual—in fact, in many cases to an abnormal—degree, in the cities and towns where there were manufacturing plants, which were working night and day toward the success of the war, rendered Base Ball patronage nothing. The loss of a few hours, when the pay was beyond all figure of anticipation or past experience, was not to be considered; and even the holidays and half-holidays were abandoned in the eager desire to make as much money as possible. Men would neither think of amusement nor recreation, some of them working seven days in the week up to their personal capacity, in their eagerness to share in the financial return while the “going was good.”

The International League played through to Labor Day, as did the major leagues, and was the only minor organization to do that well. None other lasted so long. The Toronto club won the championship after a warm race with Binghamton, and the struggle for the pennant was carried down to the last days of the schedule. Considering the embarrassments through which the league had to fight its way, the record of the International in 1918 is distinctly to its credit. The circuit had to be changed, but even with that awkward fact to be met, the league went through and came out on top. It will be a feather in its cap always that it “got there.” It is true that it brought about a financial loss to some of the club owners. Not one of them realized anything like a fair return upon the investment of their troubles and their worries, but they did get through.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Tor.	Bing.	Balt.	New.	Roch.	Buff.	S.-H.	J.C.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto .....	..	10	13	13	14	12	12	14	88	39	.693
Binghamton	1½	..	9	11	11	14	12	18	85	38	.691
Baltimore	7	9	..	11	8	11	12	16	74	53	.583
Newark	5	4	10	..	11	11	13	10	64	63	.504
Rochester	5	4	7	10	..	11	10	13	60	61	.496
Buffalo	3	5	8	7	8	..	11	11	53	68	.433
Syracuse-Hamilton.	6	4	2	7	3	4	..	12	38	76	.333
Jersey City	3	2	4	4	6	5	6	..	30	94	.242

Two of the clubs of the American Association had played 77 games when it was decided to end the season. Others had played a few games less. The Kansas City club was leading in the race when the termination of the season came. The club had won 49 games and lost 30. Columbus was second and the other teams of

the organization were scattered along in a sprawling procession. It is hardly worth while to think of what might have happened in the race for the pennant, although it is fair to assume that it would have tightened up before the playing year was over. The Toledo club, playing both in bad luck and under adverse conditions, was never able to get a good start, and finished the part of the Base Ball year last.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	K.C.	Col.	Ind.	Lou.	Mil.	St.P.	Minn.	Tol.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Kansas City	6	4	9	6	7	7	4	43	30	.589	
Columbus	4	6	4	5	8	3	11	41	32	.562	
Indianapolis	4	8	8	3	3	6	9	41	34	.547	
Louisville	1	5	6	6	7	6	10	41	36	.532	
Milwaukee	4	3	5	4	4	10	8	38	34	.528	
St. Paul	7	2	6	3	8	8	5	39	38	.506	
Minneapolis	5	6	3	4	4	5	7	34	42	.447	
Toledo	5	2	4	4	2	4	2	23	54	.299	

The Pacific Coast League carried along for over 100 games and then ended its summer's campaign. Vernon was in the lead at the time the race ended. Los Angeles was second. The Vernon club was awarded the championship.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Vernon	58	44	.569	Sacramento	48	43	.500
Los Angeles	57	47	.548	Salt Lake	48	49	.495
San Francisco	51	51	.500	Oakland	40	63	.388

The Southern Association, which had done so well in 1917 and which seemed sure of a good season in 1918, played about seventy games and quit. The principal reason was too much business outside of Base Ball. The South was active with war industries and the camps did not prove to be the same source of interest they had been. It might more truly be said that the interest was there, but the intensity of the training, as the time neared when the soldiers were to be sent on the American Expeditionary Force, put everything else in the background. New Orleans was leading the race for the championship when the season came to an end, with Little Rock second. It was something of a novelty for Little Rock to finish that high, and Base Ball went better accordingly.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans.....	70	49	21	.700	Chattanooga	68	35	33	.515
Little Rock	69	41	28	.594	Memphis	70	32	38	.457
Birmingham	64	33	31	.516	Nashville	70	30	40	.429
Mobile	66	34	32	.515	Atlanta	67	18	49	.269

The Western League began, and with about 65 games played ended its activity. Wichita was in the lead at the time. Base Ball started well in the section in which the Western League is embraced, but the call for work took every human into the field or factory, and every energy was bent upon work, as well as most of the time. The result was the same as in the East—prosperity at unusual figures quelled the desire for amusement which would entail the sacrifice of any working hours.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Wichita	41	24	.631	Omaha	33	32	.508
Hutchinson	37	31	.544	Oklahoma City	33	37	.471
Des Moines	36	31	.537	St. Joseph	30	38	.441
Joplin	34	31	.523	Sioux City	22	42	.344

New London, Conn., hard pressed by Bridgeport, was in the lead in the race for the Eastern League championship when the season in that organization ceased. It looked as if a pretty race would have developed for the pennant if the clubs in the organization had completed their customary schedule.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New London	46	12	.793	Hartford	29	26	.527
Bridgeport	44	12	.786	Springfield	21	35	.375
Providence	34	22	.607	Waterbury	14	43	.246
New Haven	31	24	.564	Worcester	7	52	.119

Out on the Pacific Coast the Pacific Coast International League began with high hope. It seemed as if perhaps not all of the severe war conditions would reach that far. They did, however, and July 7 it was determined to end the championship contest for the season. The league began with six clubs, but lost two of them, Tacoma and Spokane, in May. Vancouver dropped out in June. Seattle was leading when the season was ended.

PACIFIC COAST INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	PC.	Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	PC.
Seattle	69	40	28	1	.583	Vancouver ..	67	26	31	1	.388
Portland	65	37	28	..	.569	Tacoma	22	13	9	..	.591
Aberdeen ...	67	32	35	..	.378	Spokane	25	9	16	..	.360

The Virginia League, with four clubs, ended quickly. There was too much activity in every other direction in the vicinity of all the clubs of the organization. War was in evidence everywhere and the communities refused to be distracted from that topic. Richmond led at the finish of the abridged season and Newport News was second.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Richmond	29	21	.580	Petersburg	27	22	.551
Newport News	28	21	.571	Norfolk	13	33	.283

The above are not all of the leagues which began, but they are all which turned in any kind of records to Base Ball history. The Texas League especially played well and in this minor circuit the quality of Base Ball has improved wonderfully in the last five years. On the whole, as much up-to-date Base Ball is played in Texas as in any minor circuit established. Perhaps a reason for that is the fact that so many major league clubs have trained in Texas in the past and keen observation has taught Texas managers and players how to make the best of their ability.

TEXAS LEAGUE STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Dallas	52	37	.584	San Antonio	43	45	.489
Fort Worth	47	39	.547	Houston	38	46	.452
Waco	45	40	.529	Shreveport	35	53	.398



1, Miller, 1b., Pittsburgh; 2, Dellsie, lf., Montreal; 3, Kirwin, p., Athletics; 4, Meehan, 2b., Syracuse; 5, McSherry, rf., New London; 6, Abbot, p., Springfield; 7, Gilmore, p., Providence; 8, Maloney, 1b., Worcester; 9, Brooks, 2b., Montreal; 10, Keegan, rf., Worcester; 11, Gagnon, ss., Worcester; 12, Lindstrom, p., Worcester; 13, Smith, c., New York A.L.; 14, Schultz, p., Providence; 15, Richards, p., Providence; 16, Murphy, c., Toledo; 17, Herring, p., Jersey City; 18, McElwer, 3b., Athletics; 19, Lieut. Porter, Medical Aid; 20, F. Corridon, Coach; 21, Samuel Marine, Mgr. Players who joined the team later were Traggesser, c.; Bailey, rf.; Fillingim, p.; Canavan, p.; Rehgg., lf.; Kelly, cf., and Powell, rf., Boston N.L.; Fabrique, ss., Brooklyn; Tamm, 3b., Providence; McLeod, p., Fall River.

SECOND NAVAL DISTRICT, NEWPORT, R. I.

Base Ball and the Service

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

From California to Massachusetts in the United States, and from the outermost post of American occupation in France to the innermost, and throughout the British Empire, the greatest period of Base Ball activity developed during 1918 that ever took place in the history of our national game. Not even in the palmiest days of the national sport at home has there been so much general Base Ball as there was last year. Such was the case because Base Ball never was so widespread as it was in 1918. There were leagues in France—something new in the history of Base Ball—and championship games for the service in London. That, too, was new; very new indeed.

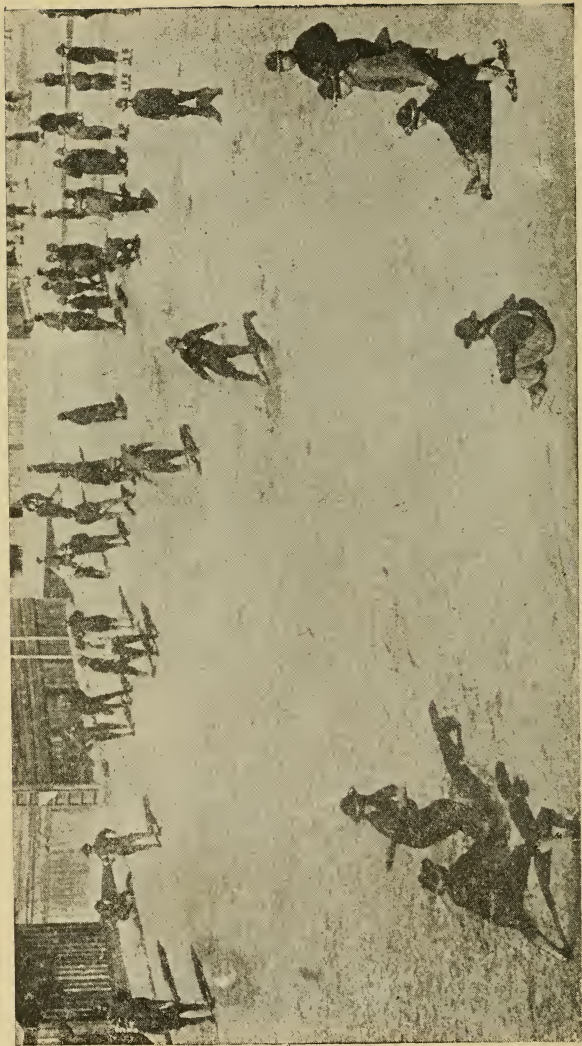
In addition to all of this Base Ball there were so many games between camps in the United States that it would take more than the pages of two Base Ball Guides to record all of them with description.

From the testimony that was given it seems evident that the soldiers preferred Base Ball to any other sport for their own amusement. They preferred it in two ways—as actual participants and as spectators. Early in the spring of 1918, when the major leagues were training their clubs in the South, each organization made it a point to visit camps wherever it might, and play games for the soldiers. And how the soldiers did appreciate them! Such enthusiasm as they displayed might not be looked for at a world series. Thousands and thousands of soldiers witnessed the fun. There were contests in Texas where the spectators numbered more than 15,000, all of them in uniform. As much was done for the navy wherever it was possible to do so. Games were played at the Great Lakes Naval Station near Chicago, at Newport, and at other places where the sailors were being perfected for war work.

This, of course, was the spectacular part of it. There was also a practical part. That took place in the camps, where the soldiers played for diversion, and at navy posts, where the sailors no sooner obtained shore leave than they were engaged in Base Ball for recreation. There seemed to be nothing which gave more genuine delight than the national game of the United States.

As showing something of its evident benefit to soldiers, let us remember that toward the latter part of August there came direct information from France that Base Ball would be adopted by the French army. This action was taken after a thorough examination of the game as it related to the soldiers of the United States. The examination was made by officers of the French army. The ministry of war issued an order recommending the adoption of Base Ball in the French army and General Vidal sent for John Evers to go to the French camps and instruct French soldiers in the national game.

General Pennella, commander of the Second Italian Army, in a letter stated it his opinion that Base Ball and foot ball were immensely valuable as accessories to the training of men for war. He emphasized his statement by repeating vigorously that it was his belief that Base Ball if introduced throughout all the Italian forces would have the most beneficial effect in maintaining the morale of the Italian troops. "Solace and diversion," said he, "are particularly essential to trench warfare. During the lulls in this kind of fighting the morale of the troops is bound to fall off and they need and must have recreation that will chase away gloom and stimulate the spirit. Sports and games take out of a man the moral and physical kinks that are contracted in the trenches."



BASE BALL AT A CANTONMENT—CAMP GORDON, GA.

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In May of 1918 the authorities at Washington announced: "Athletic sports have become so popular among the American soldiers training in the United States that the Commission on Training Camp Activities has found it necessary to extend its work along all lines, and in some camps so many men are reporting for play when free from duty that it has been found necessary to enlarge the athletic fields.

"A summary of camp recreation, issued by the commission, shows that Base Ball is the most popular sport. To encourage play, full equipment has been sent to the camps, including more than 70,000 balls and 3,000 bats, while new diamonds have been laid out on nearly every training center. Camp Lewis, Washington, is using sixteen fields. Battalion, regimental and interregimental leagues have been formed, and it is planned to have the camp champions meet in the fall in post-season games wherever possible."

The above citation of a camp is an instance of only one. Multiply that one by the camps of the United States army in the world and then allot the thousands of soldiers to each camp and an idea may be fashioned as to what Base Ball was doing for the troops.

Daniel Margowitz of the New York *Morning Sun* recorded his opinion of the general effect of sport in war times as follows:

"This war has been and is now a most powerful vindication of sport and the American development and conception thereof. Not that sport needed any vindication. No big people like the American nation would have taken to any endeavor so strongly if it had not had those qualities which make men and women more human, more humane and more sympathetic, yet more capable to do. However, there were folk who looked on the sport lover as an idler and a setter of bad examples for the young. Boxing was regarded as a reprehensible sport by some, and foot ball an act against Providence. In the crucible of war this attitude has been burned into thin air."

A splendid picture of the spectacular in war was written by Sam Crane of the New York *Evening Journal* upon the occasion of the visit of sailors in training to the Polo Grounds to witness a ball game. He said:

"There was one outstanding feature of the proceedings on the Polo Grounds that is delightful to dwell on. It was that glorious body of two thousand or more sailors from the Pelham Bay Training Camp, headed by their splendid band as they marched across the field. It was the most inspiring spectacle the historical home of the Giants has ever been the scene of, and many are the big events that have taken place there.

"The way those young, enthusiastic, exuberant huskies, in the heyday of their youth and athletic prime, strode proudly over the greensward with their sun-browned faces, bright eyes and martial bearing, accompanied by the uproarious plaudits of the spectators, made one think that they were exactly the type of the heroes 'over there' who, by their bravery on the firing line, have carried all of our allies by storm and caused the Germans to hunt cover as never before.

"Proud in their martial array, their neat appearance, their every move showed they were imbued with the same glorious ambition to 'kill or be killed,' as is the war slogan of their counterparts, who are now driving the Huns to dire defeat day after day and making glorious history for themselves and our country in France. No more magnificent body of our fighting men were ever massed together than those white uniformed young sailors on the Polo Grounds.

"It was 'Sailors Day,' and grandly were they represented. By the very best; and not only did they cause the spectators to glory



COMMANDER JOHN B. KAUFMAN, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S.N.,
Athletic Officer at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

in them, they glorified in themselves. Proud as they were, we who were in mufti were even prouder—they were our heroes individually and collectively. Wave after wave of patriotic shouts echoed off old Coogan's Bluff time and time again as the inspiring music of the band swayed through the immense Brush Stadium.

"And then the climax! When the band struck up the national anthem, never did it sound so gloriously, grandly inspiring. As the spectators uncovered to the tune of the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and every person in the assemblage stood up, the sailors and soldiers erect, saluting with serious faces, hands to their caps, nothing could be more impressive of the intense loyalty to The Flag that every American has, than that thrilling moment. Nothing has appealed to me more during the war than that one spectacle. It was staged magnificently, and yet it was not a set scene. It was impromptu in a way, but everything was worked so perfectly that no prearranged stage effect could have been more fitting.

"The white-clad sailors, surrounding almost the entire field, with their officers, officials of the New York club and the players of both teams, the floral offerings, presented to the rival clubs, and the enthusiastic spectators, banked tier on tier in the big stands and bleachers, afforded a spectacle of patriotism and loyalty that thrilled everyone. And then, to add to the glory of the affair, Lieutenant Joseph F. Wright of the U. S. Navy made a speech in presenting the floral horseshoes to Managers McGraw and Mitchell, laudatory of Base Ball, its benefits to all branches of the service, and expressed the hope and wish that the game would be perpetuated, instead of being allowed to languish."

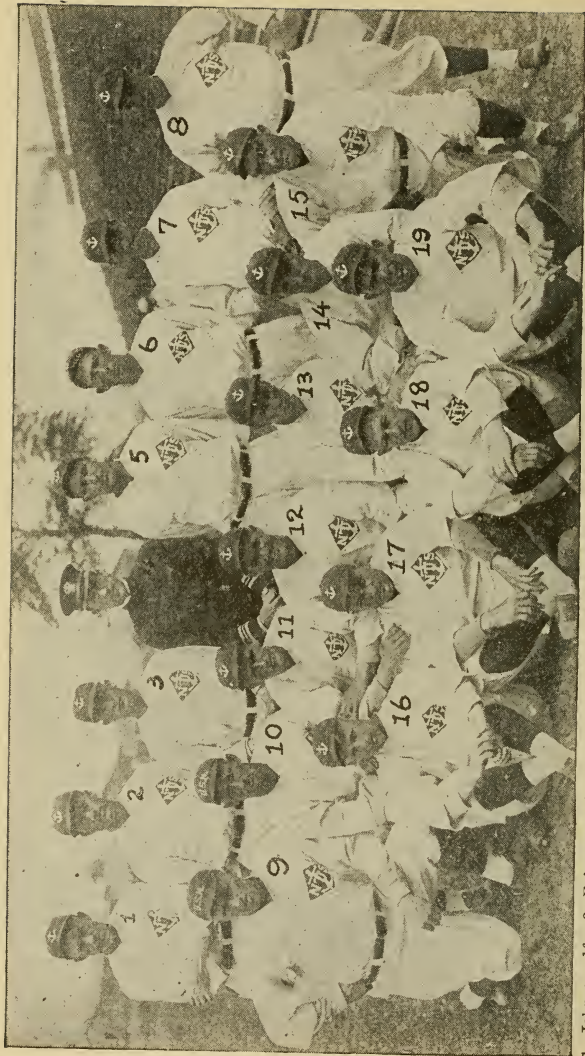
GREAT LAKES (ILL.) NAVAL TRAINING STATION

A representative nine, which holds a logical claim to the diamond championship of the United States Navy, and an intramural system of competition which permitted over four hundred Bluejackets actual participation in the game, mark the extent to which Base Ball was fostered at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station during the season of 1918.

The 75,000 Americans who resided at Great Lakes during the past summer had either an opportunity to play, or to witness the national game as purveyed by erstwhile major, minor or semi-professional league stars. The efficacious system provided as a supreme head, Commander John B. Kaufman, Athletic Officer. Directly under him were Lieutenant John G. Lavan and Chief Yeoman Phil Chouinard, who served as managers of the station team during the season. The Regimental League, composed of twenty teams, was directed by a corps of workers who arranged the schedule, provided officials and acted on disputes.

Great Lakes claims the American maritime title by virtue of its five victories out of six contests with opposing naval nines. Four games were played with a team picked from the Atlantic Fleet, three resulting in victories; while the Fifth Naval District was entertained and defeated in two contests. The latter team had defeated all Eastern naval forces, thus giving Great Lakes the championship of the East and Middle West. The Far Western championship rests with the Mare Island team; but inasmuch as that organization refused to play, the station for the naval title, Commander Kaufman's outfit claims the supreme laurels.

The season's work showed 30 victories in the 38 contests played. Series were won from Logan Square, Garden City, South Chicago, Albany Park, Hammond (Ind.), Aristos and Joliet teams, all semi-professional nines in and around Chicago. The only teams to defeat the sailors were the Chicago Cubs, National League champions; Camp Grant and Beloit, Wis. The latter team gained four



1, Johnson, lf.; 2, Faber, p.; 3, Chouinard, 2b.; 4, Com. John B. Kaufman, Athletic Officer; 5, Erhart, p.; 6, Jones, p.; 7, Croak, util.; 8, Dyer, util.; 9, Halas, cf.; 10, Faircloth, p.; 11, Thomas, 3b.; 12, Leonard, lb.; 13, Driscoll, ss.; 14, Fox, rf.; 15, Neusel, util.; 16, Swanson, util.; 17, Clemens c.; 18, Hoffman, c.; 19, Rycraft, c.

GREAT LAKES (ILL.) NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

verdicts in a seven-game series, but it may be pertinent to mention that two of the victories opened the season for Great Lakes and were played before Manager Chouinard's men had had any practice.

Chief Yeoman Chouinard served as manager of the station players during the first four months of the season, later handing the duties over to Lieutenant Lavan, who had formerly played shortstop on the St. Louis and Washington American League clubs. With the arrival of Lieutenant Lavan, the strongest service infield in the country was completed. On the initial corner was Joe Leonard of the Washington team; Ben Dyer of Detroit played second, and Fred Thomas, member of the World's Champion Boston Red Sox, held down the far corner.

In the outfield Great Lakes had such men as Johnson, formerly of the Philadelphia Athletics; Chouinard, Chicago White Sox; "Bill" Fox, Denver Western League club, and George Halas, a 'varsity star of the University of Illinois. Verne Clemons, the "ace" of the catching department, was the heavy hitter of the club. Clemons' tremendous swatting was the real punch of the offense, and he became the idol of the Bluejackets. Hoffman and Rykraft assisted in the receiving.

The pitching staff was headed by the famed Urban ("Red") Faber, who is distinctly remembered through his wonderful work in the world series of 1917, when he helped materially to bring victory to the Chicago White Sox. Spence Heath and John Paul Jones, New York Giant recruits; George Cunningham of Detroit; Rube Erhart, formerly of the Cubs, and "Rags" Faircloth, who is to report to the White Sox in the spring, were other twirlers who gave Great Lakes a record of which to be proud.

The thousands of Great Lakes sailors turned out to see their station nine in action and supported it well, but their real thrills and interest were centered in the activities of the Regimental League, because there were their bunkmates in action and the real center of rivalry. The Regimental League served as a medium of diamond education for thousands who had never before been devotees of Base Ball.

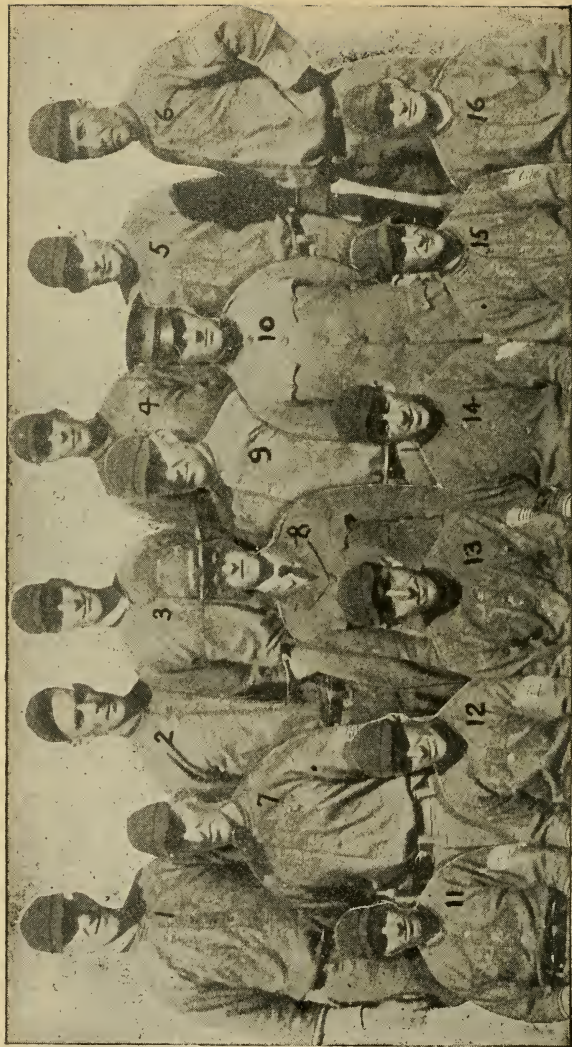
The intramural play was divided into two parts. During the first half the title was won by Chief Braam's Detention Bears. After the completion of this play, two leagues—the American and National—were formed and the competition made similar to that of the "big time" circuit. The two ultimate league winners met in a series of five games for the station championship. This resulted in a meeting between the Third and Seventh regiments. The latter team, which comprises the Radio unit, won three contests and the title, under the direction of Boatswain Herbert Gibson. Following is the final standing of the Regimental Leagues:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Seventh Regiment...	15	2	.882	Third Regiment	17	1	.944
Detention	12	3	.800	Aviation Regiment..	14	3	.824
Second Regiment....	10	6	.625	Fourth Regiment ...	12	3	.812
Public Works	9	6	.600	Camp Ross	10	6	.625
First Regiment	8	6	.571	Coxswain School ...	6	10	.375
Q'rtermaster's Schl..	7	8	.467	Ship's Company	5	9	.357
Hospital School	6	9	.400	Thirteenth Regiment	3	11	.214
Fifth Regiment	6	9	.400	Signal School	4	12	.250
Rifle Range	3	14	.176	Gunner's Mate Schl.	3	12	.200
Yeoman School	1	14	.067	Armed Guard School	2	11	.154

In such a manner was Base Ball played at Great Lakes. The colossal system provided for the greatest naval team at the greatest naval station; it permitted hundreds of youths to participate in play, and it entertained thousands of Bluejackets while they were training for "the big job."



1. Herman; 2. Krapp; 3. Britt; 4. Kirby; 5. Platte; 6. Chaffee, Mgr.; 7. Shinnars; 8. Floyd Rowe, Division Athletic Director; 9. Hyames, Coach; 10. Capt. Chisholm, Division Athletic Officer; 11. McQueen; 12. Bailey; 13. Keiser; 14. Kelly; 15. Bippes; 16. Sheehy.

85TH DIVISION, CAMP CUSTER, MICH.

85TH DIVISION, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The ball team which represented the 85th Division during its stay at Camp Custer was one of the strongest, if not the strongest, in the service. The team had no weak spots, either offensively or defensively. The fact that the official score book shows there was not an average of one error per game played, and that the team batted over the .300 mark in all its games, proves that the nine was a strong one.

The only defeat of the season was at the hands of the Camp Sherman players, and this occurred before the members of the 85th had practiced or played any games together. An opportunity to meet Sherman a second time was lost, as the 83d moved very shortly after the game. In all other games 85th was triumphant. The most decisive games played were the two with Camp Grant, one at Chicago, the other at Camp Custer. In both of these games Pitcher Carlson of Camp Grant was driven from the rubber by the attack of Custer's batsmen. Carlson had no trouble defeating the best clubs in the Chicago League, and his reputation as a Pirate moundsman goes to show that in driving him from the mound the Custer batters performed a notable piece of work. Grant lost both games to Custer by comfortable margins, but afterwards won from the Great Lakes team very easily. Custer further demonstrated its class by easily defeating the University of Michigan, which was very strong.

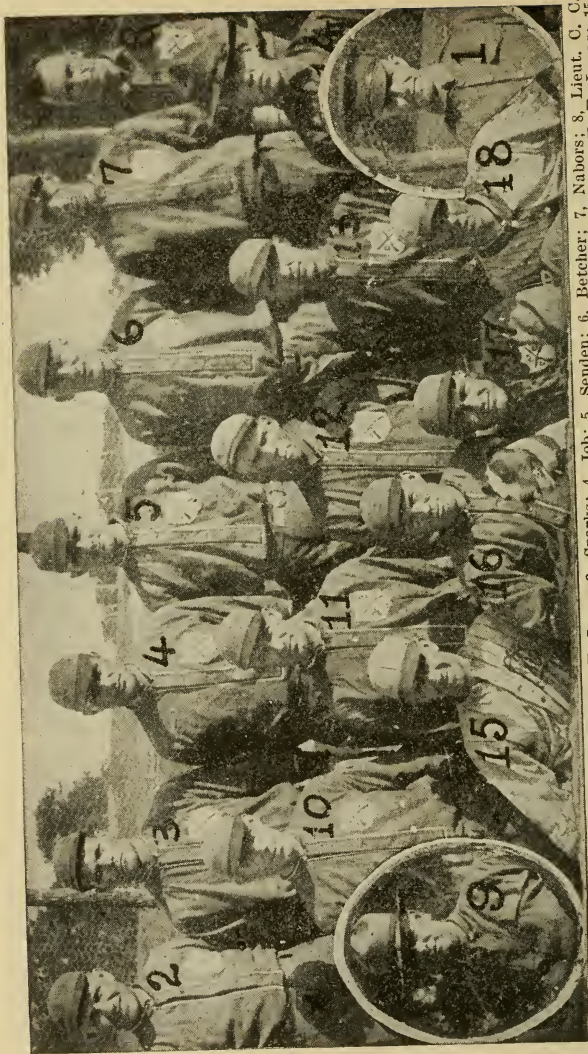
The men who composed the team, together with their previous affiliation, were as follows: Officers—Captain Sheehy and Captain McQueen, University of Michigan; Lieutenant Bailey, American Association; Lieutenant Chaffee, manager of the team, Eastern League; Lieutenant Herman, Notre Dame; Lieutenant Beal, ILL League. Enlisted men—Urban Shocker, St. Louis Browns; "Rubber" Krapp, Cleveland Americans; Earl Kaiser, Chicago White Sox; La Rue Kirby; Al Platte, who led the International League in 1915 in three-base hits, stolen bases and batting, Detroit Tigers; Ralph Shinnars, Philadelphia Americans; Roy Dunckle, ILL League; Owen Kelly, Detroit Tigers; Bippes, South Michigan League; Brodie, Denver club, Western League; Joe Britz, Milwaukee semi-pro and college player; Warren, Buffalo club, Federal League.

With the line-up intact and Shocker pitching good ball, this team should be able to give a good account of itself with any club in either of the major leagues. Krapp pitched better ball than ever before in his career, and, with Kaiser improving all the time, the pitching was well taken care of.

The catching end was well handled by Chaffee, Bailey and Britz. All have exceptional arms and are dangerous hitters and, in addition, the latter two can play any other position excepting pitch. At the initial base the club was strong, having Beal, Dunckle and Kirby, all finished first sackers. At second, McQueen would be hard to duplicate; while at short, Bippes' equal defensively could be found only in the big leagues. Kelly at third base was good enough to get a prolonged tryout with the Tigers.

In the outfield the 85th was especially strong. Platte, Sheehy and Shinnars, with Kirby for alternate, made up a quartette of gardeners whose equal it would be hard to find. All had speed, judgment and great arms. They kept Custer's pitchers out of trouble and batted in winning runs on all occasions.

Shinnars led the team in home runs, getting as many as three in one game. Platte led the club in hitting, batting for the remarkable average of .700, with Kelly a close second. Sheehy led in stolen bases, with McQueen and Platte close on his heels. As a general utility man, Kirby was too valuable to allow him to play any one position constantly. When going right he could pitch as good a game as any of the pitchers. He could hit too well, how-



1, Lieut. L. W. Rothe, Mgr.; 2, Lieut. L. H. Leve; 3, Sparks; 4, Job; 5, Senden; 6, Betcher; 7, Nabors; 8, Lieut. C. C. Brown; 9, Capt. A. A. Roe; 10, Lieut. C. A. Horsman; 11, Evenson; 12, Agnew; 13, Banta; 14, Lieut. W. E. Lucas; 15, Berggren; 16, Roche; 17, Rumler; 18, Pantee.

163D DEPOT BRIGADE, CAMP DODGE, IOWA.

ever, to keep him out of the games. His hits were always timely and long. Many times he drove the ball so hard that outfielders were unable to handle them even when in front of them. All in all, the Custer team would gladden the heart of any manager.

CAMP DODGE, IOWA

The 163d Depot Brigade team made a creditable record against strong opponents, winning three-fourths of the games played, many of them by overwhelming scores. Several of the teams which had scored victories over the Depot Brigade players were defeated in return matches.

On August 11 and 15 the team lost to Chariton, Iowa. The latter challenged Herring Motor team of Des Moines for the championship. This game was played at Des Moines, Herring winning, 3 to 2. Camp Dodge had defeated the Herring team early in the season, when it was playing as the Garver Hardware team, and challenged for another game. It was played at Western League Park, Des Moines, before a large crowd, Dodge winning easily by an 8 to 0 score. Previous to this time the Herrings had lost only one game.

In the series with Fort Riley the Dodge players were easy victims, 15 to 6, on the first day, but came right back and administered the same kind of defeat to their opponents on the two succeeding days, 15 to 7 and 14 to 2. Rain stopped the game with Camp Funston after two innings had been played and before either team had scored. The record for the season follows:

2—Perry 3	1—Chariton 3	7—Hawkeye T.&R. Co. 3
14—Lorimor 1	13—Oskaloosa 3	6—Prairie City 5 (11 in.)
16—Dexter 5	6—Chariton 7	6—Quartermaster Corps 5
3—Colfax 5	7—Mason City 2	19—339th Field Artillery 0
3—Utica, Neb., 4	25—Mason City (C.L.) 0	10—Quartermaster Corps 0
3—Lincoln, Neb., 0	8—Mason City (C.L.) 3	12—Quartermaster Corps 5
3—Marshalltown 0	10—Mason City (C.L.) 1	5—Garver Hdw. 3 (14 in.)
6—St. Paul Av. Sch. 1	6—Fort Riley 15	0—351st Field Hospital 5
3—St. Paul Av. Sch. 5	15—Fort Riley 7	3—Bloomington (III.L.) 0
4—Adel 2	14—Fort Riley 2	12—Bloomington (III.L.) 5
4—Adel 0	8—Herring Motor 0	9—Bloomington (III.L.) 4
5—Chariton 1		

Total played 35. Won 27, lost 8.

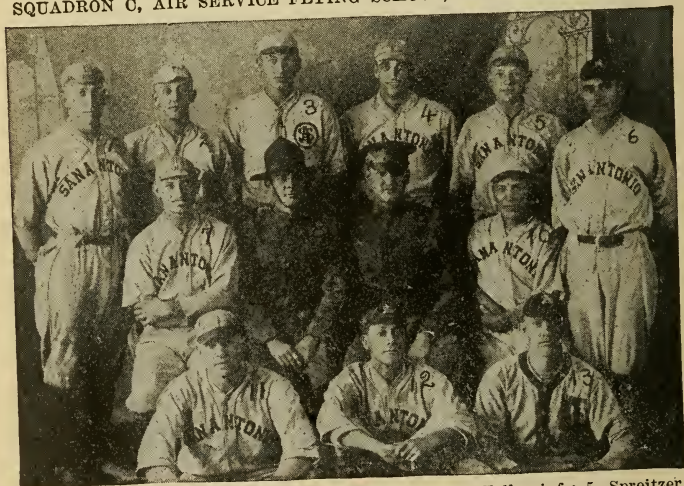
Men who had acquired reputations as professional Base Ball players formed the nucleus around which the Brigade team was built, several of them being members of major league clubs before coming to Camp Dodge. The team was composed of the following: Lieutenant L. W. Rothe, manager; Harry Wolfe, formerly of Chicago Cubs and Minneapolis, captain; Lieutenant L. H. Leve, known as "Love" while with the St. Louis Browns; Lieutenant C. C. Brown, Lieutenant C. A. Horsman, Lieutenant W. E. Lucas, Troy Agnew, Western League player and brother of Sam Agnew of the Boston Red Sox; Banta, Berggren, Betcher, Evenson, Job, "Cy" Nabors, formerly of Philadelphia Athletics; Pantee, "Red" Roche, formerly of St. Louis Browns; "Bill" Rumler, former pinch hitter of St. Louis Browns; Slattery, former Pittsburgh player, and Streigel and Wideman, both former Western League players.

The 351st Field Hospital team won from Omaha and Des Moines, Western League; St. Paul and Minneapolis, American Association, and Camp Grant, 6 to 1, on July 4. It played but one-third as many games as the other Dodge team, and when close games were expected the two teams combined. Rumler, Wolfe, Slattery, Roche and Agnew, the stars of the Brigade team, playing with the Hospital nine.



1, Lieut. Brackett; 2, Lieut. Stanbury; 3, Lieut. Peterson; 4, Lieut. Woodelton; 5, Lieut. Smith; 6, Lieut. Slater; 7, Lieut. Berker; 8, Lieut. Dussere; 9, Lieut. Bennett; 10, Lieut. Tuthill; 11, Lieut. Moore; 12, Lieut. Carlson; 13, Lieut. Hough; 14, Lieut. St. Clair; 15, Lieut. Mackley; 16, Lieut. Balkan.

SQUADRON C, AIR SERVICE FLYING SCHOOL, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.



1, Lieut. Stringer, p.; 2, Harm, c.; 3, Brown, of.; 4, Kelly, inf.; 5, Spreitzer, inf.; 6, Bierman, p.; 7, Wylanis, of.; 8, Lieut. Connor, Coach and inf.; 9, Lieut. Malefski, Athletic Director; 10, Starr, of.; 11, Lund, inf.; 12, Miller, p.; 13, Shipley, c.

KELLY FIELD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

HARVARD RADIO SCHOOL

The United States Naval Radio School, situated at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., opened its season with Dean Academy on April 20. At the close of the season the team was presented with a silver plaque by Admiral Wood, symbolic of the naval championship of the First Naval District. Following is the record:

14—Dean Academy 3	12—U.S.S. Stringham 5	5—Marblehead A.A. 6
1—Queen Quality 0	1—Bumpkin Island 4	20—Harvard Freshmen 5
6—Carr Fasteners 2	3—Marblehead A.A. 6	8—Harvard University 5
3—Camp Devens 4	4—Bumpkin Island 2	18—Harvard University 6
5—Andover Acad. 0	5—Camp Hingham 4	2—Newport Sta. 1 (11 in.)
6—Linden Town 3	4—Little Building 1	8—Queen Quality 7 (10 in.)
6—Carr Fasteners 1	6—Boston Section 4	3—United Shoe 2 (13 in.)
8—Camp Devens 4	1—Camp Hingham 2	1—Bumpkin Island 14
3—Cornet A.C. 7	0—Newport Station 7	16—Commonwealth Pier 3
13—Deer Island 0	3—Somerville B.B.C. 7	6—W. L. Douglas Co. 7
9—U.S.S. Maumee 3		

KELLY FIELD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The Kelly Field team had a very successful season, winning forty-two games and losing eight from the best teams in the South.

SAN DIEGO (CAL.) NAVAL TRAINING CAMP

Winning seventy-eight games and losing but ten was the remarkable record made by the Naval Training Camp at Balboa Park, San Diego, Cal. The team was shut out only twice during the season; by Hall of Camp Kearney in a 3—0, twelve-inning contest, and by Otis Crandall, former New York pitcher, when the Naval Training Camp played Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League. The most notable victory of the season was Jack Ryan's shutout of the Sub Base of San Pedro, when he was opposed by Howard Ehmke, former Detroit star.



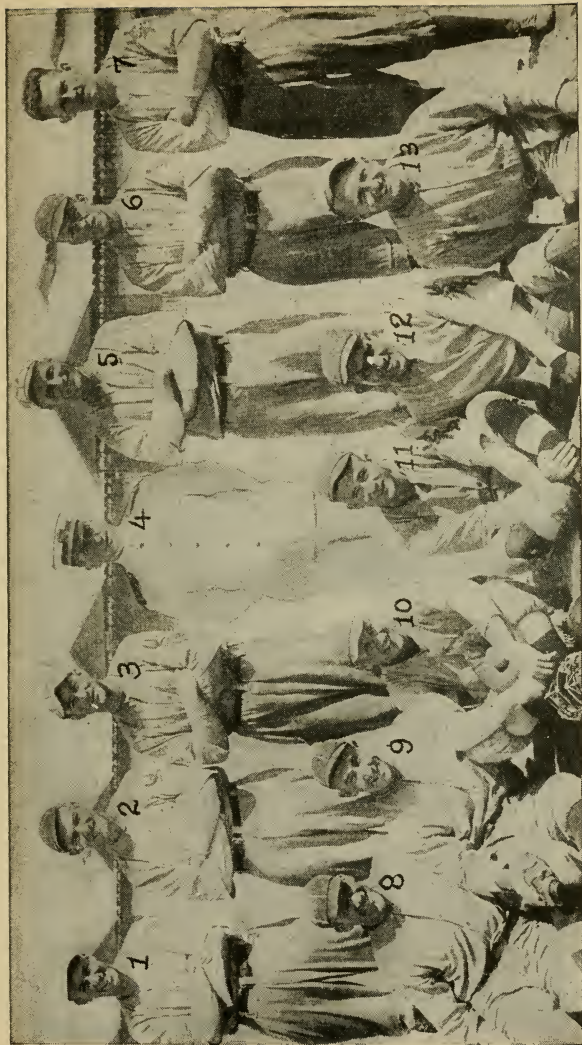
1, McCullian; 2, Nokes; 3, Finley; 4, Roberge; 5, Brandon; 6, Mitchell; 7, Whorley; 8, Bitterberg, Bloomington III League; 9, La Rue; 10, North, Milwaukee A.A.; 11, Lieut. Boehle, Notre Dame; 12, Hickey; 13, Netzel; 14, Krauss; 15, Weese.

AVIATION TEAM, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



1, Lieut. J. S. Conover, Athletic Officer; 2, Rose; 3, Davis; 4, Dodson; 5, Rigney; 6, C. N. Anheier; 7, Stellbauer; 8, Sepulveda; 9, Harvey; 10, Scanlon; 11, Myatt; 12, Benninghoven; 13, Reeves; 14, Boeckel, Capt.; 15, Hillman; 16, Manker; 17, Ryan; 18, Allison; 19, C. M. Anheier; 20, Scott; 21, Chief Yeoman Valois, Mgr.

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CAMP, BALBOA PARK, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

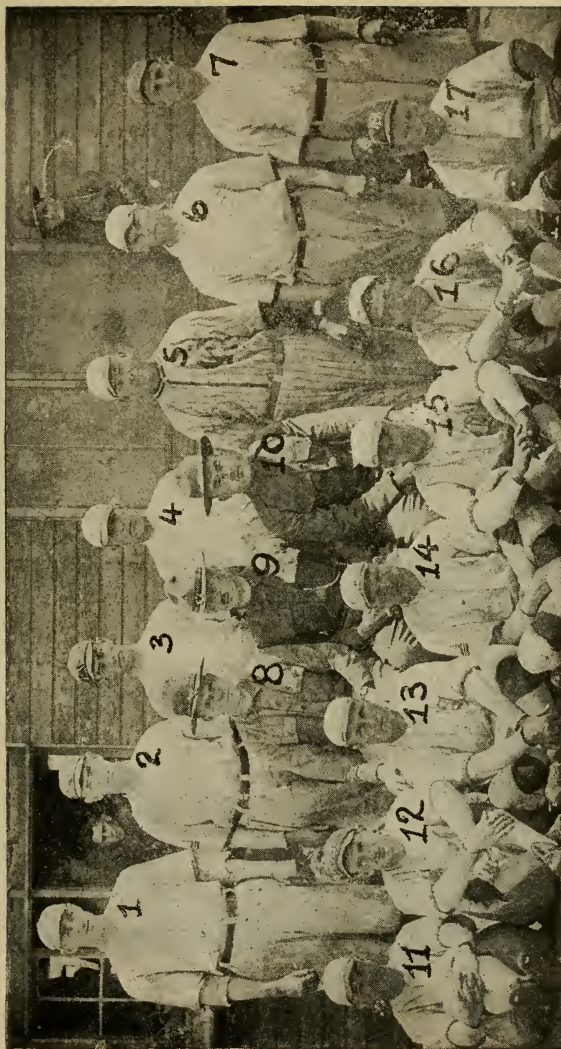


1, W. J. Doran, 3b.; 2, W. Samis, cf.; 3, V. W. Oeschger, p.; 4, Chief Gunner H. C. Alden, Mgr.; 5, F. Cooney, util.; 6, R. C. Brandon, p.; 7, A. S. Burns, lb.; 8, A. Frilot, util.; 9, G. Schmitt, 2b.; 10, A. Maroni, lf.; 11, F. A. O'Brien, c.; 12, C. H. Preciado, ss.; 13, M. E. Pratt, rf.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CAMP, SAN PEDRO, CAL.

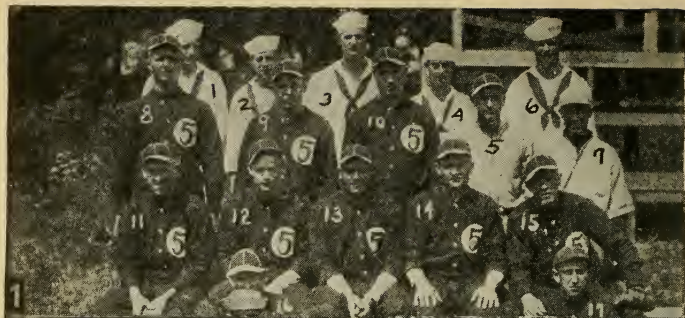


BASE HOSPITAL TEAM; CAMP CUSTER, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



1, Sheehan; 2, Beck; 3, Thomas; 4, Miller; 5, Rustenhaven; 6, Ewoldt; 7, Tierney; 8, Lieut. Kober; 9, Capt. McQuacken; 10, Pvt. Smith; 11, Clark; 12, Jackson; 13, Ellis; 14, Williams; 15, Falsken; 16, Turgeon; 17, Miller.

351ST FIELD HOSPITAL, CAMP DODGE, IOWA.



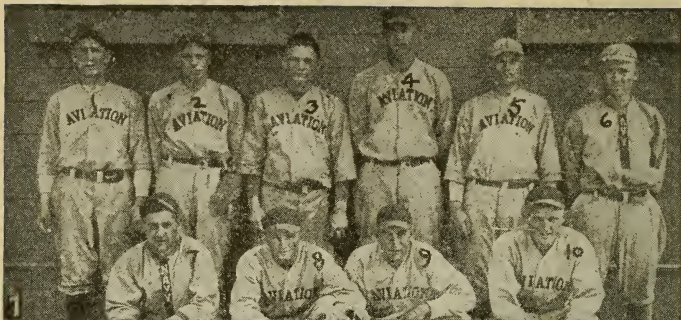
(1) FIFTH REGIMENT—1, Waterson; 2, Zekind; 3, Niles; 4, Spencer; 5, McKenzie; 6, Hahn; 7, Dabney; 8, James; 9, Crawford; 10, Ethridge; 11, Higgi; 12, Heckelmeyer; 13, Brown; 14, Woolsey; 15, Mooney; 16, Williams; 17, Levy. (2) THIRD REGIMENT. (3) FOURTH REGIMENT—1, Meish; 2, Langford; 3, Gabolin; 4, Walsh; 5, Belman; 6, Seidler; 7, Floor; 8, Deveraux; 9, Voll; 10, Stevenson; 11, Broo.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION TEAMS.



(1) COXSMAIN'S SCHOOL. (2) SIGNAL SCHOOL—1, Hitt; 2, Chernick; 3, Ruelle; 4, Weldt; 5, Masters; 6, Spahr; 7, Goding; 8, Garwick; 9, Bauman; 10, Watson. (3) HOSPITAL SCHOOL—1, Leach; 2, Woodmangel; 3, Repperton; 4, Dugan; 5, Auth; 6, Johnson; 7, Conzelman; 8, Erickson; 9, Corcoran; 10, Jennings; 11, Ledger; 12, McDonald.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION TEAMS.

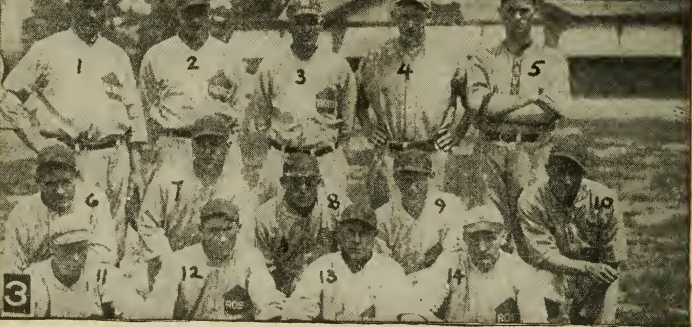


(1) FIFTEENTH REGIMENT AVIATION. (2) SEVENTH REGIMENT. (3) QUARTERMASTER'S SCHOOL.
GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION TEAMS.



(1) SECOND REGIMENT. (2) FIRST REGIMENT—1, Lehman; 2, Schoenfeldt; 3, Gassoway; 4, Wallace; 5, Mueller; 6, Crissman; 7, McLaughlin; 8, Birmingham; 9, Schory; 10, Rice; 11, Nearie; 12, J. Doyle; 13, Woods; 14, P. Doyle; 15, Oberle; 16, Turner; 17, Carroll; 18, McCormack. (3) THIRD REGIMENT.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION TEAMS.



(1) RIFLE RANGE—1, McDonald; 2, Day; 3, Raithel; 4, Vosburg; 5, Jones; 6, Vierling; 7, Chandler; 8, Olcott; 9, Gurnoe; 10, Warchusky; 11, West; 12, Bennett; 13, Rose. (2) DETENTION BEARS—1, Pfeifer; 2, Sharpe; 3, Brennan; 4, Spietzer; 5, Rycraft; 6, Horan; 7, Lennahan; 8, Weiss; 9, Kearns; 10, Bergvall; 11, Peck; 12, Rogers. (3) CAMP ROSS—1, Gould; 2, Ryan; 3, McCann; 4, Demmett; 5, Bunk; 6, Piffner; 7, Siegal; 8, Hopkins; 9, Hellberg; 10, Love; 11, Marceau; 12, Neusel; 13, Deveny; 14, Alberts.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION TEAMS.



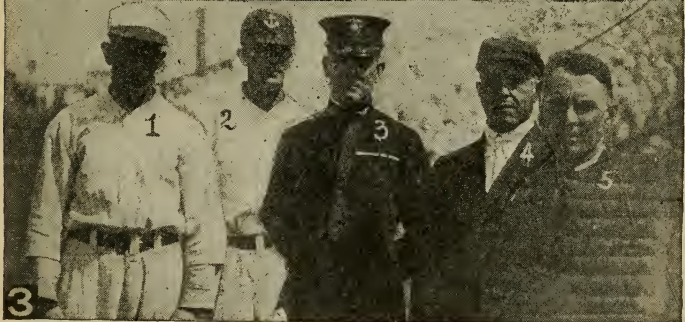
(1) SEVENTH REGIMENT. (2) PUBLIC WORKS, TWELFTH REGIMENT—1, Fleming; 2, Edmondsen; 3, Anderson; 4, Aikers; 5, Berniel; 6, Swanson; 7, Matson; 8, Ryan; 9, O'Brien; 10, Reid; 11, Wilson; 12, Kennedy; 13, Jones. (3) THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—1, Gayles; 2, Green; 3, Menese; 4, Hogan; 5, Laurier; 6, Hogan; 7, Larson; 8, Barber; 9, Annan; 10, Lefler; 11, Essig; 12, Willard.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION TEAMS.



(1) ARMED GUARDS SCHOOL—Back row (left to right)—Johnson, Thomas, Dwyer, Topp, Moore. Middle row—Spies, Jones, St. Clair, Murdock. Front row—McCarty, Heydler, Moore, Smith. (2) YEOMAN SCHOOL—1, Williamson; 2, Lenson; 3, Ryan; 4, Stout; 5, Arnold; 6, Tenny; 7, Churchill; 8, Brown; 9, Roberts; 10, Gattinger; 11, Kinkopf; 12, Collyer; 13, Betachart. (3) GUNNER'S MATES SCHOOL—1, Shanks; 2, Dugan; 3, Emers; 4, Herny; 5, Roland; 6, Bowers; 7, Whytesell; 8, Krueger; 9, Sawyer; 10, Evans; 11, Merrill.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION TEAMS.



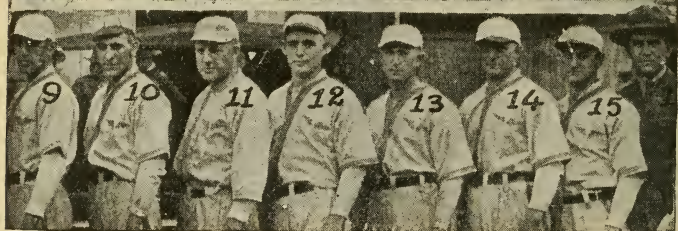
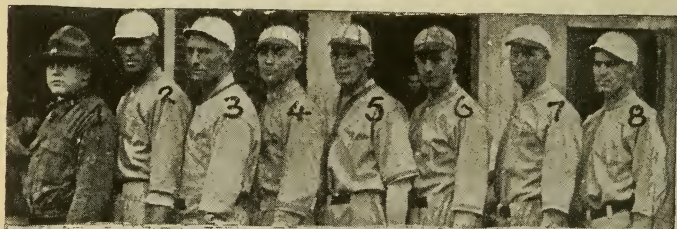
(1) SHIP'S COMPANY—1, H. Ludwig; 2, L. Ludwig; 3, Nickolos; 4, Vavel; 5, Dyke; 6, McCarthy; 7, Donahue; 8, Ryan; 9, Marx; 10, O'Connor; 11, Davis. (2) AVIATION TEAM. (3) Managers and Umpires, Great Lakes vs. Atlantic Fleet—1, Maranville, Manager Atlantic Fleet; 2, Chouinard, Manager Great Lakes; 3, Capt. Moffet; 4, Meyers, and, 5, Fitzpatrick, Umpires.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION TEAMS.



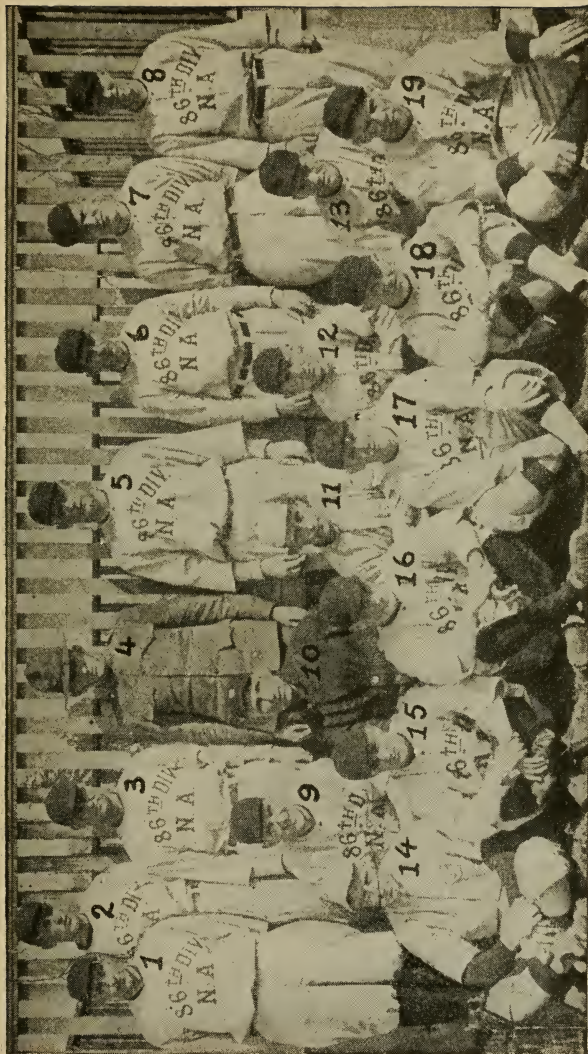
1, Cronan; 2, Marquis; 3, Davis; 4, Dee; 5, Edwards; 6, Byrne; 7, White; 8, Gunner McMahon, Athletic Officer and Manager; 9, C. B. M. Tripician, Coach; 10, Sharkey; 11, Scribner; 12, Miller; 13, Lovequist; 14, Muckler.

U.S. NAVAL RADIO SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



1, Lieut. O. F. Ravenscroft, Athletic Officer; 2, Williams, p.; 3, Glenn, c.; 4, Manier, c.; 5, Kelly, rf.; 6, Patterson, p.; 7, Sgt. Beale, lb.; 8, Mooney, cf.; 9, Kline, util.; 10, Sgt. Ernie Koob, p.; 11, Chicken, 3b.; 12, Johnson, lf.; 13, Collins, 2b.; 14, Guttorsen, util.; 15, Marx, ss.; 16, D. R. Scanlon, Athletic Director.

AIR SERVICE MECHANICS SCHOOL, ST. PAUL, MINN.



1, Jakubiak; 2, Walsh; 3, Marriott; 4, Capt. Lewis Omer; 5, Sweeney; 6, Goldrick; 7, Reilly; 8, Feeley; 9, Casey; 10, Pruess; 11, Martin; 12, Koptic; 13, Dixon; 14, Page; 15, Nielsen; 16, Sullivan; 17, Spehn; 18, Kavanaugh; 19, Williams.

86TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY, CAMP GRANT, ILL.



A captain "umpire" and first lieutenant "catcher." Base Ball game between officers, arranged by C. A. Sampson of the Y.M.C.A. attached to the 28th Division, 302d Supply Train, in France.

Photo Copyright by Committee on Public Information.

OFFICERS ENJOYING A BALL GAME.

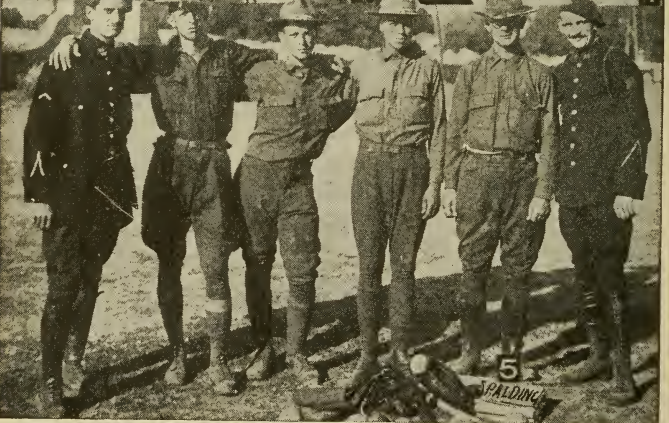
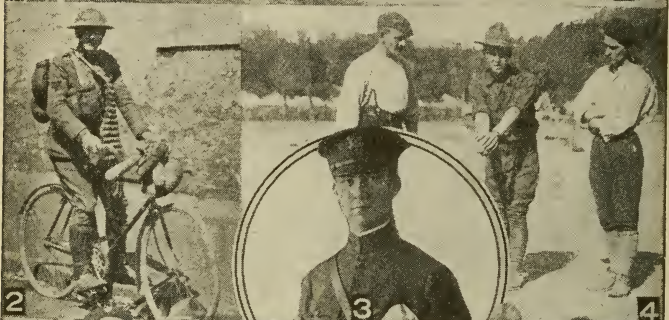
Base Ball in France

Six thousand registered games of Base Ball in July, 1918, give some idea of the enormous popularity of America's national pastime in France during the war. Wherever the American soldier has been stationed in France, at the front or in the rear, when not fighting or training or constructing, he has played the game. The immense utility of the sport has been fully illustrated in two great armies, that of the United States and Canada's. Base Ball made our men excellent runners, proficient throwers of grenades, keen tacticians and strategists. No officer in the American army but what has appreciated what Base Ball did for his men. As a matter of fact, the game is a miniature warfare of bloodless combat between two sides, in which the physical and mental superiority and perfect athletic training of the best team conquers the other. What is remarkable, of course, is the appreciation of what Base Ball has done for the American and Canadian armies, which has resulted in its adoption as a part of the military programme not only at St. Cyr and Joinville, the two great military preparatory schools, but by the great training camps for French recruits.

The first French team formed in France was organized in 1913, under the title of "Association of Base Ball of the Lycée Condorcet." Its captain and founder was Count Jacques de Saint Maurice, later a lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Force. During 1913 and the early part of 1914 a number of other French teams were formed and affiliated with the A.B.B., as it was euphoniously called. On several occasions matches were arranged between them and teams made up of local American citizens. In 1915 the Comte de Saint Maurice organized a number of teams at Dieppe, aided by André Lemerrier, the Paris champion of tennis. The Dieppe teams were particularly favored in being regularly invited by the colonel of the Canadian troops stationed in and about Dieppe to match with the Canadian army teams. So proficient did these young French Dieppoises become in Base Ball that when Henri Huguet was inducted into the military service he won the French championship in the throwing of hand grenades, for which his general presented him with a golden grenade. Curious to know to what Huguet owed his proficiency, the general inquired and found that it was due to playing Base Ball.

Shortly after this, Lieutenant Dr. Marc Bellin du Coteau, charged with the physical education at St. Cyr, after consultation with Major R. Parker, Military Attaché of the American Embassy in France, decided to introduce Base Ball at St. Cyr as a means of preparation for hand grenade throwing. Count Jacques de Saint Maurice, president of the A.B.B., was charged with the instruction of the famous military monitors of St. Cyr, the lessons commencing in the spring of 1916. The monitors forming this first distinctly military team were carefully chosen, not only because they were champions in French sports, but because each man had fought at the front and particularly distinguished himself. The names of these men were: Adjutant Renard, physical instructor; Paoli, champion of France in weight throwing; Arnault, champion in racing, whose record in the Olympic Games is well known; Maucurier, professor of athletics of the city of Paris; the Trodzler brothers, champions in athletics; Montillier, the famous boxing teacher, an authority on physical culture; Vasseur, champion of swimming, and Mathée, champion in high jumping, physical instructor at Joinville. This brilliant team of monitors rapidly acquired the finesse of the game and commenced teaching it regularly at the military college of St. Cyr.

The members of the first Base Ball team in France distinguished themselves remarkably during the war. Maurice d' Hebray de



(1) Y.M.C.A. Foyers du Soldat athletic directors at Joinville-le-Pont, including the eight "pioneers" selected to introduce a full programme of American sports in the French army, by request of the Ministry of War. In the center is the commandant. On his left is Dr. J. H. McCurdy, head of the American Y.M.C.A. Department of Hygiene and Health, and on his right, Prof. Percy R. Carpenter, Chief of the Athletic Department of the Foyers du Soldat. (2) Y.M.C.A. athletic director starting out to put on a game of ball between teams composed of men in the lines. (3) First Lieutenant Comte Jacques de St. Maurice, who taught Base Ball at St. Cyr. (4) American soldier initiating poilus in the mysteries of curve ball pitching. (5) Base Ball unites Yanks and poilus.

Photos by the American Painter, Harry Lachman.

Pouszals, administrator of the A.B.B. and second baseman on the team, voluntarily engaged in 1914 as a soldier, was promoted to a lieutenancy, three times cited in the Order of the Army and decorated with the War Cross as well as proposed for the Legion of Honor. Paul Augier, son of the great French Councillor of State, who was vice-president of the A.B.B. team and played as a fielder, rose rapidly to distinction and was sent to the Army of the Orient. Georges Labergerie, first baseman, also was a brilliant soldier, as well as Robert Bourget, who played shortstop. S. Boudet became an important military instructor. The captain of the team, Count Jacques de Saint Maurice, who voluntarily joined the American Expeditionary Force, is now a first lieutenant. But Mr. Marinowitch, the young and ambitious Base Ball player, holds the palm for distinction, having, as an aviator, brought down twenty Boche planes, one for each of his years.

The fame of these pioneers in Base Ball, and the excellent teaching of the monitors at St. Cyr, was well under way when the magnificent American army arrived in France. It is superfluous to dwell upon the superb military qualities of the American troops. Their glorious, heroic fighting qualities have astonished the world, and so struck was General Vidal by their perfect athletic training that he made inquiries of their officers to ascertain the cause to which they attributed it. The universal opinion of the military men in France seems to be that much of the excellence in running, in throwing, in quick action, in rapid achievement and alert judgment, came from years of training in Base Ball. The French army officials, therefore, on the initiative of General Vidal, decided to adopt Base Ball instruction among their recruits, and Johnny Evers, the celebrated American professional player, who had been brought over to Paris by the Knights of Columbus, was invited by General Vidal to instruct the recruits under his command. The first ten days' lessons given by Evers were closely followed by General Vidal's staff, and it rapidly developed that the poilus' natural skill in throwing hand grenades would be much increased by regular training in Base Ball.

The French soldiers have taken to the sport with great enthusiasm, and it is believed in France that the game bids fair to become as popular a national sport as foot ball. Indeed, were it not for the difficulty in obtaining sufficient ground for Base Ball parks in France, the game long ago would have had a firm footing.

Among the novelties in war Base Ball have been the camouflage schemes. The corps of camouflage troops whose duty it has been to disguise everything pertaining to rolling stock, aeroplanes, automobiles, and even themselves, under the cover of mystic cubic designs of all colors, have been playing in Base Ball suits camouflaged like the uniforms of camouflaged troops. The result has been disastrous for both catchers and batsmen, to say nothing of fielders and basemen; and the matches between these men have created an immense amount of amusement and curiosity.

Our soldiers, who have smashed world's records both on the battlefields and on the fields of sport, played some remarkable games of Base Ball in France. In one of these, just as the pitcher was winding up, a Boche plane hove into sight. The boys were playing on the British front—American Doughboys and Canadian Kanuts. When the Boche plane arrived, the lookout yelled a warning. Among those who glanced toward the sky were both pitcher and batsman; but the pitcher wasted no time on the Boche plane above him. The next instant the ball was across the plate. "Strike," cried the umpire. The crowd witnessing the game sent up a roar. The pitcher wound up again, and once more the ball shot across the plate. "Strike two," announced the umpire. In the meantime the Boche commenced dropping bombs, but the boys paid no attention. Again the pitcher sent his ball across the plate. And then,



Uniformed players (left to right)—G. Labergerie, M. d'Hebray, J. de Saint Maurice, Capt.; R. Bourget, Carteron, P. Ogier, J. Origet, Instructor. Back row—Boudet, Labrousse, Mesnard, Marinowitch.

ALL-FRENCH TEAM, ORGANIZED IN 1913.

Several of these boys later became officers in the French army and also helped to introduce Base Ball in the military colleges of France.

amid a roar of enthusiasm, the anti-aircraft guns commenced to play and the Boche plane disappeared. This is only one of the many thrilling incidents which have happened during the games at the front.

When the French Government decided that Base Ball was a foolish, luxurious sport and barred it from the importation lists, it went against the practical advice of the French army officials and the heart's desire of the American soldier. Fortunately for the army, some exemptions in the rigidities of the law were obtained, and a fair amount of Base Ball goods were supplied to the troops in France. The Y.M.C.A. and the K. of C. attempted to supply the rest, but neither of these organizations was able to in any way satisfy the demand for Base Ball goods on the part of the American Expeditionary Force.

The men who were responsible for making Base Ball a success as a league, in Paris are Mr. M. C. Kimbell, secretary; Mr. F. B. Ellis, chairman; Mr. Speinel of the Red Cross; Sergeant Frank Greenberg, official scorer; Privat T. August and Corporal Dennery, assistant official scorers.

The Portuguese troops along the front were so impressed after watching the games played by Canadian and American troops, that they have adopted Base Ball among their own men, and it is being played now in Portugal.

To create added interest among French people, the Y.M.C.A., the United States Naval Marines and the American Soldiers and Sailors Club, inspired by Mr. Charles McCarthy, have been distributing Base Ball goods free, not only to French soldiers, but to the school children all over France. By special permission, Base Ball equipment also was sent to prisoners in Germany.

Statistics always are conclusive, and it is interesting to note that over a million American soldiers played Base Ball during the season of 1918. It is almost impossible to estimate the exact number of Doughboys who indulged in their favorite pastime in France; but as an illustration of the number of games played, according to the files of the Y.M.C.A., during one week in July 105,084 soldiers participated. Calculating that the length of the season was about twenty weeks, this would mean that 2,101,680 men played the game during this period. Granting the interruptions for bad weather, army duties and fighting, it would be fair to say that probably 1,500,000 men played Base Ball in France last year.

Statistics concerning the number of persons witnessing the games are even more startling—the total reaches 5,000,000. Accurate figures on hand place the number of spectators at games during one week in July at 547,312 people, and it has been not uncommon to see 20,000 spectators at a single exhibition.

ONE INCIDENT OF THE WORLD WAR

American officers have taken deep interest in the development of Base Ball in their camps and among the men. One of the first majors to command at the French front, after several days of hard fighting, rushed to Paris in an auto camouflaged in the best style and arrived at the Spalding store in quest of Base Ball articles for his men. The auto—the like of which never had been seen in Paris—and the major himself, created a sensation. Crowds gathered in the street. The manager waited on the customer personally. "My God, you should see my boys fight. They shall have all the Base Ball material they want," said the major. "Here, boys!" he called, and tossed them bat after bat, balls, gloves—cleaned out the stock. The manager added tobacco pouches and souvenirs, and there was a happy time. Then the major and his "boys" mounted their camouflaged car and rushed back to the front. He is one in many.



JOHN J. EVERS,

Former Chicago and Boston National League player, in the uniform he wore while serving the Knights of Columbus in France.

Photo by International Film Service.

Teaching the Poilus How to Play Base Ball

BY JOHN J. EVERS.

(Reprinted from the Base Ball Magazine, New York.)

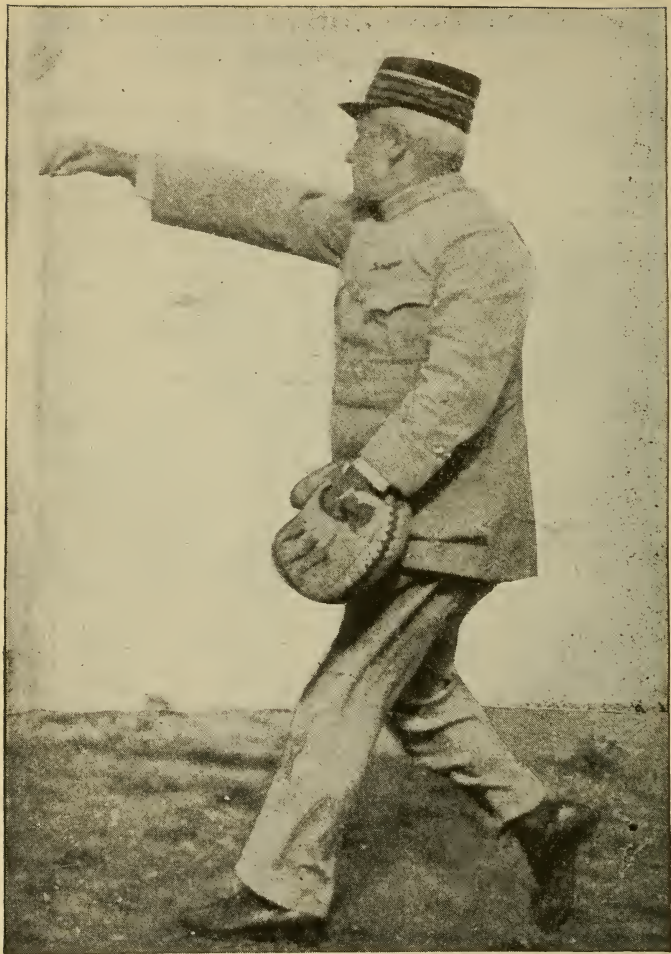
My experience in France didn't last long, so far as time is concerned; but there were more things crowded into those three months and a half than ever happened to me before in a whole year. I wouldn't have missed the experience for a farm, but I am frankly glad it is over. War is a tough proposition and the few glimpses I got of it at first hand were enough to last a lifetime.

My main headquarters were at Paris, and I spent most of my time there. We worked hard, my associates and I—don't let anybody tell you different. We put in long days and our evenings were mostly spent in planning what we would do the next day. They talk a lot about gay Paris, and I guess it is pretty gay at times; but when we saw it, the Germans had just been turned back from what looked like a successful drive and the danger was still very real and near at hand.

The most surprising thing about war as I saw it, was the enormous amount of sheer work that has to be done. There are endless trainloads and trucks of material and an endless amount of detail that was enough to drive you crazy. In fact, one fine young fellow that I knew well, did work himself to death while I was there—just crumpled up and died from sheer overwork and the resulting weakness. Now I like work in reasonable quantities. Work and I are pretty well acquainted. But I don't think I'll ever die from overwork. At least I would prefer to die from some other cause.

There isn't anything very thrilling about office work, and most of my work was just that. The Knights of Columbus purchased more than \$200,000 worth of athletic equipment to send abroad, and on the other side they spent nearly \$100,000 more to fill rush orders. It was part of my job to look after the distribution of this material and my hands were pretty full.

I had planned to spend a considerable amount of time near the front, and would have done so had things broken differently. As it was, I took two trips to the front and was for twenty-three days near the firing line. So I had a whiff of powder, but I don't suppose I was ever in any very immediate danger; at least, from a soldier's viewpoint. My longest trip to the front was spent in the Verdun sector, and here I came the nearest to actual shell fire. We weren't in trenches there, for the Germans were already routed out of their positions and the war had taken on an entirely different character. Both sides depended largely on temporary dugouts, which offered considerable protection from artillery and machine gun fire, but were far less elaborate and well constructed than the trenches. I was standing in front of one of these holes in the ground one day with two other fellows when a high explosive shell lit in a field perhaps two hundred yards away. One of these fellows was a veteran and the other was a rookie. I watched that shell with a curious kind of interest, saw it explode and the usual kick-up of dust and shell fragments. Then I noticed that the rookie had all sails set and was headed full speed for our dugout. I did not spend much time in thinking the situation over, but it occurred to me that he had set a remarkably good example. He was a younger man than I am and spryer on his feet, but he couldn't afford to give me any handicap in a race for that dugout. The veteran merely stood still and laughed at us. Finally we got brave and stuck our heads out like turtles surveying the landscape. "You were too late," said the veteran. "That shell would have



GEN. VIDAL PRACTICES AT THROWING A BASE BALL.

Gen. Vidal is a staunch supporter of athletics, particularly Base Ball, as a means of conditioning men. He has been to school in other countries and has practiced at games of various kinds.

Photo by International Film Service.

got you before you started. But we are in no danger. The Germans can't get us here."

"You may be right," I said, "but I don't believe in leaving any temptation in people's way. If it's all the same to you, I feel more comfortable in this rat hole than I do in broad daylight." And when I said rat hole, there wasn't any poetical license about it either.

Why, that very same night I slept, or rather tried to sleep, in a much more elaborate dugout that went under ground by long inclined passages as deep as a well. In fact, the water trickled down continually and had to be carried off by still deeper trenches dug in the side. I descended this human catacombs stage by stage until I thought I was going down into a coal mine. But finally I came out in a fairly large chamber that had a double tier of bunks all round the walls. This was the best room in the house, but we weren't the only visitors. If I said there were five thousand rats there, I suppose I wouldn't be believed; but it is my honest conviction that I underestimate the number. I think there were more than that. They were everywhere. They ran up the walls, over the bunks and under them, and in every direction. They didn't openly attack us and chew us to pieces as I thought they were going to do at first. In fact, they were rather reticent in their ways. Now I like a rat all right enough if he is a long way off. At home, if I saw a single rat in the cellar, I would probably jump from three to seven feet. In fact, I don't believe I would jump any further if I met a lion. But over in that dugout there was nothing to do but to insist on your rights, and, if too many rats got in your way, to push them to one side. For there were whole armies of them.

Although I was very tired from the strain and the excitement, I didn't sleep a wink. We were far under ground and as remote from danger as could be, but every once in a while the ground would shake as though there were a dynamite explosion when one of those big shells struck and blasted out a crater in the ground. And then, as I just remarked, there were the rats. People tell me there are rats here, but I know better. All the rats in the world are in France; at least, they were when I left the country.

While I was on that trip a number of German prisoners were brought in. They were a sullen crowd, but one of them looked pretty intelligent. I asked him whether he was a German or an Austrian and he replied in perfect English that he was a member of the Prussian Guard. I asked him which, New York or Brooklyn, but he only laughed. He had been in America all right and I don't think he was sorry to be taken prisoner.

A photographer who was with us wanted to get a good picture, so I offered my services. I questioned one of the other prisoners and found that he couldn't speak a word of English. So I took him by the throat and looked savage while the photographer snapped the picture. The photographer complained that I didn't look ferocious enough, so I tried to get in the humor of the thing by telling the prisoner what I thought of the whole German nation. I began with the Kaiser, and when I worked pretty well down the list, the photographer said my expression was perfect and snapped the picture. The prisoner didn't say anything. He merely grinned. He saw we were posing for a picture.

I witnessed a curious sight while in Verdun. The city was a wreck—the buildings demolished, the streets torn up with big shells, everything a ruin. But in one of the large courtyards two scrub nines from American soldiers stationed there were having a real ball game. They were sadly cramped for room. The outfielders didn't have much space to navigate and the diamond wasn't drawn strictly to scale. There was a lot of ragged fielding and I doubt if either pitcher would interest John McGraw or Connie Mack as a future prospect. But the boys seemed to be enjoying



GROUP OF ATHLETIC DIRECTORS IN FRANCE.

The photo shows Lieut. Percy Jones, Gunkle and Johnny Evers on the bottom row.
Copyright, 1918, by International Film Service.

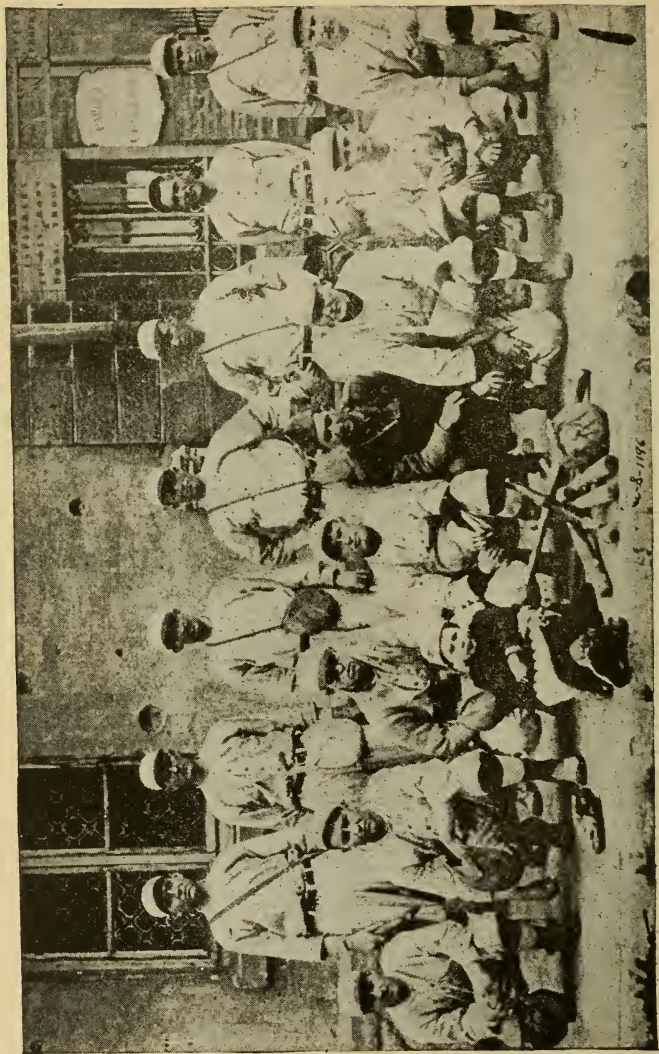
themselves, which was the main thing. You usually don't get any great amount of enjoyment out of life when at the front.

Some miles to the rear of Verdun I also witnessed a foot ball game while I was on that trip. There were a number of good players on both sides, but they could play only a crippled game, for they had no foot ball. They had contrived an imitation of a foot ball out of a bundle of rags roughly tied together. They could make forward passes with this and do some of the things that are supposed to be a part of foot ball. But of course they couldn't kick it. I took note of this game very carefully and the next day I had the Knights of Columbus send fifty real pigskin foot balls to that sector.

One of the most interesting experiences I had while on that journey was an evening I spent with the censor of the regiment. He was a good man, that censor, withal he held a job as unpopular as an umpire. The boys had been in a hot scrimmage with the Germans and were writing home to their folks. He kept chewing a big cigar as he read, and all at once he would let loose a string of cuss words and say, "What do you think of that? Here's a poor fellow, been dodging gun bullets all day and getting the dirt knocked out from under his feet with high explosive shells, and he writes back a short note full of pep and ginger saying that he hasn't been to the front yet and doesn't hardly expect to; that he is twenty miles in the rear having a whale of a time and for the folks not to worry because there is absolutely no danger." There were dozens of just such notes, and I read enough to want to make me buy drinks for the whole crowd. The boys knew that the folks back home would worry and they were bound to make things as light as possible. It was a fine spirit, as you must know, when it gets a rise out of a censor.

And I saw a lot more of just that kind of spirit on the trip. While I was with the Knights of Columbus, the matter of religion never entered into any of our work. I am a Catholic myself, though I suppose a pretty poor one; but I have had some mighty good friends who were not. For instance, I have been in Base Ball a good many years and have met some fine fellows. But the whitest man I ever saw on the field was Larry Cheney, and he is a Mason and pretty high up in their circles, I understand. We had one rule in France that everybody followed. As long as a fellow proved himself to be a man his religion, if he had any, was his private affair. Everybody in our field force recognized this fact and so did the heads of the organization. For our slogan in France was, "Everybody welcome and everything free"; and believe me that rule was lived up to. There were Jewish boys that used to take our cigarettes, and there were lots with other creeds or no creeds, and there were probably Mormons; I don't know or care. They all seemed like fine fellows and they were all welcome to the best the Knights could do for them. And it was a genuine pleasure to be able to do a good turn for such a fine bunch. We had huge cans of cigarettes holding several hundreds. I used to distribute these cigarettes among the boys. We ran into a big bunch near the front and told them to help themselves. But most of the fellows would accept only a single cigarette, even though we urged them to take more. "You'll never have enough to go around," they said, "if we hog it all here." They didn't want to feel that they were having a smoke at the expense of some poor fellow who perhaps needed it more than they and had none at all. And it was the same with the chocolate and other things we distributed, which was mighty welcome to the boys and meant a world to them. But they wouldn't rob some other fellow and were careful not to take more than what they thought was their just share.

The Knights supplied us with automobiles to convey our stores from one place to another, and often we would meet soldiers going in our direction. In such cases we always picked them up for a



BASE BALL TEAM OF THE 42D DIVISION, EQUIPPED WITH GAS MASKS.

Photo Copyright by Committee on Public Information.

ride and I used to tell these fellows, "Any time you see one of the automobiles belonging to the Knights of Columbus, you stop them if they have room for you and ask them for a ride. You have as much right to ride in their cars as I have. For all I know to the contrary, your father may have helped buy this car. Anyway, it is for the use of the American soldiers and no one of these cars is any too good for them."

I believe I was really more interested in my excursion to the Verdun sector than anywhere else, but I did spend several busy days at Besancon, near the border of Switzerland. That was a more quiet sector, though they were all noisy enough when they wanted to be. Naturally, most of my attention was given to the American soldiers, but I did make some progress with the French. Gen. Vidal in particular was a friend of Base Ball. He used to practice himself, for he had been to school in other countries and played at other games. I won't say he could give Ty Cobb any lessons on the game, but he did his best and his influence was valuable.

The French were interested in Base Ball not only as a sport, but as a means of improving hand grenade throwing. These grenades were an important part of the offensive and the farther they could be thrown with any degree of accuracy the better. A French grenade thrower was detailed to teach some of our boys how to hurl this deadly iron contraption. Of course he practiced with a grenade that had no load of powder and was somewhat lighter than the real missile in warfare. It weighed about two pounds, I guess. He threw in a peculiar fashion, somewhat as though it were a discus, and the best throw he could make was about seventy-five feet. Later, at a field meet, I saw an American soldier throw a similar grenade 78 yards, or more than three times as far as the French expert. And at this same meet, my old friend, "Hank" Gowdy, who also competed, made 73 yards on the throw.

The French officers were immediately struck with the superiority of the American soldiers in the matter of grenade throwing and they speedily connected this superiority with the new fangled game which Americans played. Base Ball in their eyes was a contest which developed power to throw, hence was immensely important in trench fighting, aside from all its other well recognized values.

I saw a good deal of the French system of playing the game. They had a lot of spirit, those fellows, and they did their best. But such honesty as I possess compels me to admit that they were not very good fielders and still worse on the throw. And when we get down to cases, how could you expect them to be anything else?

Every good ball player in America began to master the game about three generations back. His father before him played Base Ball, and his grandfather at least played some one of the simple games which preceded Base Ball—games that demanded a certain amount of throwing and fielding skill. The American people as a nation have been playing Base Ball a long time. A boy soon gets on to the knack of the game from other boys, even if he isn't good enough to be a member of a scrub team. If he is good enough, he plays many games of ball during a season, year after year. In fact, the whole American nation plays Base Ball, and has played it for going on fifty years.

In France the game is beginning at the very bottom. The grown men who try to play are naturally awkward. They lack the ease in handling the ball that comes from constant association. They look crude, and why shouldn't they? I turn a deaf ear to the talk that the French will soon have Base Ball teams to rival ours. They will in time, very likely, but they can't perform miracles even though they are a smart nation. They can't soak up as much Base Ball in a year or two as the American nation has soaked up in fifty years. The place to teach the French how to play the



1, Sanitary Detachment, 121st Machine Gun Battalion, wearing respirators while playing Base Ball. 2, American soldiers playing a game near Chateau-Thierry. Photos Copyright by Committee on Public Information.

game is in their schools. Let the boys take up the game and learn it; then when they grow up they will have mastered the game and their sons in turn will be good players. It's a matter of time.

This development of a national sport depends upon a lot of things. It depends first of all upon aptitude. There, I believe, the French as I have observed them, surely qualify. They are agile, keen-witted, quick of hand and foot; just the kind of people who ought to excel in Base Ball. They are also intelligent and easily grasp things which are presented to them for the first time. So far, so good. But you need much more than this fine start to build up a national game. As I have said, you need several generations of experience. And you need more than this. Did you ever stop to consider how much Base Ball owes to the fact that the things you use in playing the game are so easy to get? In every country crossroads store you can buy a base ball of fair quality and a bat, and from most respectable sized stores you can get a full set, from shin guards to home plate. And that's worth a good deal to any sport. There is no such elaborate distribution of Base Ball equipment in France. Base Ball owes something to the men who make athletic goods for the thorough manner in which they have kept the public so well supplied. But Base Ball has already caught on in France and it will develop in time.

When I landed in France, Base Ball was being panned right and left at home, and the idea had seemed to be gaining ground among the soldiers in France that the good old game was a slacker. Of course, I knew from my own experience that there was practically no truth to these reports; but when men on the other side told me that the fellows were sore at the game, I didn't deny it, for I thought they might be right. So I made up my mind to find out. I addressed quite a few assemblies of soldiers and talked with literally hundreds of them. And I found that most of these reports were either malicious slanders or grossly exaggerated. There wasn't any of this hostility toward the game that I heard so much about. I don't say that some individuals might not have knocked it a bit, but there are individuals who would knock anything. The point I want to bring out, and I can't make it too strong, is this: there never was any widespread hostility toward Base Ball on the part of the American soldiers in France. All the reports that came across with the claim that there was such hostility are a lot of bunk.

Even if there had been such a spirit, it would have come about through the fellows being misled. For Base Ball certainly was not a slacker, as I happen to know, and as every other well-informed person knows. The old game did mighty well, all things considered, and can get by with a cleaner slate than most business concerns of the same size.

Now that I am home once more, I would like to get back with Base Ball. A man asked me the other day what kind of a job I was after. That is like asking a small boy what he wants for Christmas. I am inclined to believe that my playing days are about over, and I draw the line at being an umpire. I have called down as many umpires as the next man, but I know enough to know I don't want their jobs. And contrary to what has been said in the papers, I believe that most of the umpires in the big game are really good sports and perfectly fair in their work. Of course, I have called them pretty hard sometimes, but that doesn't amount to anything. I have told plenty of good ball players that they were boneheads, but that didn't make them so.

I'd give considerable right now for some second-sight stuff—the ability to look into the future for a few years. But wherever I may land, and my prospects just now are uncertain, I am sure of one thing: I shall never have any other experiences as interesting as my work in France, when I undertook to teach the poilus how to play Base Ball.



ELWOOD S. BROWN.

ARTHUR W. GELSTON.

Mr. Brown is director of the athletic department of the Y.M.C.A. in France and has been ably assisted by Mr. Gelston. Much of the credit for the thriving condition of Base Ball among the members of the American Expeditionary Force is due to their efforts to promote the game.

Right Man in Right Place

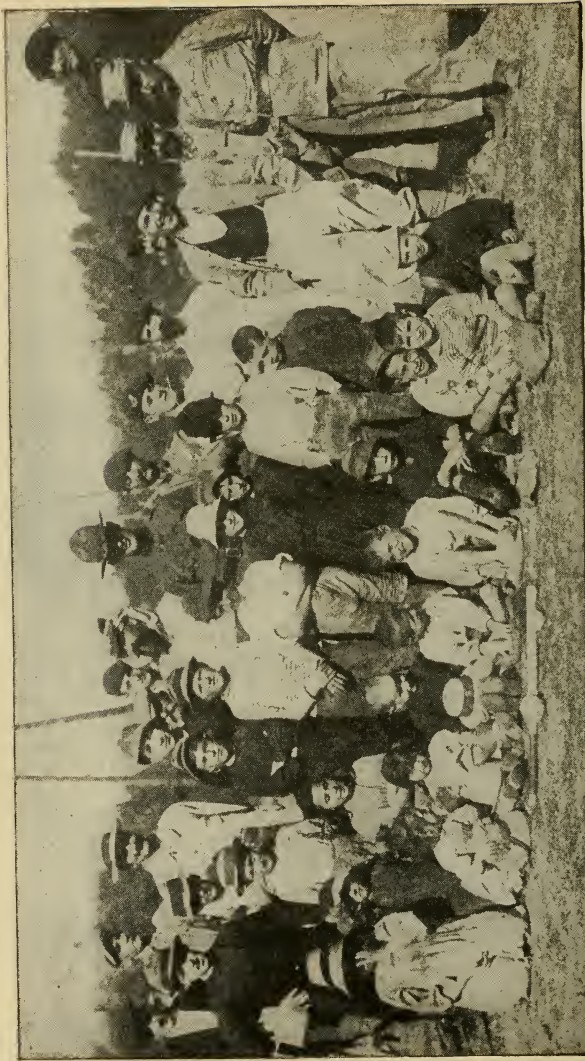
A very large share of the credit for the thriving condition of Base Ball among the members of the American Expeditionary Force belongs to Elwood S. Brown, director of the athletic department of the American Y.M.C.A. Mr. Brown assumed the directorate in July, following the departure of E. B. DeGroot, his predecessor, for the United States on other business for the Red Triangle. Being an enthusiastic follower of the national game, he was the ideal man to boom it in the army, and he met with enthusiastic co-operation among the Y.M.C.A. athletic instructors in the field.

Mr. Brown has had an exceptionally wide experience as an athletic specialist. He came originally from Chicago and was for a time general coach at a small college near that city. Later, he was 'varsity basket ball instructor at the University of Illinois, where he turned out an excellent team. In 1910 he went to Manila as a Y.M.C.A. physical director. His success in the Philippines was remarkable. There had been practically no organized sports other than a little Base Ball among the natives when he arrived, but it was not long before he had both adults and children playing basket ball, volley ball and indoor base ball (on outdoor diamonds) by the hundreds. He took the first indoor ball and volley ball to Manila and remained there long enough to see orders amounting to thousands of dollars' worth of these supplies coming to the United States annually.

While in Manila Mr. Brown was the prime mover in the promotion of the Far Eastern Championships, which correspond to the Olympic Games. Teams from China, Japan, the Philippines and Siam have competed and the records made compare favorably with Occidental performances in some of the events.

Such distinguished men as Marquis Okuma, Japan's "Grand Old Man," and Yuan Shi Kai, president-dictator of China, have been patrons of the games, and the Chinese executive has given a very handsome trophy for the decathlon. The games are conducted by the Far Eastern Athletic Association, which became possible through Mr. Brown's work in visiting the various countries and interesting influential men in sports.

Mr. Brown has been assisted in directing the Y.M.C.A. athletic department by Arthur W. Gelston of Brooklyn, N. Y. Although a newcomer in active Y.M.C.A. circles, Mr. Gelston has fallen into the work of the organization in a very capable manner and his services in the administrative end have been invaluable. He is engaged in the real estate title insurance and mortgage business at home and in his school days was an athlete of some prominence.



Teaching the young idea. Here is a group of French children who have been learning Base Ball under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. Foyers du Soldat physical director, who stands in the middle of the back row. Photo by the American Painter, Harry B. Lachman.

Overcoming Difficulties

One of the extraordinary lessons of the world war has been to teach everyone partaking in it to put up with things—to do the best they can under every circumstance; thus the soldier Base Ball player makes no trouble about the grounds. When a group of soldiers wants to play the game they do not worry about the condition of the field on which the contest is to be staged. About all the men ask is that there be no large trees between the pitcher's box and the plate. Elsewhere on the lot forests may flourish or fields of grain wave in the breeze. Games have been played in places where a professional ball tosser would get lost in trying to run around the bases. Sometimes the outfielders cannot even see the home plate because of irregularities in the terrain, and it is nothing to have an infielder in pursuit of a grounder suddenly disappear into a shell hole. But the game is too great to be discouraged by such handicaps as these.

There are numerous cases on record wherein it has been necessary to stop a contest at some such interesting juncture as three on and nobody out because a German aviator happened to come snooping along and, seeing a crowd assembled, dropped a few bombs on "spec." One distracted athletic director in the Y.M.C.A. Foyers du Soldat, which works with the French army in the same way that the American "Y" works with the Yanks, reported that an enemy bomber had utterly ruined a diamond—completed the day before—by landing an aerial torpedo squarely on each one of the bases. There were holes fifteen feet across where the explosions had occurred and another location had to be found for the playing field.

Naturally some of the games played at the front were weird affairs. The world's champions couldn't put on a good exhibition under the conditions that sometimes prevailed. They wouldn't even try, for that matter. Imagine the feelings of an infielder who feels himself aggrieved when he finds a pebble the size of a pea on the base lines if he were asked to play in a place where the entire field is freckled with shell holes!

In addition to having some fields compared to which the Bad Lands would look like a putting green, the American soldier often was forced to get along without practice for weeks at a time if he happened to be in a combat division. When an outfit was holding a line of trenches, the commanding officer frequently forgot to include Base Ball drill in the day's programme. The men had lost their batting eyes by the time they got into a quiet region, and even some of those that were good enough for minor leagues back home fell down terribly in their execution. But they had just as much fun as they ever did. In fact, they had more. One never fully appreciates Base Ball until he has spent a few weeks in the front line with nothing in the way of sport but the stalking of the elusive "cootie."

Back in the Services of Supply areas, where the garrisons were more or less permanent and it was possible for the Y.M.C.A. to fix up good diamonds, the brand of Base Ball was excellent. In fact, there were several teams in the army that could hold their own in a minor league. A certain field artillery regiment, for example, had Grover Cleveland Alexander for its star pitcher and several other players of league experience. This nine did some touring during the summer and cleaned up everything in sight, as it naturally would do with the great Aleck on the mound. If "big time" batters couldn't hit Grover, it isn't reasonable to expect that soldiers, who are working hard or fighting hard, or both, according to the jobs assigned them, would be able to knock down any fences. And there aren't any fences, anyhow, because admission was free to



The French rising generation likes Base Ball. Their instructor is a Y.M.C.A. athletic director, who stands in the background at the left. In addition to furnishing advice, he has loaned his hat for a home plate. But as they are barefoot, he probably figures that there is no danger of having the chapeau "spiked,"

Photo by the American Painter, Harry B. Lachman.

all ball games played in France. Nobody got a cent for playing and nobody had to pay a cent for watching. It is truly an amateur game in the army.

One of the most striking proofs of the popularity of Base Ball among the American soldiers is the fact that gloves and base balls often have been taken from the pockets of the dead and wounded. When a unit receives orders to advance, the men usually throw away everything but their clothing, their guns, equipment and ammunition; but they always seem to find room somewhere for a thoroughly "broken-in" glove or a "wingy" old ball. The Y.M.C.A. eventually receives much of this material again through the splendidly organized army salvage department, and it now has in its possession more than one glove stained with the life-blood of some hero in olive drab.

The tenacity with which a wounded man will cling to his glove is remarkable. He will cheerfully let the hospital attendants take his clothes and his little personal keepsakes, but he always puts up a fight when they "frisk" him for the trusty mitt with which he probably has saved some game of ball. In the early days of the 1918 campaign when the Germans were sweeping along in their advance, one Yankee unit brigaded with the French received orders to fall back in a hurry. The need for haste was, in fact, so great that the men couldn't take anything with them except their clothing and rifles. At least, they were told not to take anything else. But when they finally reached the spot where the retreat ended, it was found that somehow they had managed to carry along a complete Base Ball outfit. They had abandoned clothing, shoes and personal belongings of all kinds, but they absolutely had insisted on saving the diamond utensils. And as soon as they halted, they began to play ball again.

"HANK" GOWDY

Perhaps no professional Base Ball player has attracted so much attention from his association with the army as "Hank" Gowdy, the catcher of the Boston National League club, and this is what a writer in the European edition of the New York *Herald* has to say about him after an interview with the famous catcher:

"Hank has one service stripe on his sergeant's uniform. Now, the question isn't who sewed it there, but how many more are going to be tacked on the arm of the man who beat it from Base Ball to Boches long before 'work or fight' ever troubled Ban Johnson.

"I don't mind them sewing them on my left arm," said Sergeant Gowdy, without divulging the identity of 'they,' 'but, oh boy, I don't want to see them growing on my right. There's no doubt that fighting Boches is more strenuous exercise than taking 'em red hot off the bat. I know it! I've played two games of ball up in the thick of it, and I have seen our boys going after the Germans.

"Believe me, you've got to hand it to the boys in the infantry line companies—and that doesn't include me. They certainly work hard, and they've fought the Boches in a way that makes me mighty proud and mighty humble every time I see them. Why, the liaison runners and the stretcher bearers ought to be given all the medals there are. Talk about morale! There's enough among our American boys at the front to swamp the Germans. Our troops are eager and quick. They hate the Boche because he plays such a dirty game, and they get along wonderfully with the French."



French children are pleased with American sports. This group of youngsters are learning Yankee games from the Y.M.C.A. athletic director, who stands at the right of the picture, Photo by the American Painter, Harry B. Lachman.

The Spirit that Boosts the Game

BY E. A. BATCHELOR.

Many Base Ball fans who have attained the degree of "bugdom" wherein Ty Cobb's batting average and Grover Alexander's string of victories are the only things worth talking about, have been worried about the future of the national game. They tossed feverishly on the pillows at night as one big leaguer after another either enlisted, was drafted or entered some essential employment for the period of the war. They feared that after hostilities ceased and the boys came marching home, some of the stars would be minus an arm or a leg, or something of the sort, and that there would be nobody to replace them. All this worry was absolutely unwarranted, however.

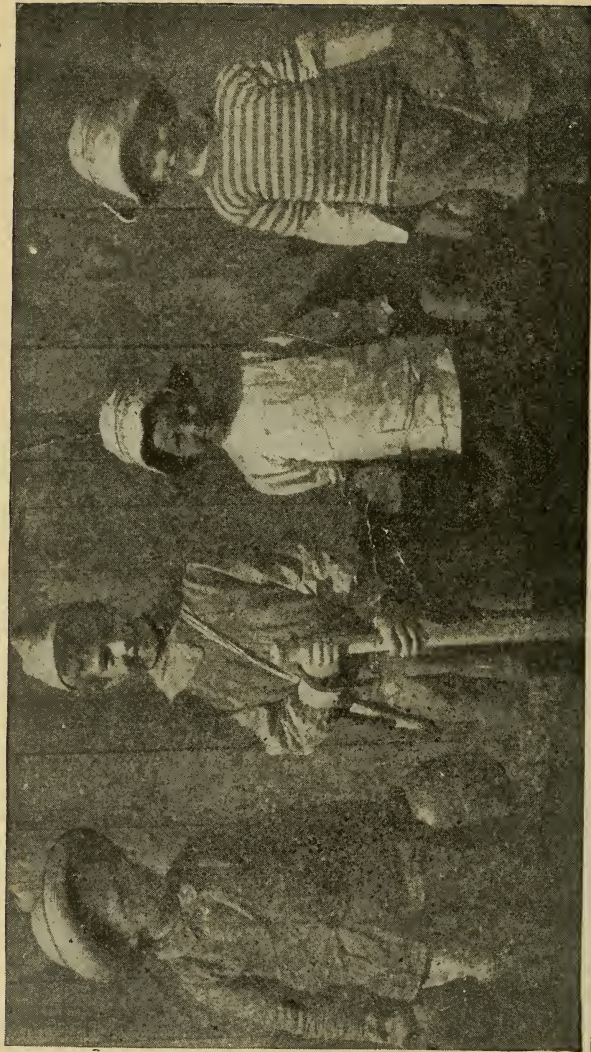
Base Ball is not only going to hold its own, but it is going to come back stronger than ever. The game has been kept alive in France and some of the men that didn't like it at all before they joined the army became so devoted to it while temporarily detained behind the lines that they played it under the most inauspicious circumstances. Had the war continued for a while longer, there is no doubt but what many players of major league caliber would have been developed in both branches of the service and the quality of play kept up to the standard of pre-war days. Now that many thousands of America's heroes have been returned to civilian life, it is only natural to expect that the men who acquired a love for the game under trying conditions will become dyed-in-the-wool fans and will be found wherever a good article of the national pastime is served.

The greatest game of ball ever played in the world was staged at one of the American base ports in France last summer. So far as the degree of mechanical perfection exhibited by the participants was concerned, it probably was one of the worst games. The fan whose appetite is whetted to a feather edge by world series contests might have found it more amusing than impressive, but it was nevertheless a great exhibition. Also, it pointed the moral that when an American soldier wants to play Base Ball, he is going to play it in spite of handicaps.

Sixty thousand men were in this port the day the game was played, an unusual number and one that completely swamped the existing athletic facilities. The soldiers weren't even half satisfied after the Red Triangle huts had been stripped of everything that could be used in a ball game. Those that hadn't been lucky enough to get in on the distribution decided that the small matter of having no equipment wasn't going to stop them. If nobody would lend them any and there was none to be bought, they would make some. They did.

The ball was a fearful and wonderful thing, absolutely guiltless of any infringement of the cork center patents. A round stone, picked up on the beach, formed its core. Around this unyielding missile were wrapped some rags and, over this, tire tape. Surrounding all was a piece of canvas, roughly stitched. It was the hardest and the "deadest" ball ever used in competition. A giant couldn't have hit it over one hundred feet with a telegraph pole, and it took a good lick to drive it even as far as the pitcher. Still it was a ball.

The heroes who volunteered to act as catchers in this strange contest refused to face the camouflage boulder without some protection, so they made themselves a glove. A couple of old flannel shirts served as the foundation for this hand-protector. Somebody cut up an old shoe to provide leather for the face of the glove and this was sewn on by the same genius that had achieved the can-



The stuff of which champions are made. These little French boys are learning American sports from a Y.M.C.A. physical director stationed in their city and they are taking to them like a duck to water. Note the professional pose of the young Ray Schalk on the right.
Photo by the American Painter, Harry B. Lachman.

was cover for the ball. The strange contrivance had no fingers, but was held in place by binding it on the hands with twine.

Nobody but the catcher boasted a glove. The infielders and outfielders used their bare hands and the first baseman, who had to handle swift throws without protection, never will be the same again. Their "dukes" resembled prize Chicago hams at the conclusion of the game.

For bats, these ingenious soldiers cut down some saplings and sawed them into the desired lengths, shaping the handles with jack-knives. Every time the ball was hit with one of these green sticks the wood flew in showers all over the infield and the sap deluged the fielders. One former leaguer in this queer game was a fellow that used to be fastidious about his bats. He had to have them made to order to his own particular model from the best seasoned wood. His admirers in the bleachers would have had some trouble in recognizing him as the young man that picked up the first sapling that came handy and threw out his chest when he succeeded in hitting the ball all the way to the shortstop.

For all the handicaps in the way of material, it was an exciting battle, and the men seemed to have just as much fun playing it as though they had been provided with the best possible implements. They yelled, and roasted the umpire, and argued among themselves just as they used to do at home when things were more conventional. And after it was all over, the losers asserted that the winners were "lucky stiff's."

PLAN REAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Bill Lange, the "fence breaker" of the old Chicago Colts, champion fielder and base-runner, has sailed for France in the uniform of the Y.M.C.A. on about the biggest mission that one Base Ball man ever tackled. The formation of an international Base Ball league, for years the dream of players and officials a combination of England, France, Belgium and possibly Italy, whose pennant winners would meet those of the United States, is in Lange's hands to bring to realization.

Sam Johnson has commissioned Lange as his European representative to look over the field with a view to taking the pennant winners of the American League next fall for a European tour for the entertainment of the allied soldiers. Johnson also has given his promise to try to arrange for the National League winners to join the expedition, assuring all the principal European cities of an exhibition series of strictly world championship Base Ball.

Lange will take charge, as general Base Ball director for the Y.M.C.A. in Europe, of the scores of army and navy teams developing abroad, the biggest Base Ball league ever formed. He will have his headquarters in Paris, with representatives in all parts of Europe. John McGraw, now part owner of the Giants, has made Lange his chief European scout. McGraw believes there is plenty of rich material in the teams the army and navy has developed in France. Lange has taken with him about \$40,000 of Base Ball paraphernalia, the result of Clark Griffith's "Ball and Bat Fund." This Lange will distribute to army and navy teams.

"If the international league thing takes hold," says Bill, "England, France, Belgium and Italy will have their national series, their European series, and then they will enter a real world series with the pennant winners over here. We could have the games played alternately on this side and abroad, probably running them in order with the teams of the different nations."



U.S. ARMY vs. NAVY BASE BALL GAME, SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

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Prominent Players in France

Among the well known figures in France during the season of 1918, first and foremost stands Johnny Evers, who was brought over by the Knights of Columbus and was very popular among the French as well as among the American troops. Another luminary is Hank Gowdy, star catcher of the Boston Braves, who voluntarily enlisted in 1917.

Grover Cleveland Alexander, one of the greatest pitchers that the game has produced, was drafted a few days after the season opened and arrived in France in the spring. Eddie Grant, who used to play the infield for the Phillies and Giants, was killed in action in October, while leading a company of which he was captain.

Sherrod Smith, a Brooklyn pitcher, who distinguished himself in a great fourteen-inning game that he lost to Ruth of the Red Sox in the world series of 1916, was a member of one of the teams in the Services of Supply area and was very successful. Jenkins, a third-string catcher for the White Sox, also was in France.

The minor circuit players made a much better showing in France in 1918 than their more gifted comrades from the "big time." There were dozens of them in the army and some have paid the price of liberty with their lives. The greater proportionate representation of minor leaguers in the American army last summer may be attributed in part to the fact that many small leagues had closed their gates early in the season.

The navy and the Marine Corps received many major league players, but few of these have appeared upon the diamond in France. This, of course, is not their fault. Among the well known athletes in the navy were Shore and Pennock, pitchers; Jack Barry, former manager of the Red Sox; Del Gainer, Maranville and McNally, infielders; Walsh, Shorten and Lewis, outfielders. Howard Ehmke, pitcher; Eddie Collins and Jack Miller, infielders, were in the Marine Corps. Ed Lafitte, a former Detroit and Federal League pitcher, served in the Army Dental Corps and did some playing in England. Tris Speaker, greatest of all defensive outfielders and champion batsman of 1916, was in the aviation service.

Among those who arrived in France too late to play ball last season were Tyrus Raymond Cobb, the greatest batter and base-runner in the game; Christy Mathewson, the former Giant pitcher and Cincinnati manager, and Branch Rickey, former University of Michigan coach, St. Louis Browns' catcher and manager, and now president of the St. Louis Cardinals. All three of these men were officers in the Chemical Corps, Rickey a major and Cobb and "Matty" captains.

Many college and semi-professional stars entered the army early in the war and a good percentage of them have played in France. The Y.M.C.A. included among its physical directors a large number of well known ball players and all-around athletes. These men went into war work voluntarily. Among the professional ball tossers serving the Red Triangle were Walter ("Steve") Brodie, center fielder on the old Orioles when they won pennants back in the '90s; Al Orth, who pitched for Washington and New York in the American League and who played with and managed numerous minor league outfits; Lee Magee of the Yankees and Browns, and "Dolly" Stark, who was with Brooklyn for a time and who was for long one of the leading luminaries of the Southern League. Among the famous college Base Ball stars with either the American Y.M.C.A. or the Foyers du Soldat were "Doggy" Trenchard, the old Princeton twinkler on diamond and gridiron; Frank Quinby of Yale, T. E. Brown and Walter Coombes of Pennsylvania, Ellery of Minnesota, "Ollie" Snedigar of California and Finger of Chicago. John T. Powers, first president of the now defunct Federal League, also was with the Y.M.C.A.



1, Sgt. F. Greenberg, Official Scorer; 2, Pvt. T. August, Army Ambulance Service; 3, Cpl. G. Denberry, Official Scorer; 4, N. C. Kimball, Secretary, Soldiers and Sailors Club; 5, F. B. Ellis, Chairman; 6, B. J. Steinel, American Red Cross Headquarters.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PARIS BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

Paris Base Ball Association

BY SERGEANT FRANK ("TINY") GREENBERG.

The Paris Base Ball Association was organized on April 19, 1918. A general meeting of the units on duty in the Paris area had been called and thirty representatives were present. The following officers were elected: Frank B. Ellis, chairman; N. C. Kimball, Soldiers and Sailors Club, secretary. Privates August, U.S.A.A.S.; Silverman, Army Ambulance Service; Petty Officer Bernier, United States Naval Marines; Mr. Anguish, Y.M.C.A., and Corporal Dennergy and Sergeant Greenberg, Engineer-Labor teams, were elected on the executive committee. Dennergy and Greenberg were elected as the official scorers. Base Ball equipment was furnished by the Y.M.C.A. and the Soldiers and Sailors Club.

At the second meeting, held on April 26, it was decided that business meetings would be held weekly, at which representatives of the different teams and officers of the association would be present. The playing schedule was arranged and it was voted that the association would open the season on May 12, each team playing three rounds. Five sections were formed, A to E, inclusive, each section having six teams. The teams were drawn by lot in rotation and formed each section.

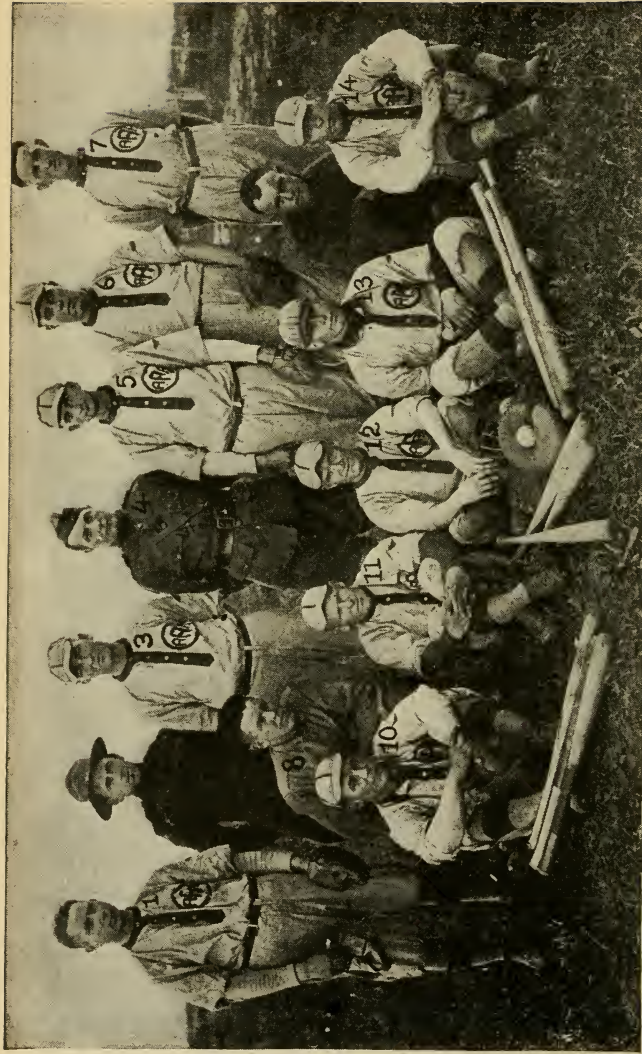
With the exception of two Sundays, every league game was played, the others being called off on account of rain and the French national holiday. The season was a great success. A high grade of Base Ball was played, as many members of the teams were former leaguers or college players. With such a standard of ball, competent umpires was the great problem throughout the season; but near the close, Johnny Evers, McGrath, Donnelly and others of professional Base Ball fame, who were on duty in connection with the athletics of the American Expeditionary Force, were able to help the boys out.

The games were played at Colombes, on the grounds of the famous Racing Club de France, and also at the Bois de Boulogne. At Colombes, fifteen diamonds were laid out, and on several occasions all of them were in use, perhaps the only time in the history of Base Ball that so many teams were in action at the same time on one great field. Besides the usual large attendance of soldiers of the A.E.F., these games were witnessed by thousands of French spectators. Circulars printed in French, explaining the rules of the game, were distributed among the natives by the Soldiers and Sailors Club, and the Frenchmen quickly grasped the principles of the game and were very enthusiastic.

WINNERS OF THE SECTIONS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
U.S.A.A.S., Section A.....	11	3	.786
Triple A. Section B.....	10	1	.909
Signal Disbursing, Section C.....	9	2	.818
12th Co., 2d Regt. M.M., Section D.....	10	1	.909
Clichy Supply Depot, Section E.....	7	5	.583

The first game for the championship of Paris was played on September 15, Clichy Supply Depot vs. U.S.A.A.S., and was won by Clichy, 1 to 0. Clichy made but two hits. In the second game, between Triple A and Signal Disbursing, the former out-classed the signal boys entirely and won, 13 to 2. In the third game the 12th Company, 2d Regiment Motor Mechanics, lost to Clichy Supply Depot, 5 to 3. The fourth and final game was won by the Triple A team, which defeated Clichy Supply, 12 to 2. Gold, silver and bronze medals, with fobs attached, were given to the members of the first, second and third teams. Thus ended the first happy season of the Paris Base Ball Association.



1, Benjamin; 2, Terry, Sec. and Scorer; 3, Wolfe; 4, Capt. Meads, Officer in Charge; 5, Fisher; 6, Evans; 7, Gilbert; 8, Freeman; 9, Randall; 10, Dick, Mgr.; 11, Hodges, Capt.; 12, Byrne; 13, Sherbondy; 14, Feinman.

TRIPLE A-CHAMPION PARIS BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

(American Aviation Athletics.)

Following is the standing of the five sections at the close of the season :

SECTION A.

W. L. P.C.

W. L. P.C.

U.S.A.A.C.S (S.S.U. 650) .	10	3	.769	Alexandria Casuals	4	9	.308
15th Co. 2d Regt. M.M....	10	3	.769	Gas Service Lab.....	2	7	.222
13th Co. 2d Regt. M.M....	8	3	.727				

Two games were played to decide the section winner, as the first ended in a tie. S.S.U. 650 won the play-off.

SECTION B.

A.A.A.	10	1	.909	Research and Inspection. .	4	9	.308
1st M.M. Signal Corps....	11	2	.846	Co. H, 19th Engineers....	3	8	.273
A.R.C. Headquarters	7	6	.538				

SECTION C.

Signal Disbursing	9	2	.818	Canadian Hospital	6	6	.500
U.S. Naval Marines.....	8	2	.800				

SECTION D.

12th Co. 2d Regt. M.M....	10	1	.909	A.R.C. Hospital No. 2... .	4	8	.333
14th Co. 2d Regt. M.M....	6	3	.667	A.A.S.	3	7	.300

SECTION E.

Military Police	9	3	.750	Aviation Headquarters....	6	5	.545
Clichy Supply Depot.....	7	5	.583				

The Clichy Supply won in Section E, on account of Military Police leaving town.

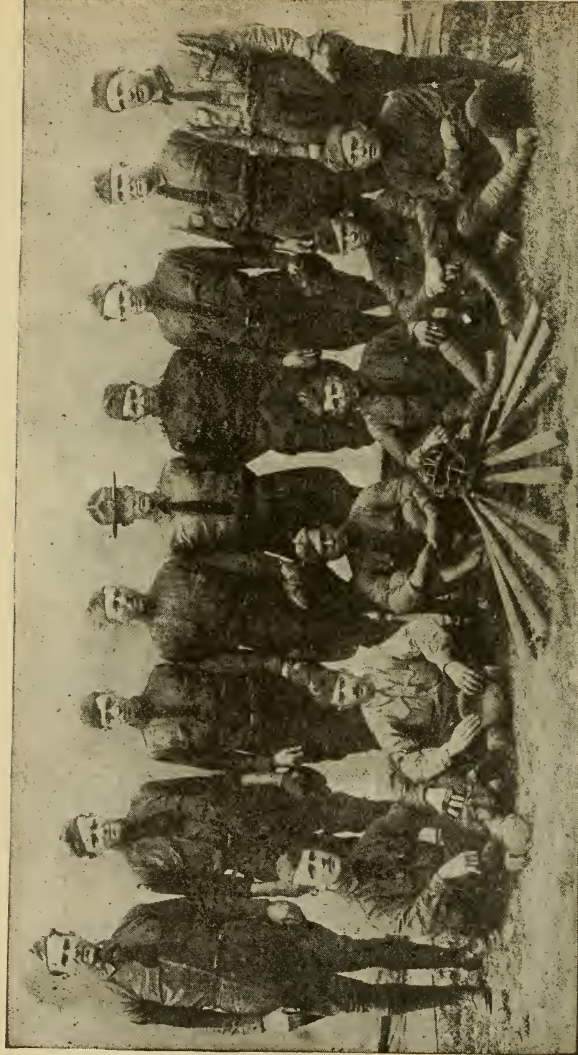
Fifty-eight home runs were batted out during the past season. Each player making a home run received a safety razor, and an officer's set was the reward to a player making two home runs in one game. Following are the batting averages of each section :

BATTING AVERAGES OF SECTION A—FOUR OR MORE GAMES.

Name and Club.	G.A.B.H.P.C.	Name and Club.	G.A.B.H.P.C.
Lee, U.S.A.A.S., c.....	11 41 21 .512	Beardon, Alex. Casuals, rf. .	5 16 5 .313
Hefferman, 15th Co., lf....	9 36 18 .500	McCullock, 13th Co., ss....	11 46 14 .304
Hayes, 15th Co., lb.....	8 35 17 .486	Scheer, Alex. Casuals, 2b. .	6 24 7 .292
Byram, 13th Co., rf.....	9 40 19 .475	Anderson, 13th Co., cf.....	5 24 7 .292
Brill, 15th Co., rf.....	9 34 16 .471	Jerrad, 13th Co., rf.....	7 29 8 .276
Shirar, U.S.A.A.S., 2b.....	10 41 19 .463	McCartney, 13th Co., p....	11 40 11 .275
Edwards, U.S.A.A.S., cf....	11 46 20 .435	Berry, U.S.A.A.S., cf.....	7 26 7 .269
Danna, 13th Co., 2b.....	11 46 20 .435	Riddle, 13th Co., rf.....	4 15 4 .267
Zinn, Alex. Casuals, lf....	5 19 9 .421	Grant, Gas Service, 3b....	4 15 4 .267
Holcomb, U.S.A.A.S., lb....	12 51 21 .412	Klarman, 13th Co., lb.....	11 47 12 .255
Constantino, 15th Co., ss..	8 30 12 .409	Hirschhorn, U.S.A.A.S., ss.	4 16 4 .250
Harper, 15th Co., cf.....	9 28 11 .393	Brown, Gas Service, lf.....	4 16 4 .250
Gerken, 15th Co., c.....	8 31 12 .387	Doyle, Alex. Casuals, 3b..	7 27 6 .222
O'Laughlin, U.S.A.A.S., lf.	8 34 13 .382	Kluczynski, Gas Ser., 3b..	4 16 3 .198
Sill, U.S.A.A.S., p.....	4 16 6 .375	Cahall, 15th Co., 2b.....	7 21 4 .191
Andreas, U.S.A.A.S., rf....	10 35 13 .371	Scull, 13th Co., c.....	10 42 8 .191
Fessender, 15th Co., rf....	4 11 4 .364	Daly, U.S.A.A.S., 2b.....	7 32 6 .188
Archer, Gas Service, ss... .	5 20 7 .350	Chief, Alex. Casuals, 3b..	4 12 2 .167
Schweinbold, 15th Co., p..	8 30 10 .332	Zimmerman, Gas Ser., p..	4 13 2 .154
Boddy, 13th Co., 3b.....	11 42 14 .333	Gunkle, U.S.A.A.S., p....	4 14 2 .143
Grieshaber, 15th Co., 3b..	9 31 10 .323	Walkup, Gas Service, cf..	4 15 2 .133
Bowles, Alex. Casuals, c..	6 25 8 .329	Connors, Alex. Casuals, p.	4 16 2 .125
Winters, U.S.A.A.S., rf... .	4 19 6 .316		

BATTING AVERAGES OF SECTION B—FOUR OR MORE GAMES.

Turner, 1st M.M. Sig., 3b. .	8 32 20 .625	Kaiser, 19th Eng., cf.....	4 13 5 .485
Thompson, 1st M.M. Sig., lb.	8 31 18 .581	Dunlap, 1st M.M. Sig., 2b.	6 23 11 .478
Courtney, A.R.C. Hdq., p. .	5 17 9 .535	Farewell, A.R.C. Hdq., 3b.	7 26 12 .462
Benjamin, Triple A, lf....	7 30 16 .533	McCarty, Res. & Insp., p. .	5 20 9 .450
Byrne, Triple A, c.....	4 15 8 .533	Callahan, 1st M.M. Sig., ss.	7 29 13 .447
Dick, Triple A, 3b.....	7 30 15 .500	Ranger, Res. & Insp., c..	6 26 9 .423
Hodges, Triple A, cf.....	7 30 15 .500	McCaffrey, A.R.C. Hdq., cf.	4 11 5 .418
Lawrence, Res. & Insp., 2b.	4 14 7 .500	Myers, 1st M.M. Sig., p..	4 10 4 .400



Standing (left to right)—Harper, Greishaber, Heffernan, Gerken, Capt.; Capt. Payle, Doherty, Mgr.; Hayes, Hoglund, Brill. Sitting—Fessenden, Siegel, Constantino, Schweinhold, Cahall, Dixie.

15TH COMPANY, 2D REGIMENT, MOTOR MECHANICS.

Runner-up Section A, Paris Base Ball Association.

BATTING AVERAGES OF SECTION B—Continued.

Name and Club.	G.A.B.H.P.C.	Name and Club.	G.A.B.H.P.C.
O'Brien, A.R.C. Hdq., ss.	5 16 6 .375	Stewart, Triple A, rf.....	7 20 5 .250
Pickett, 1st M.M. Sig., lf.	8 30 11 .367	Malloy, A.R.C. Hdq., 2b..	7 24 6 .250
Dennison, A.R.C. Hdq., 1b.	5 13 4 .308	Bovanski, 19th Eng., lf...	4 12 3 .250
Welch, 1st M.M. Sig., rf.	6 20 7 .350	Spichy, 1st M.M. Sig., c.	6 22 5 .227
Bulloss, A.R.C. Hdq., 2b..	5 15 5 .333	Bishop, A.R.C. Hdq., 3b..	5 14 3 .214
Kerr, Res. & Insp., 1b....	6 23 7 .304	Brown, A.R.C. Hdq., p...	4 10 2 .200
Lowenstein, 1st M.M. Sig., rf.	5 20 6 .300	O'Rourke, Res. & Insp., lf.	5 20 4 .200
Blanchard, Res. & Insp., ss.	5 22 6 .282	Martin, 1st M.M. Sig., p.	4 11 2 .182
Wolfe, Triple A, 2b.....	4 18 5 .273		

BATTING AVERAGES OF SECTION C—FOUR OR MORE GAMES.

Mulvaney, Sig. Disb., 1b..	5 21 13 .619	Stokes, Naval Mar., 3b...	5 25 9 .360
Booker, Naval Mar., ss...	7 35 21 .600	Harvey, Naval Mar., p...	6 28 10 .357
Willett, Naval Mar., 1b..	5 16 9 .567	Walkinshaw, Can. Hosp., p.	9 41 14 .349
Wheeler, Naval Mar., cf..	8 38 21 .553	Gerber, Sig. Disb., 2b.....	6 26 10 .342
Shannon, Sig. Disb., 3b..	7 29 14 .483	Hess, Sig. Disb., 3b.....	4 13 4 .307
Gedman, Sig. Disb., c....	8 28 13 .464	Poisson, Can. Hosp., 1b...	4 20 6 .300
Schora, Sig. Disb., ss....	7 26 12 .462	Theberge, Can. Hosp., 3b.	8 38 11 .289
Pye, Canadian Hosp., ss..	8 38 17 .447	Heaving, Naval Mar., rf..	5 23 6 .261
Bates, Sig. Disb., 2b.....	6 19 8 .421	Bourrassa, Can. Hosp., lf.	7 29 7 .241
Smith, Sig. Disb., lf.....	8 31 13 .419	James, Naval Mar., c....	8 37 7 .190
Sinclair, Can. Hosp., ss..	7 31 13 .419	Depocas, Can. Hosp., c....	9 42 7 .167
Taylor, Can. Hosp., cf....	8 36 14 .389	Viarian, Can. Hosp., 3b...	6 25 4 .162
Morrissey, Sig. Disb., cf..	6 29 11 .379	Lavallee, Can. Hosp., 2b.	4 17 2 .118
Rockwell, Can. Hosp., lf.	5 22 8 .364		

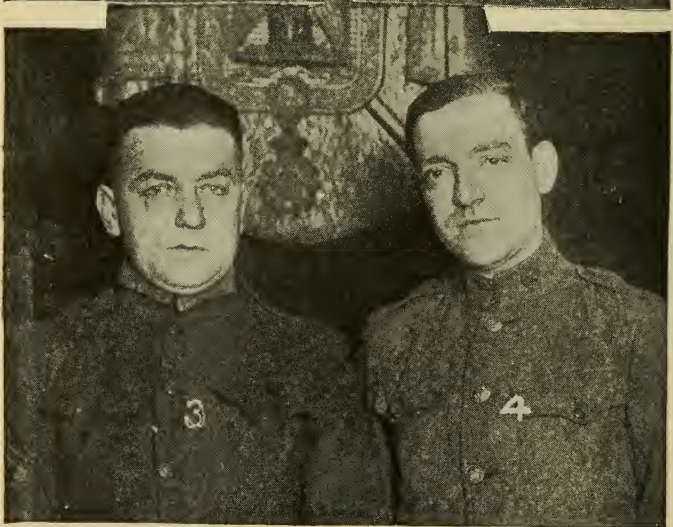
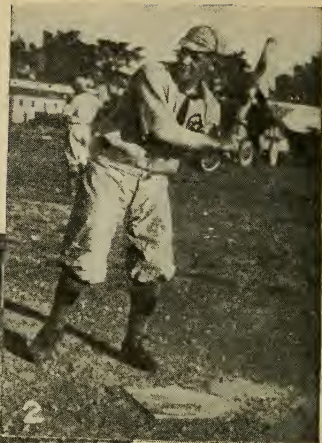
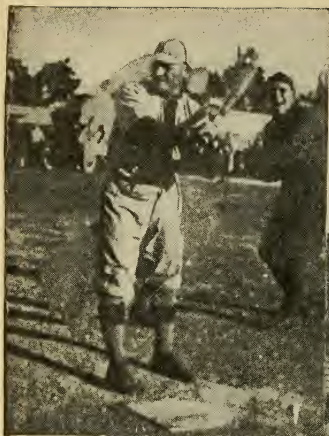
BATTING AVERAGES OF SECTION D—FOUR OR MORE GAMES.

Bob Miller, Eng.-Lab., lf.	5 15 8 .533	Williamson, Eng.-Lab., 2b.	4 13 4 .307
McMichael, Amb. Ser., 1b.	4 19 10 .526	Greenberg, Eng.-Lab., c...	4 10 3 .300
Silverman, Amb. Ser., ss.	4 16 8 .500	Jensen, 12th Co., c.....	6 28 8 .286
Schutzman, 12th Co., cf..	8 42 21 .500	Freidle, 12th Co., c.....	5 18 5 .278
Quick, 12th Co., 1b.....	5 28 14 .500	Marringer, 12th Co., ss...	5 18 5 .278
Zaengle, Eng.-Lab., p....	5 15 7 .467	Nelson, 14th Co., 2b.....	6 22 6 .273
Fink, 12th Co., p.....	5 13 6 .462	Van Buren, Amb. Ser., rf.	5 22 6 .273
Criss, A.R.C. Hosp. 2, 1b.	5 13 6 .462	Siegler, Amb. Ser., 2b....	4 15 4 .267
Devlin, Eng.-Lab., 3b.....	6 19 8 .421	Roney, Eng.-Lab., rf.....	5 12 3 .250
Cornwell, 14th Co., p....	7 31 13 .419	Byrnes, 14th Co., rf.....	5 20 5 .250
Daly, Amb. Ser., 3b.....	5 22 9 .409	Heinze, A.R.C.Hosp. 2, ss.	4 12 3 .250
Yetter, 12th Co., cf.....	7 32 13 .406	Peterson, 12th Co., p....	7 29 7 .243
Lemon, 14th Co., c.....	8 23 9 .391	Barber, Eng.-Lab., cf.....	5 17 4 .235
Barham, A.R.C.Hosp. 2, 1b.	4 13 5 .385	Brittian, Eng.-Lab., ss...	4 18 4 .222
Runyan 14th Co., 3b.....	7 32 12 .375	Shutzman, 14th Co., ss...	7 28 6 .214
Mallay, 14th Co., lf.....	6 26 9 .342	Owens, A.R.C. Hosp. 2, lf.	4 15 3 .200
Flemming, Eng.-Lab., 1b.	4 12 4 .333	Walstein, A.R.C.Hosp. 2, rf.	4 11 2 .182
Dougherty, 12th Co., 2b...	9 42 14 .333	Adams, A.R.C.Hosp. 2, 3b.	5 17 3 .176
Hayes, 12th Co., 1b.....	8 38 12 .316	Perkins, Eng.-Lab., p....	7 18 3 .162
Herring, 12th Co., rf.....	9 39 12 .308		

BATTING AVERAGES OF SECTION E—FOUR OR MORE GAMES.

Henry, Clichy Sup., 3b....	6 21 12 .524	Hinkle, Clichy Sup., 2b...	6 28 8 .286
Wilsen, Clichy Sup., c....	6 28 12 .429	Davis, Censors, cf.....	5 15 6 .267
Flannery, Avia. Hdq., lf..	4 17 7 .412	Nall, Clichy Sup., p.....	4 16 4 .250
Seeger, Clichy Sup., ss...	5 25 10 .400	Bender, Avia. Hdq., 3b...	4 16 4 .250
Bonvouloir, Med. Rep., cf.	7 28 11 .393	Mahaney, Censors, 2b....	5 20 5 .250
Bosman, Mil. Police, 2b...	8 34 13 .382	Crittenden, Censors, p....	5 16 4 .250
Costa, Med. Repair, 3b....	7 28 10 .357	Larson, Mil. Police, p....	8 26 6 .231
Hybiski, Avia. Hdq., 3b..	4 20 7 .350	Fenstermacher, Clichy, cf.	5 23 5 .217
Hill, Med. Repair, 2b.....	6 27 9 .333	Fuller, Clichy Sup., 1b...	5 19 4 .211
Albus, Mil. Police, ss.....	7 33 11 .333	Dirkx, Med. Repair, p....	8 26 5 .192
Armstrong, Mil. Police, 3b.	8 34 11 .324	Graham, Med. Repair, rf.	7 26 5 .192
Johnston, Med. Repair, c.	7 25 8 .320	Scott, Mil. Police, 3b.....	6 17 3 .176
Fanelli, Med. Repair, 2b..	7 30 9 .300	Nelson, Mil. Police, lf....	8 29 5 .172
Meyers, Censors, ss.....	5 20 6 .300	Carpenter, Mil. Police, cf.	6 25 4 .160
Ellis, Med. Repair, 1b.....	8 34 10 .294	Burke, Clichy Sup., rf....	6 26 4 .154
May, Mil. Police, c.....	7 28 8 .286	Montgomery, Censors, c...	4 14 2 .143

Dennerly and Greenberg, Official Scorers Paris Base Ball Association.



1, Manager Dick, Triple A team, formerly with Marshalltown, Central Association, and Racine, Wisconsin-Illinois League. 2, Captain Hodges, Triple A team, has played in the American Association and other minor leagues; he led the South Atlantic League in batting while with that organization. 3, Sgt. Frank ("Tiny") Greenberg, and, 4, Cpl. George Dennery, Official Scorers of the Paris Base Ball Association.

Review of the Season in France

To better illustrate the tremendous vogue of Base Ball, we have decided to give the scores and brief sketches of the more important games played by the American troops in France during the summer of 1918. They form almost a history of the fighting of our troops. In the early season, when a great deal of Base Ball usually takes place, our men were fighting like lions side by side with the French troops during the terrific struggle that followed the advance of March, April and May: so the number of games played at that period is relatively small.

When the great masses of American troops were thrown into France, Base Ball took a spurt and was freely indulged in by its enthusiastic adherents. The records for June and July are remarkable. Then we entered as a unit, led by our own commander-in-chief, General Pershing, along the Lorraine front into the great world struggle: and with so much fighting, Base Ball again slackened up. So that the history of the national game goes hand in hand with the national fight.

We are indebted to the New York *Herald* for much of the information contained in the review which follows. The publishers of the BASE BALL GUIDE have made an earnest effort to present this subject as fully as possible. It must be borne in mind that a great deal of the data was censored, as it was necessary to withhold from the enemy all information in regard to the location of our troops, and the time has been too short since the signing of the armistice to make it more complete.

As a great deal of Base Ball undoubtedly will be played in the ranks of the American Expeditionary Force during the 1919 season, and to the end that a history of the same may be preserved, the publishers will welcome reviews of the season's work and photographs from any source for insertion in the 1920 edition of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Send all such contributions to the Paris office of A. G. Spalding & Bros., 27, Rue Tronchet.

Australia vs. United States, May 5.

The first Base Ball game between Australian and American service men in France took place on May 5, at Flechencourt, about midway between Amiens and Albert, between the 7th Australian Field Artillery Brigade and the 6th Regiment of U. S. Engineers. The game was well played under adverse conditions and resulted in a 4—3 victory for the Aussies at the end of the seventh inning. A heavy rainstorm put an end to the match when the Yankees were at bat in the eighth inning.

The Australians had practiced for the contest with an outfit consisting of a bat made from a broken pole of a wagon, gloves made of a canvas pad sewn on to winter woolen gloves, catcher's mask made from the interior of a tin hat and wire from a dumped bale of hay, catcher's chest protector made from canvas stuffed with hay, and a couple of cricket balls. The Yanks later presented the Aussies with a regular ball. It was unfortunate that a return match could not be played, but the shifting of the Americans to another sector prevented such a meeting.

The following players composed the teams: 7th F.A.B.—F. W. O'Keeffe, captain; E. L. Jarrett, C. J. Goatley, C. O'Connor, J. S. Shiels, A. D. Crapp, F. Goddard, A. N. Burton, R. Beckerleg. 6th Regiment, U.S. Engineers—Cal Farley, captain; Lawrence K. Wolf, William J. Callahan, William A. Murray, Earl J. Watt, Homer L. Cardat, John A. Curry, Horace Dennis, James J. Jewett, Clifford Young, Enoch Ferguson.

13th Company vs. 15th Company, 2d M.M., June 2.

In a rather loosely played contest, 15th Company, 2d M.M., defeated the 13th Company of the same regiment. The features of the game were home run hits by Hayes and Grieshaber and the all-around batting of the 15th Company. Score by innings:

13th Company	4	4	0	2	0	0	2	1	0—13
15th Company	3	4	4	2	1	0	1	0	x—15

Canadian Hospital vs. Signal Disbursing, June 2.

Many fielding errors marred the contest between the Canadian Hospital and U.S. Signal Disbursing teams, which the former won, 22—7. The winners made twenty-eight hits to their opponents' eighteen.

U.S. Naval Marines vs. Searchlight, June 2.

The U.S. Naval Marines defeated the Searchlight team, 9—4, in an interesting exhibition. The Marines played well throughout, while the support behind the Searchlight pitcher was ragged at times, especially so in the first inning. Score by innings:

Naval Marines	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0—9
Searchlight Depot	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1—4

Engineer Purchasing vs. American Red Cross No. 2, June 2.

Manager Greenberg of the Engineers had a good opportunity to try out several of his new players in a practice game with A.R.C. No. 2, after A.A.S. had forfeited by not showing up. The Engineers scored thirteen runs from the same number of hits, A.R.C. totaling but seven from fourteen hits. Score by innings:

American Red Cross No. 2.....	0	2	0	0	2	2	1—	7
Engineer Purchasing	5	2	0	1	4	1	x—	13

Medical Department Repair Shop vs. Aviation Headquarters, June 2.

Clever base running by the M.D.R.S. players was a large factor in gaining the verdict over Aviation Headquarters. The former pilfered nine sacks and scored eight runs from six hits. Both Dirkx and Hilborn pitched well, but the latter was poorly supported, his team mates being guilty of seven fielding blunders. Score by innings:

Repair Shop No. 1.....	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	0—8
Aviation Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Military Police vs. Base Censors, June 2.

Though shut out by the Military Police, the Base Censors put up a rattling good exhibition. Larson pitched a good game for the winners, but Davis proved almost equally as effective. Guyelon of the Censors handled five difficult chances at second without an error. Score by innings:

Military Police	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	x—4
Base Censors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Medical Corps vs. 497th Aero Squadron, June 9.

The 497th Aero Construction Squadron humbled the Medical Corps, 4—1, in an interesting game. Williamson pitched good ball for the victors, allowing but two hits and striking out eight men. Jack, the opposing pitcher, had seven strike-outs to his credit, but was poorly supported at times by his team mates. The feature of the game was a home run hit by Sarral of the 497th.

Signal Corps vs. D.G.T. Team, June 9.

In a game which proved interesting throughout, due largely to the competent umpiring of Lieutenant Newers, who kept both teams moving, much to the delight of a large number of fans, the strong D.G.T. team took the Signal Corps into camp by the score of 7—1. Green's home run for the winners and the sensational fielding of Paugh and Bancroft were the features.

Texas Border Chaps vs. Aviators, June 9.

With Farrar on the mound for the airmen, the Texas artillerymen lost a close game to the Aviation team, the final score being 5—4. Farrar fanned ten men and granted no free walks.

M.T.R.S. 303 vs. Engineers, June 9.

With the stage set for a battle royal, a capacity crowd attended the game between the Engineers and the M.T.R.S. 303 Unit teams, as the former was the only aggregation which had been able to chalk up a defeat against the M.T.R.S. team. George Payne, former pitcher of the Chicago White Sox, had nineteen strike-outs to his credit. Captain Engel, shortstop, made four timely hits. Stoudt's lightning throws to second soon convinced the Engineers that there was nothing doing in the base stealing line. Woeman, whose pitching defeated M.T.R.S. in the previous game, proved easy for the winners, who gathered a total of fourteen hits from his delivery. Green's three-bagger with three on bases and Ebert's fielding also were features. The Engineers executed two very fast double plays. The final score was M.T.R.S. 10, Engineers 2.

Engineers vs. 163d Ambulance Corps, June 9.

A pitchers' duel was presented when the strong Engineers' team defeated the 163d Ambulance Corps, 1—0. Both twirlers were in rare form and hits were widely scattered. Farrell, pitcher for the winners, besides scoring the only run of the game, allowed but four hits, struck out eleven batsmen and gave three bases on balls. Macey, the opposing boxman, was equally effective, as he pitched a one-hit game, had twelve strike-outs to his credit and issued the same number of passes as his opponent. Lieutenant Taylor and Sergeant Allen proved efficient umpires. Score by innings:

Engineers	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
163d Ambulance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

497th Aero Squadron vs. 2d Aviation Instruction Center, June 9.

The 497th Aero Construction Squadron had little trouble in winning a 6—0 game from the team representing the 2d Aviation Instruction Center. Barney's pitching proved puzzling to the Instruction Center's players, and six widely scattered hits was all they could gather from his delivery. Carty, the opposing twirler, was pounded for a total of twelve hits.

Ordnance Department vs. 497th Aero Squadron, June 9.

In one of the best and fastest games of the season, the Ordnance Department team, U.S.P.O. No. 717, defeated the Beaumont Post team of the same address by the score of 2—1. Halloran, the Ordnance rangy right-hander, opposed Williamson, with the former having the edge, allowing one scratch hit. Both pitchers received fine support. With the score 0—0 in the seventh, Ten Bleg, the Ordnance left fielder, connected with one of Williamson's fast ones, and when the dust cleared he had rounded the cir-

cuit. This was the rubber game, the Ordnance Department winning two out of three. Score by innings:

Ordnance Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
497th Aero Squadron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Battery F, 53d Artillery, Defeats Battery H.

Four kilometers back of the first line trenches a nine-inning pitchers' battle was fought out in fine American style, early in June, much to the enjoyment of some three hundred American fans and a host of French officers. Just as Pitcher Del Valle of Battery F knocked out the hit that won his own game, a line of French ammunition wagons came down one of the hills past the left fielder chasing the ball. Not a score was made until the ninth inning, when Battery H squeezed in a run: but Battery F went one better in their half. Conway pitched a splendid game for the losers. Score by innings:

Battery F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*2—2
Battery H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chief Quartermaster's Office vs. Chief Engineer's, June 9.

The Office of the Chief Quartermaster romped through with a runaway victory over the Chief Engineer's Office, 31—1, in an S.O.S. League game. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning. Score:

Office of Chief Quartermaster.....	5	0	11	1	4	10—31
Chief Engineer's Office	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Other Paris League Scores of June 9.

SECTION A—15th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 9, 302d Motor Truck Co. 0 (forfeit); Alexandria Casuals 0, S.S.U. No. 650 8; Aviation Reserves 0, 13th Co. 2 Regt. M.M. 9 (forfeit). SECTION B—A.R.C. Headquarters 14, Co. D 35th Engineers 7; 1st M.M. Signal Corps 11, Research and Inspection 5; A.A.A. 20, A.R.C. No. 3 0. SECTION C—A.R.C. No. 1 0, U.S. Naval Marines 9 (forfeit); Searchlight Depot 13, Canadian Hospital 7; Signal Disbursing 10, Ordnance 5. SECTION D—A.R.C. No. 2 0, Engineer Purchasing 9 (forfeit); 12th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 18, 14th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 5. SECTION E—Medical Department Repair Shop No. 1 1, Hotel Pavillon 0; Clichy Depot 7, Military Police 8; Base Censors 14, Aviation Headquarters 8.

Medical Department vs. Headquarters Battalion No. 2, June 14.

An S.O.S. League Base Ball game was the closing number of the afternoon's sports on June 14, with Medical Department defeating Headquarters Battalion No. 2, 12—7. Hits were plentiful, the Medical team making thirteen off Murphy, while their opponents gathered nine off Mathers. The latter had eight strike-outs to his credit. Score by innings:

Medical Department	1	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0—12
Headquarters No. 2	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0—7

Aero Squadron vs. Camouflage Team, June 14.

Playing their usual good game, the Camouflage team met the Aero Squadron on June 14 and defeated the airmen, 6—2. The Camoufleurs knocked Hafele out of the box and he was replaced by Larson, who finished the game in good style. Beall pitched con-

sistently for the Camouffleurs and aided materially in winning the game by making four hits, a three-bagger and two-bagger being included in the quartette.

469th Engineers vs. Office of Chief Quartermaster, June 16.

In a one-sided seven-inning game, the Office of the Chief Quartermaster defeated the team representing the 469th Engineers. Carl, pitching for the Q.M.'s, was not forced to extend himself. The final score was 17—3, duplicating the score made by the Q.M. when they defeated the team of the Headquarters Battalion 2, in an S.O.S. League game played prior to this. Score:

Office of the Chief Quartermaster.....	6	8	2	0	0	0	1—17
469th Engineers	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3

468th Aero Squadron Defeats 464th, June 16.

The 468th Aero Squadron won a hard hitting Post League game from the 464th Squadron. Although only five innings were played, the game proved interesting to the assembled fans, a total of twenty-three hits being made by both teams. Good fielding kept the score down. Following is the result:

464th Squadron	0	0	0	1	0—1
468th Squadron	2	3	0	1	x—6

Sergeant Murphy League vs. 116th Supply Train, June 16.

The Sergeant Murphy League played the 116th Supply Train and was outclassed from the start. At the conclusion of the game the score stood 18—3 in favor of the Supply Train.

Versailles Garden Service vs. Motor Mechanics, June 16.

The Versailles Garden Service team decisively proved its superiority over the Motor Mechanics by the score of 20—5. The playing of Captain Silva, White and McGrath was the outstanding feature of the game. Score by innings:

Motor Mechanics	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—5
Garden Service	2	0	3	0	3	7	2	3	0—20

Camouflage Team vs. Engineers, June 16.

Good hitting and sensational plays enlivened the game between the Camouflage team and the Engineers, which the former won, 12—5. Favorable weather and a good crowd gave one the impression that the men were back in the good old U.S.A., and the old-time rooting sure was there. Beall and Eaton, pitchers, and Nelson and Smith, catchers, composed the batteries, the first named of each position representing Camouflage. The score:

Camouflage	0	1	0	0	4	5	2	0	x—12
Engineers	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—5

Base Hospital No. 17 vs. Anti-Aircraft Battery, June 16.

After a lay-off of several weeks, Base Hospital No. 17 came back in good shape and defeated the Anti-Aircraft Battery team, 8—6. Pitcher Mann of the gun crew was invincible for three innings, but in the fourth Harry Sherlock broke out with a lusty triple, which started the scoring for the Medics. Gittleman pitched his usual steady game and held the gunners safe at all times. Score by innings:

Base Hospital No. 17	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4—8
Anti-Aircraft Battery	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0—6

S.S.U. 650 vs. 13th Motor Mechanics, June 16.

In one of the fastest and most exciting games of the Paris League season, the team of Headquarters Section No. 650 won from the 13th Company Motor Mechanics at the Bois. Heavy hitting featured the contest, Shirar, Andreas, Holcomb and O'Laughlin each making a three-bagger off McCartney, the Motor Mechanics' pitcher, while Scull rapped one for the losers. O'Laughlin allowed six hits. Score by innings:

S.S.U. 650	2	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	0—11
13th Co. Motor Mechanics.....	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4

Clichy Supply Depot vs. Medical Repair Shop No. 1, June 16.

The game between the Clichy Supply Depot and Medical Department Repair Shop No. 1 resulted in a 12—6 victory for the Repair Shop team. The features of the game were a one-hand catch by Russell in deep left and the hitting of Bonvouloir, with a home run, double and single to his credit. Fanelli and Wilson for Clichy and Dirx and Johnston were the batteries.

Canadians vs. U.S. Ordnance, June 16.

The game between the U.S. Ordnance and the Canadian Hospital was played at St. Cloud and was a nip and tuck affair throughout. When the Ordnance went to bat in the first half of the ninth they were one down, but came through with two runs. Their lead was shortlived, however, as the Canadians came back with two in their half of the inning and took the game. Score by innings:

U. S. Ordnance	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	3	2—12
Canadian Hospital	2	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	2—13

Military Police vs. Aviation Headquarters, June 16.

The Military Police won an interesting game from Aviation Headquarters. The boxmen of both teams pitched high class ball. Hill for the Aviation struck out eight of the first nine men who came to bat. Score by innings:

Military Police	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	x—8
Aviation Headquarters	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4

12th Motor Mechanics vs. Engineer Purchasing, June 16.

After holding the Mechanics even for six innings, Perkins, the Engineers' pitcher, went to pieces and his opponents scored nine runs in the next two innings. Cook and Peterson took turns in pitching and playing third base for the winners and both men did well. Score by innings:

12th Motor Mechanics, 2d Regt..	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	5	x—13
Engineer Purchasing	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—5

American Red Cross vs. First Motor Mechanics, June 16.

The First Motor Mechanics won a listless game from the A.R.C. by the lop-sided score of 17—1. Asten pitched one of his best games and was well supported. Dunlop, Pickett and Turner featured at the bat for the victors.

Hotel Pavillon vs. Base Censors, June 16.

The Hotel Pavillon won its first game of the season by defeating the Base Censors, 7—3, in a fast, well-played game at Colombes. Hard and timely hitting on the part of Bufkin and Charles for the

victors aided in their success. Davis pitched good ball for the Censors. Score by innings:

Hotel Pavillon	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0—7
Base Censors	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3

Triple A's vs. Research and Inspection, June 16.

In a hard fought game featured by heavy hitting, the Triple A's hammered their way to a 9—6 victory over Research and Inspection. The lead see-sawed until the fifth inning, when Catcher Curtin lined a beauty to deep center for the circuit and drove in three men ahead of him.

Signal Disbursing vs. Naval Marines, June 16.

The Signal Disbursing and U.S. Naval Marine teams played at Colombes Park on June 16 and treated the spectators to an unusual exhibition of Base Ball. The teams accumulated 91 at bats, 60 hits and 38 runs between them. But one error was chalked up and no sacrifice hits were needed to advance runners. Signal Disbursing won, 22—16.

162d Ambulance Company vs. Battery D, June 16.

Heavy hitting by the Ambulance men featured the game in which the 162d Company defeated Battery D. of the Field Artillery. Cunningham pitched a good game for the winners and was well supported. He did not allow a hit until the seventh inning. Following is the score:

162d Ambulance	1	0	1	3	2	3	1—11
Battery D	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—3

Garden Service vs. Field Clerks of Versailles, June 16.

The Garden Service team kept on its winning way and defeated the Field Clerks of Versailles in an interesting contest. A fast double play by Captain Silva in the seventh inning spoiled the Field Clerks' chances of making the count more nearly equal. The score:

Garden Service	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	2	0—9
Field Clerks	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Field Clerks vs. Quartermaster's Corps, June 16.

At least 2,000 fans witnessed the opening of the league composed of teams from the various organizations stationed at General Headquarters, A.E.F. Company C defeated the Marines in a close game, 9—7.

Great rivalry was displayed in the game between the Army Field Clerks and the Quartermaster's teams, which the former won, 20—8. Ten runs scored in the sixth inning tells the story of the Quartermaster downfall. "Dixie" Clark was in good form and batted well, besides pitching a good game for the winners. The score:

Army Field Clerks, G.H.Q.	0	1	0	3	1	10	2	3	0—20
Quartermaster's Corps, G.H.Q. ...	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3—8

Infantry Wins No-Hit Game from Engineers, June 16.

A corking good game was played in the army zone on June 16, when the Infantry defeated the Engineers, 2—1, before more than a thousand rooters, who wildly cheered every good play. Pitcher Bromingen worked in true form, allowing no hits and chalking up 21 strike-outs to his credit. The seventh inning almost proved his

undoing. Keller, a pinch hitter, dented the air for his third strike, but the ball hit the home plate and bounced over the catcher's head, the batsman reaching first. Two errors and a walk scored Keller and filled the bases. A fast ball was knocked down the third base line, Blewett making a good stop and getting the runner at home plate. Bromingen tightened up and struck out the next two batters. With the score tied at one run each in the ninth inning, Acting Captain Upshaw of the Infantry team drove a clean single to left field. The next two batsmen struck out. McLeod singled to right, Upshaw making third base and scoring the winning run when the throw from right bounced out of the third baseman's glove.

Base Hospital No. 17 vs. Aero Squadron, June 16.

With Chapute in good form and pitching a heady game for the Hospital team, the Aero Squadron proved easy pickings for the medics. Chapute allowed but three hits, while Larson, the opposing pitcher, was hit safely ten times. Score by innings:

Base Hospital No. 17.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	x—7
Aero Squadron	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Motor Transport vs. Engineers, June 16.

Timely hitting by the Engineers caused the defeat of the 303d Unit, M.T.R.S. The latter were handicapped by the absence of three of their regulars from the line-up. Summers pitched a clever game for the Engineers and allowed but two hits. The final score was 11—2.

Field Artillery vs. Engineers, June 16.

The strong nine of Battery F, Field Artillery, defeated Company D of the Engineers, 11—8. Wilkinson twirled a steady game for the winners and kept the hits well scattered. His long single in the eighth inning netted three runs. The Engineers made a strong attempt to tie the count in the ninth, but the best they could do was to score four runs. Score by innings:

Company D	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4—8
Battery F	3	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	x—11

Sixth Company vs. 468th Aero Squadron, June 16.

By losing to the 6th Company, 2d M.M., the 468th Aero Squadron was forced to relinquish first place to its opponents, in the Post League race. Dick featured for the 6th Company with his heavy hitting and stellar playing at third. Score by innings:

6th Company	0	1	6	1	0—8
468th Aero Squadron	2	0	0	0	1—3

660th Aero Squadron vs. 2d M.M. Truck Train, June 16.

In a snappy five inning game, the 660th Aero Squadron took the measure of the 2d M.M. Truck Train. Lorence featured for the 660th Squadron with some sensational stops at third base. Score by innings:

2d M.M. Truck Train	0	0	1	0	3—4
660th Aero Squadron	2	1	0	4	x—7

Camouflage vs. Quartermaster Butchers, June 16.

By exhibiting all kinds of "pep" on the bases and starring in the field, the Camouflage team won a close game from the Butchers. Both Beall and Mahler pitched good ball, but the latter lost the

verdict because his opponents bunched their hits and made them count for runs. Score by innings:

Camouflage	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	x—7
Q.M. Butchers	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—4

17th Engineers Win 1—0 Game.

Fans who are fond of pitchers' duels were treated to such a spectacle when two teams of Engineers met on the Motor Reception Park "A" diamond on June 16. Both teams showed ability to play big league ball, and the umpires' decisions frequently were drowned by the voices from the bleachers and side lines. Eight and one-half innings had been played with neither side scoring. In the last half of the ninth, after two men were down, Mayo walked two batters. Blount, a dangerous hitter, was the next man up, and he tapped the first ball served to him. The winning run crossed the pan and the game was over. Burfiend, pitcher for the 17th Engineers, had thirteen strike-outs to his credit, while Mayo had eight.

Infantry Defeats Picked Team from Montrichard, June 16.

Company L, Infantry, of St. George, defeated a picked team of officers and enlisted men from Montrichard. Sensational fielding by both sides throughout the game and enough hitting to keep the spectators crowding the side lines every minute made it an interesting game. In the eighth inning the infantrymen, who had been behind up to this time, scored six runs and added another in their half of the ninth, at the same time preventing their opponents from scoring. The batting of Burgess and the pitching of Anderson helped greatly to secure the verdict for the winners. Score by innings:

Montrichard	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—5
Company L	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	1—10

Other Paris League Scores of June 16.

SECTION A—15th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 7, Alexandria Casuals 5; S.S.U. No. 650 11, 13th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 4. SECTION B—1st M.M. Signal Corps 17, A.R.C. Headquarters 1; A.A.A. 9, Research and Inspection 6. SECTION C—Co. D 411th Telegraph Bureau 14, Searchlight Depot 4; Canadian Hospital 13, Ordnance 12; Signal Disbursing 22, U.S. Naval Marines 16. SECTION D—A.R.C. Hospital No. 2 9, A.A.S. 0 (forfeit); 14th Co. 2d Regt M.M. 9, Bosquet Barracks 0 (forfeit); 12th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 13, Engineer Purchasing 5. SECTION E—Medical Department Repair Shop 12, Clichy Supply Depot 6; Military Police 8, Aviation Headquarters 4; Hotel Pavillon 7, Base Censors 3.

468th Aero Squadron vs. 650th, June 17.

Though outbidding their opponents, ten to seven, the 650th Aero Squadron lost to the 468th by the score of 6—2. In the first inning Raphael was batted for four clean hits, and these, with an error, enabled the 468th to score four runs. Brooks was very effective in the pinches and was well supported by his team mates. A notable feature of the game was that neither pitcher gave a base on balls.

660th Aero Squadron vs. 464th, June 17.

Ragged fielding behind Stewart, the spitball artist, proved the undoing of the 464th Aero Squadron. The boys of the 660th had their batting eyes with them and were able to make the necessary

licks when hits meant runs. Evans pitched well for the winners and was ably assisted by Byrne, his battery mate. Score by innings:

660th Aero Squadron.....	3	2	0	2	0—7
664th Aero Squadron.....	0	0	0	0	0—0

468th Aero Squadron vs. Officers, June 17.

Though accumulating four runs in the fourth inning and taking the lead by one run, the Officers were unable to hold their advantage, as the 466th came back in the next inning and scored two, enough to give them the verdict. Score by innings:

466th Aero Squadron.....	2	0	0	2	2—6
Officers	0	0	1	4	0—5

497th Aero Squadron vs. Office of the Chief Quartermaster, June 18.

The 497th Aero Squadron won an 8—7 game from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, on the Beaumont Barracks field, before a crowd of more than 700 enlisted men and a group of officers. C. Driscoll fielded the shortstop position like a big leaguer, while J. Driscoll started the batting rally which caused the Q.M. boys to lose. Wooten starred for the losers, making a homer and scoring three runs of his team's total.

6th Company vs. 660th Aero Squadron, June 18.

In a Post League game, the 6th Company, 2d Motor Mechanics, sent the 660th Aero tumbling from first place in a hard hitting contest. The features of the game were a home run hit by Dick with one on base, and Fairchild's homer with two on. Byrne played a stellar game both at bat and behind the plate for the 660th. Score by innings:

6th Co., 2d M.M.....	0	5	1	0	2—8
660th Aero Squadron.....	0	0	2	0	1—3

Base Hospital No. 36 vs. Infantry, June 20.

One of the most formidable offensives ever launched against the front line of Base Hospital No. 36 was successfully repulsed on Shurly Field when Co. F of the Infantry was forced to retire without a run. Not only was the attack repulsed, but the counter-offensive put on by Unit 36 resulted in the capture of three runs—not Huns. The artillery for each side was working perfectly, although Blanchard, chief gunner for Unit 36, had the edge on Shea. Both mowed down ten men in their tracks, but the Detroiters were able to connect with nine of Shea's hot ones while Co. F was finding four of Blanchard's. The fourth phase of the battle was decisive, for it was then that "36" made the three runs that won.

Office of the Chief Quartermaster vs. Post Quartermaster.

Playing on Strassburg Field, the team representing the Office of the Chief Quartermaster defeated the Post Quartermaster team in a league game, 11—1. In spite of the one-sided score, it was an interesting game; but with White pitching in his usual form, the P.Q.M. had no chance. Reid pitched creditably for the losers, though his support was ragged at times. Score by innings:

Post Quartermaster	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Office of Chief Quartermaster....	3	0	2	0	0	0	6	x—11

Winning Team Has One Big Inning, June 23.

Heavy batting featured the game between the artillery units of Battery F and Battery B, in which the former was successful, 8—5. The teams were of neighboring regiments and brought out a large crowd of rooters. Battery F started the bombardment in the third inning, and before the frame was over, eight runs had crossed the pan. Powell held his opponents safe after the third, but the lead was too much for his team mates to overcome, although they did manage to accumulate eleven hits off Featherston's delivery. Score by innings:

Battery B	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0—5
Battery F	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0—8

Pitcher Burr Strikes Out 21 Batsmen, June 23.

In a game between the post teams of St. Pierre de Corps and the Aviation Instruction Center, A.P.O. 717, the former met its first defeat, due to the excellent pitching of Tom Burr and the strong hitting of his team mates. Burr struck out twenty-one men. Kershaw's batting for the winners was above the average and his hits timely. Score by innings:

St. Pierre de Corps.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
Aviation Instruction Center.....	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	x—7

Garden Service vs. Signal Corps, June 23.

The Garden Service won from the Signal Corps team, 3—0, June 23, making the fourth consecutive victory for the former team. The feature of the game was the brilliant work of Garvey, third baseman for the winners, who handled five put-outs and ten assists without an error.

Ice Plant Company vs. Engineers, June 23.

The Ice Plant 301 Base Ball combination played havoc with Lieutenant Sayre's delivery on June 23, enabling the ice makers to score an 8—6 victory over Co. F. of the Engineers. The former Philly moundsman was touched for a total of thirteen hits, "Pat" Quinn driving a circuit smash in the fifth inning with two on base, while Lieutenant Des Jardien, former All-America foot ball choice, and Loucks, former U. of P. gridiron star, contributed three-sackers. Jelinek, the victorious slab artist, was a trifle wild, but performed in masterful fashion in the latter innings. McGintley, Lieutenant Duwar and Eckstein featured for the Engineers. The score:

Company F	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0—6
Ice Plant	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	x—8

303d Unit Motor Transport Repair Shop vs. 302d Unit, June 23.

With Payne in mid-season form, the M.T.R.S. 303d Unit scored an easy victory, 18—2, over the 302d Unit team on June 23. Payne struck out the first eight men to face him. Haskins, playing left field for the winners, had the best batting average, registering two singles and two doubles in four attempts. His team mate, Bayer, playing center, drove out a home run with two on base, besides making a double and single. Ewald starred for the losers by pulling down a fly near the right field foul line after a hard run, while Rawlin was the only one to secure more than one hit off Payne.

650th Aero Squadron vs. 464th, June 23.

By scoring five runs in the first inning, it looked for a time as though the 464th Aero Squadron would make a runaway race of the game with the 650th Squadron. The latter, however, held their opponents to one lone tally after the first inning, while they amassed twelve. Much heavy hitting and several circus catches added to the interest of the spectators. Thompson, with three doubles in four attempts, and Thomas, with a double and single, featured for the 650th; while Vasey, with two out of three, and Curtin, with two in the same number of tries, starred at bat for the 464th. Score by innings:

650th Aero Squadron.....	1	3	4	1	3—12
464th Aero Squadron.....	5	0	0	0	1—6

Fifteenth Company vs. S.S.U. 650, June 23.

The 15th Company Motor Mechanics outclassed the S.S.U. 650 team in all departments of the game on June 23. As the teams were tied for first place in Section A of the Paris League, a large delegation of rooters accompanied each, and the outcome of the game disappointed the many followers of S.S.U. Score by innings:

15th Co., 2d Regt. M.M.....	4	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	0—13
S.S.U. 650	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Signal Disbursing vs. Searchlight Depot, June 23.

A triple play, Head to Wells to Snover, featured the game between the Signal Disbursing and Searchlight Depot. Both Schora and Krecy's offerings were well received, the former being batted for nine hits, while his opponent was hammered for fourteen. Score by innings:

Signal Disbursing	2	5	4	0	0	3	0	2—16
Searchlight Depot	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	0—7

Gas Service vs. 13th Company, June 23.

The feature of the game between the 13th Company, 2d Regt., M.M., and the Gas Service teams was the home run hit of "Ping" Boddy and the all-around hitting of the 13th. McCartney pitched a splendid game for the winners, allowing but four hits, while Zimmerman was batted for eleven. Score by innings:

Gas Service	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0—4
13th Company	3	3	1	4	2	3	0	0	x—16

Canadian Hospital vs. Telegraph Battalion, June 23.

Despite the high wind which prevailed, errors were few in the game played between the Telegraph Battalion and Canadian Hospital at St. Cloud. Both batteries worked in fine form, the pitchers receiving great support. Score by innings:

Telegraph Battalion	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3
Canadian Hospital	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	x—4

Red Cross Transportation vs. Research and Inspection, June 23.

In a close game at Colombes, the Red Cross Transportation defeated Research and Inspection in the last inning, after one man had been retired. Harkness started to pitch for the Research team,

but was replaced by Leonberger, after four runs had been scored in the first inning. Brown twirled a steady game for the victors. Daggett made the hit which drove in the winning run. Score by innings:

Red Cross Transportation.....	4	2	0	1	0	0	1—8
Research and Inspection.....	0	3	0	3	0	0	1—7

Ordnance Department vs. U.S. Naval Marines, June 23.

Clever pitching by Harvey in the pinches and the fine support given him by his team mates, enabled the Naval Marine team to score a shutout over the Ordnance Department. Score by innings:

Marines	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	x—6
Ordnance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

12th Company vs. A.A.S., June 23.

In the game between the 12th Company, 2d M.M., and the A.A.S., Fink pitched good ball for the winners, allowing but four hits. The hitting of Schutzman and Herring for the 12th Company and Daly and O'Connell for A.A.S. was the feature. Score by innings:

12th Company	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	2—11
A.A.S.	1	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	2—10

Medical Repair vs. Military Police, June 23.

Medical Repair Shop No. 1 shared first place with the Military Police by defeating the latter, 6—3, at Colombes. The game was exciting from start to finish, featuring the batting of Ellis and Schmid, also the pitching of Dirks, who completely baffled the hard hitting M.P.'s. Score by innings:

Repair Shop No. 1.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	x—6
Military Police	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Base Hospital No. 17 vs. Butcher Company, Q.M.C., June 23.

The Butchers from the Quartermaster's Department held the Base Hospital team to a close score, but the pitching of Chapute finally prevailed and the litter boys won, 5—4. To Mahler, pitcher for the Butchers, belongs much of the credit for the closeness of the game, as it was his two timely triples which kept his team in the running. Score by innings:

Base Hospital No. 17.....	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	x—5
Butcher Co., Q.M.C.....	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0—4

Signal Corps Loses to O.C.Q.M., June 23.

In a clean cut, brilliant exhibition of the national pastime, taking only one hour and fifteen minutes to play the full nine innings, the team of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster defeated the nine representing the Chief Signal Office, 2—1. Priskhorn, twirling for the Q.M.'s, struck out eight of the final ten men to face him, the last three being retired on ten pitched balls. Greenburg pitched a steady and classy game, but hits at the critical moment did the work. Only five hits were allowed by him, but a walk, followed by a triple and a single, scored the necessary runs. Score by innings:

Signal Corps	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Office of Chief Quartermaster....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x—2

Other Paris League Scores of June 23.

SECTION A—15th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 13, S.S.U. 650 2; Alexandria Casuals 34, Aviation Reserves 16; 13th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 16, Gas Service Lab. 4. SECTION B—A.R.C. Headquarters 8, Research and Inspection 7; A.A.A. 9, Co. D 35th Engineers 0 (forfeit). SECTION C—Canadian Hospital 4, Co. D 411th Telegraph Bureau 3; Signal Disbursing 16, Searchlight Depot 7; U.S. Naval Marines 6, Ordnance 6. SECTION D—A.R.C. Hospital No. 2 9, Bosquet Barracks 0 (forfeit); 12th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 11, A.A.S. 10; 14th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 7, Engineer Purchasing 3. SECTION E—Medical Repair Shop No. 1 6, Military Police 3; Base Censors 9, Clichy Supply Depot 0 (forfeit); Aviation Headquarters 29, Hotel Pavillon 1.

650th Aero Squadron vs. 6th Company, June 24.

A regular big league affair was staged between the 6th Company, 2d M.M., and the 650th Aero Squadron. From beginning to end it was a clean, hard fought, exciting contest. All sorts of sensational plays were made, due to the rivalry that existed between the teams, but the most spectacular was executed by Thomas of the Aviators. With one out in the second inning and Flack on second by reason of a double, Fairchild hit a low liner to short left. At the crack of the bat, Thomas started for the ball, picked it off his shoe tops, turned a complete somersault, and easily doubled Flack at second. Score by innings:

650th Aero Squadron.....	0	0	1	0	1—2
6th Co., 2d M.M.....	0	0	1	0	0—1

12th Company, 2d M.M., vs. American Red Cross, June 30.

Two triples by Quick, first baseman, and the double plays of the 12th Company, featured the game with the American Red Cross. Although the latter made twelve hits to their opponents' fifteen, the 12th Company batters bunched theirs for a total of fifteen runs, while the Red Cross could score only seven. Score by innings:

12th Co., 2d M.M.....	1	1	4	2	5	2	x—15
A.R.C. No. 2.....	0	2	3	0	0	0	2—7

13th Company, 2d M.M., vs. Alexandria Casuals, June 30.

In the game between the 13th Company, 2d M.M. Regiment, and the Alexandria Casuals, the feature was the home run hitting of "Ping" Boddy and Harvard and the sensational catches by Danna. Score by innings:

13th Co., 2d M.M.....	2	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	x—13
Alexandria Casuals.....	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0—6

U.S. Naval Marines vs. Canadian Hospital, June 30.

The Naval Marines journeyed to St. Cloud and won from the Canadian Hospital, 13—10. The feature of the game was the hitting of Booker, who made five hits in six times at bat, a triple, double and three singles. Score by innings:

U.S. Naval Marines.....	2	6	0	1	0	0	2	0	2—13
Canadian Hospital.....	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	0—10

Gas Service vs. S.S.U. 650, June 30.

In the game between S.S.U. 650 and Gas Laboratories, the winning team gathered twenty-four runs in seven innings of play.

The Ambulance team started scoring in the first inning and never was headed. Score by innings:

S.S.U.	5	1	3	12	1	0	2—24
Gas Service	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Military Police vs. Ordnance Department, June 30.

The Military Police won from the Ordnance Department in a practice game, which was reasonably fast and featured by some good playing on both sides. Larson allowed three hits and Ramsey six. Score by innings:

Military Police	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	x—7
Ordnance Department	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2

Base Censors vs. Medical Repair, June 30.

In the game between the Base Censors and Medical Department Repair Shop No. 1, the former proved easy victims. Home runs by Hill and Ellis and the all-around hitting and base stealing of the medical boys kept up the interest of the spectators. Score by innings:

Repair Shop	2	8	1	0	1	8	4	2	x—26
Base Censors	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—6

15th Company, 2d M.M., vs. Aviation Reserves, June 30.

In the second meeting of the 15th Company Motor Mechanics and Aviation Reserves, the former again proved its superiority and, incidentally, won its sixth straight game. The pitching of Schweinbold and home run hits by Heffernan and Hayes of the winners were the outstanding features. Score by innings:

Aviation Reserves	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—3
15th Company	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	x—8

Other Paris League Scores of June 30.

SECTION A—15th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 8, Aviation Reserves 3; 13th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 13, Alexandria Casuals 6; S.S.U. 650 24, Gas Service Labor 2. SECTION B—A.R.C. Headquarters 9, A.R.C. Hospital No. 3 0 (forfeit); Research and Inspection 15, Co. D 35th Engineers 8. SECTION C—Signal Disbursing 9, Co. D 411th Telegraph Battalion 0 (forfeit); Ordnance 9, Searchlight Depot 0 (forfeit); U.S. Naval Marines 13, Canadian Hospital 10. SECTION D—12th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 15, A.R.C. Hospital No. 2 7; Engineer Purchasing 9, Bosquet Barracks 0 (forfeit). SECTION E—Medical Repair Shop No. 1 26, Base Censors 6; Clichy Supply Depot 2, Aviation Headquarters 1; Military Police 9, Hotel Pavillon 0 (forfeit).

Base Hospital No. 36 vs. Base Hospital No. 31, June 30.

With Ollie Blanchard pitching brilliant ball, Base Hospital No. 36 scored a 4—0 shoutout over Base Hospital No. 31. Blanchard allowed only three hits and struck out one man in each inning. His team fielded beautifully behind him and hit Baird frequently. The latter was poorly supported, seven errors figuring materially in the four runs scored against the losers. The score:

Base Hospital No. 31.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Base Hospital No. 36.....	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	x—4

Company B Defeats Company A in Tank Section, June 30.

With Souders and Scoville alternating in the box and at first base, Company B had a walkover in its game with Company A, in the First Tank Center League. A total of eighteen hits were productive of seventeen runs for the winners, while seven hits yielded five runs for the losers. Score by innings:

Company B	1	0	1	3	1	0	11—17
Company A	0	3	0	0	2	0	0—5

15th Company Wins from 12th Company, July 4.

Eight runs in the first inning spelled defeat for the 12th Company in the Fourth of July game with the 15th Company, 2d Regiment, M.M. "Lefty" Sheinbold was on the mound for the 15th, while Peterson pitched for the losers. After the first inning the latter was fairly successful, but the damage had been wrought. Score by innings:

15th Company	8	1	1	0	2	0	x—12
12th Company	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Headquarters Team vs. 116th Supply Train, July 4.

The Headquarters C.O.D.S.O.S. team defeated the 116th Supply Train A.P.O. 727 in a fast and snappy game. Smith and Veach and McKee and Larson were the opposing batteries, the first named pair being with the winners. Score by innings:

Headquarters	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3—5
116th Supply Train.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Base Hospital No. 15 vs. Engineers, July 4.

The outstanding feature of the game between the Engineers and Base Hospital No. 15 was the large number of batsmen retired by each pitcher. Hughes, the Engineers' twirler, fanned seventeen, while Ryan had thirteen strike-outs to his credit. But one base on balls was allowed by each. Three runs in the fifth inning gave the Engineers a lead which their opponents were unable to overcome. Score by innings:

Engineers	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—4
Base Hospital No. 15.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Championship of Air Service Production Center No. 2, July 4.

A fast and well played game was witnessed by a large crowd of French and Americans when two units of the Aero Supply Squadron played for the championship of Air Service Production Center No. 2. The pitching of Kees, who had eleven strike-outs to his credit, and the batting of Sellers, whose triple in the seventh inning scored the only two runs of the game, were the features. Numerfall twirled a creditable game for the losers.

Base Hospital No. 23 vs. Base Hospital No. 36, July 4.

For the second time Base Hospital No. 36 was defeated by No. 23 on Shurly Field. Slaper, who pitched for "23," had his opponents doing setting-up exercises all round the home plate in efforts to connect with the ball. He struck out thirteen men and allowed but five hits. Webster's clever base running and Castle's opportune

hitting also were large factors in "23's" success. Blanchard pitched excellent ball for "36," but was poorly supported at times. Score by innings:

Base Hospital No. 23.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Base Hospital No. 36.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

102d Field Hospital vs. Aero Squadron, July 4.

Seventeen strike-outs in seven innings was the record made by Pitcher Cunningham of the 162d Field Hospital, in a game with the Aero Squadron team very near the front on Independence Day. The game, which was made more interesting by a prize of 300fr. which the Knights of Columbus donated to the winners, was the climax of a wonderful Fourth of July celebration in which English and French troops took an active part. The French furnished a military band for the occasion, while our British comrades-in-arms sent several good singers and a lot of lusty-lunged rooters to the game. Although the game was played so close to the front that several Boche shells burst near the diamond, a crowd of more than 3,000, among which many women were noticed, witnessed it. Before the game the entire hospital unit paraded on the diamond. The Rev. Father Eges, the K. of C. chaplain at the post, put up the purse of 300fr. and also made an address before the game started. The score by innings:

162d Field Hospital.....	0	2	0	2	2	6	x—12
Aero Squadron	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

17th Engineers vs. Base Hospital No. 8, July 4.

The 17th Engineers celebrated the Fourth in good style by twice shutting out the team representing Base Hospital No. 8 in the Amex League, Base Section No. 1. Burfiend pitched the morning game and had the Hospital lads at his mercy throughout. The score:

Engineers	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0—9
Base Hospital No. 8.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

The afternoon contest was a much better game than the one-sided score would seem to indicate, as the Hospital lads several times threatened to even up matters, but Wright worked hard in the pinches and kept his opponents from scoring. Besides pitching a masterful game, Wright made four hits in an equal number of times at bat, and scored two of his team's runs. Worthy of mention was the work of Donald Whiting at third base for the Engineers, he accepting seven chances without a miss. The score:

Engineers	2	0	2	0	0	1	3—8
Base Hospital No. 8.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Ice Plant Company No. 301 vs. Engineers, July 7.

After struggling through eight innings of good Base Ball, the Ice Plant Co. 301 tossers finally solved Lieutenant Sayre's delivery and hammered his offerings for eight hits, which netted seven runs, enabling the icemen to romp home with a 9—2 victory over the Engineers. The game was the feature event of the big track and field meet held at West Gievres camp. Score by innings:

Ice Plant Co. 301.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7—9
Co. F, Engineers.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Army Field Clerks vs. Marine Corps, July 7.

A large crowd turned out to witness the game between the Army Field Clerks and the Marine teams of the General Headquarters Base Ball League. Calloway started to pitch for the Marines, but lasted only three innings. He was relieved by Billitz, who proved equally ineffective. "Dixie" Clark, who was on the mound for the Field Clerks, had his spitball working to perfection. The feature of the game was the fielding of Carey, who made several good catches, two of which were of the shoe-string variety, and the good work of Miller at short, both starring for the winners. Score by innings:

Field Clerks	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	x—7
Marine Corps	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1—5

13th Company, 2d M.M., vs. 15th Company, July 7.

The features of the game between the 13th Company, 2d Regiment M.M., and the 15th Company were the home run hits by McCulloch and Schweinbold, the latter being pitcher for the losing team. Boddy won his own game with a two-base hit. Score by innings.

15th Co., 2d Regt. M.M.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	3—11
13th Co., 2d Regt. M.M.....	1	0	3	0	3	1	0	3	1—12

Signal Disbursing vs. Canadian Hospital, July 7.

Although he struck out fourteen batsmen in the first seven innings, the Canadians connected quite freely with Pitcher Paul Jones' offerings and totaled ten hits off his delivery. The winners had only nine hits to their credit, but bunched them when hits meant runs. The outstanding feature of the game was the home run drive of Mulvaney. Score by innings:

Signal Disbursing	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	4—10
Canadian Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2—5

Clichy Supply Depot vs. 12th Company, July 7.

The excellent pitching of Fink and the splendid all-around batting of the 12th Company proved too strong a combination for the Clichy Supply Depot, and the former won, 9—2. Score by innings:

12th Co., 2d Regt. M.M.....	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	x—9
Clichy Supply Depot.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Triple A vs. American Red Cross Headquarters, July 7.

Triple A's sluggers hammered out twenty-three runs against the American Red Cross Headquarters and at the same time held their opponents scoreless. Dick pitched a good game for the winners, allowing but four hits, three of which were made by Courtney, which gave the latter 1000 per cent for the day. Benjamin and Stewart scored home runs for Triple A.

S.S.U. 650 vs. Aviation Reserves, July 7.

The Aviation Reserves were thoroughly outclassed by S.S.U. 650, the latter scoring thirty runs while holding their opponents to a solitary tally. Sill's pitching, with fourteen strike-outs to his credit; Edwards' batting, with three doubles, a triple and single,

and O'Loughlin's home run, featured for the winners. Score by innings:

S.S.U. 650	7	0	0	1	3	6	4	6	3—30
Aviation Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

1st Motor Mechanics vs. Company D, 35th Engineers, July 7.

While Meyers held the Engineers to four hits, the 1st Motor Mechanics got busy with their bats and made nineteen hits for a total of thirteen runs. Score by innings:

1st Motor Mechanics.....	7	0	0	0	6—13
Co. D, 35th Engineers.....	1	0	0	0	1—2

A.A.S. vs. Engineer and Labor Bureau, July 7.

Heavy hitting featured the contest between the A.A.S. and Engineers. Fifteen hits, totalling fifteen runs, were made by the former, while the Engineers scored only five runs from fourteen hits. Jeter and McMichael led in batting for the winners, Zangle and Devlin doing the best stick work for their opponents. Score by innings:

A.A.S.	1	2	3	0	1	8	0	0	0—15
Engineers	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5

M.T.R.S. 303d Unit vs. Engineers, July 7.

With George Payne pitching as well as he ever did for the Chicago White Sox, the M.T.R.S. team shut out the Engineers, 6—0, before a capacity crowd. Payne struck out fifteen knights of the tripod, not a runner reaching second base until two men were out in the ninth inning. Greene's clever work at the initial sack, Ebert's fielding and Hull's batting were additional factors in the success of M.T.R.S. Halbert pitched good ball for the losers, only three runs being earned off his delivery. His slants were well handled by McGough, his battery mate. Lambert proved a crack-jack at third.

Other Paris League Scores of July 7.

SECTION A—13th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 12, 15th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 11; Gas Service Labor 10, Alexandria Casuals 9; S.S.U. 650 30, Aviation Reserves 1. SECTION B—A.A.A. 23, A.R.C. Headquarters 0; 1st M.M. Signal Corps 13, Co. D 35th Engineers 2. SECTION C—Ordnance 9, Co. D 411th Telegraph Battalion 0 (forfeit); Signal Disbursing 10, Canadian Hospital 5. SECTION D—14th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 13, A.R.C. Hospital No. 2 2; A.A.S. 15, Engineer and Labor Bureau 5. SECTION E—Aviation Headquarters 10, Medical Department Repair Shop No. 1 3; Military Police 9, Base Censors 0 (forfeit). SPECIAL GAMES—12th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 9, Clichy Supply Depot 2; Research and Inspection 11, Naval Marines 10.

Supply Company vs. Trench Mortar Battery, July 8.

Base Ball tossers of the Supply Company and Trench Mortar Battery played an interesting game on the latter's grounds, the Supply Company winning, 7—4, by bunching hits in the first and third innings. One of the features of the game was a great one-hand catch by Shortstop Moravex of the Trench Mortars, who speared a line drive off Collins' bat that had all the earmarks of a

four-baser. Triples by Campbell and McGuff and splendid pitching by Richards, who struck out nine men and had perfect control, were other bright spots in the contest. Score by innings:

Supply Company	2	0	4	0	0	1	x—7
Trench Mortar	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—4

Base Hospital No. 21 vs. Military Police, July 11.

Base Hospital Unit 21 handily defeated the Military Police of Paris by the score of 7—0. Thomas pitched for the winners, allowing only three hits and striking out twelve men. A triple play—Kimball to Thomas to Taylor to Nowell—and home run hits by Taylor and Thomas were the outstanding features. The score:

Base Hospital No. 21.....	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0—7
Military Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Railroad Engineers vs. Quartermaster's Corps, July 11.

The 35th Engineers defeated the fast Quartermaster's Corps of A.P.O. 705 in an exciting eleven-inning contest. The twirlers of both teams were in good form and it was a pitchers duel from start to finish, with just enough hitting to satisfy the fans. The battery for the Engineers was Hauke and Gardner, while Shelton and Morrow served in a like capacity for the losers. Score by innings:

Quartermaster's Corps	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—5
35th Engineers	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1—6

"Dog Robbers" vs. Chauffeurs, July 11.

The "Dog Robbers" won a close decision from the Chauffeurs, the latter finishing on the short end of the 6—5 score. The features of the game were the snappy fielding of the winners, and the long clouting of Leavitt and fast fielding of Branham for the Chauffeurs.

Second Field vs. Beaumont Aviators, July 12.

A ninth inning rally by the Second Field birds was the grand climax to the game with the Beaumont Aviators, on the latter's field. The visitors had outhit the home team three to one, but brilliant fielding kept the score down and the end of the eighth inning found the teams tied with six runs each. Then the fireworks started. Brownell singled. Flannery was hit by a pitched ball. Crum hit for one base and Brownell was held at third. With the bases filled, Wentz drove a clean home run, which clinched the game for Second Field. Score by innings:

Second Field	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	4—10
Beaumont	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—6

660th Aero Squadron vs. 468th, July 13.

In a hard hitting, fast fielding game, the 660th Aero Squadron came back strong in the last half of the fourth inning, after their opponents had gained a one-run lead, and hammered the offerings of 468th's pitchers for four tallies. The best that "468" could do was to score one more run in the fifth. Score by innings:

660th Aero Squadron.....	2	0	1	4	x—7
468th Aero Squadron.....	0	0	1	3	1—5

M.D.R.S. No. 1 vs. St. Louis Hospital Unit No. 21, July 13.

The Base Ball team of St. Louis Hospital Unit No. 21, considered one of the leading Base Ball combinations in France last summer, got its first setback of the season when it met Medical Department Repair Shop No. 1. The St. Louis stars were completely baffled by the pitching of Dirkx, who had thirteen strike-outs against these heavy hitters. Voors and Bender starred at bat for St. Louis, the former having two home runs to his credit, and Bonvouloir. Hill and Johnston did the heaviest batting for the winners. Score by innings:

Repair Shop No. 1.....	0	4	1	0	1	1	2	0	x—9
St. Louis Hospital Unit.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—5

Base Hospital No. 31 vs. Base Hospital No. 36, July 14.

A smashing home run drive by "Billy" Rafter, former New York American outfielder, in the fifth inning, gave Base Hospital No. 31 a 6—3 victory over Base Hospital No. 36. It was one of the longest drives of the year, Rafter being seated on the players' bench before the ball was returned to the pitcher's box. Two others scored on the hit. Wilbur, a team mate of Rafter at Syracuse University, accounted for a triple and single. Harry Baird pitched excellent ball after being slightly erratic in the first inning. The score:

Base Hospital No. 31.....	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	x—6
Base Hospital No. 36.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Camouflage vs. Motor Transportation Corps, July 14.

For five innings the Camouflage team played erratic Base Ball in its game with the Motor Transportation Corps, but finally woke up and came through with the bacon. The Camouflage boys got a start in the sixth inning, and in the lucky seventh Baldry came through with a triple with three on bases. Jack Beall pitched nervy ball for the winners, working hardest when the breaks were worst and his support faulty. Score by innings:

Camouflage	0	1	0	0	1	3	6	2	x—13
Transportation	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—7

650th Aero Squadron vs. 6th Company, July 14.

In a clean, hard fought and exciting game, the 650th Aero Squadron defeated 6th Company, 2d M.M., 4—1. Thomas and Lorenz starred for the Aeros with their all-around work, while the hitting of Sommerhauser and Eguiguren assisted materially in their victory. Raphael pitched great ball, allowing the losers but four hits. Dick and Benjamin played their usual snappy game for the 6th Company, while Wright, though hit freely at times, played an excellent offensive game.

General Hospital No. 21 vs. Paris All-Stars, July 14.

General Hospital No. 21 won a heavy hitting contest from the All-Stars of the Paris Base Ball League, 12—6. The batting of Chalmont and the home run hit of Voor featured for the winners. A wonderful catch and a homer by Dick were the best plays of the All-Stars. Rain stopped the game in the seventh inning. The score:

General Hospital No. 21.....	1	0	2	5	1	3	0—12
All-Stars	0	1	0	1	4	0	0—6

U.S.A.A.S. vs. Naval Marines, July 15.

The United States Army Ambulance Service won from the Naval Marines, 14—8, on July 15. All league games had been called off to give the men a complete holiday on France's "Fourth of July," but the managers of these teams agreed to play an exhibition game to celebrate. An unusually large crowd thronged the Bois to witness the contest, and that they were satisfied was evidenced by their shouts of approval whenever a brilliant play was put over. Score by innings:

Ambulance Service	3	0	2	0	4	0	3	2	x—14
Naval Marines	1	0	2	0	1	1	3	0	0—8

660th Aero Squadron vs. 650th, July 15.

With a start of five runs in the first inning, it looked good for 650th Aero Squadron to make a runaway match of its game with the 660th. Evans then relieved Graham of the pitcher's burden and the 650th boys were unable to score further, while 660th stung the ball for a total of nine runs and took the honors. Score by innings:

660th Aero Squadron.....	0	4	0	3	2—9
650th Aero Squadron.....	5	0	0	0	0—5

6th Company vs. 468th Aero Squadron, July 17.

Good pitching and fast fielding featured the game between the 6th Company, 2d M.M., and the 468th Aero Squadron. For four innings neither team was able to score, but in the final frame 6th Company batted in two runs, while 468th finished with one run less. Score by innings:

6th Co., 2d M.M.....	0	0	0	0	2—2
468th Aero Squadron.....	0	0	0	0	1—1

Base Hospital No. 117 vs. Engineers, July 18.

Poor fielding and inability to hit in the pinches caused the Engineers to lose their game with Base Hospital No. 117 in the morning of July 18. Although outhit, twelve to seven, the Hospital boys won owing to cleaner fielding and more opportune hitting. Score by innings:

Base Hospital	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	x—6
Engineers	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—3

Engineers vs. Infantry, July 18.

After losing the morning game, the Engineers came back strong in the afternoon and won from the Infantry team, former champions of Camp Funston. The game was much more bitterly contested than the score would indicate and was a close affair until the sixth inning. The pitching of Schook and a spectacular running catch in left field by Mickels were the features. Score by innings:

Engineers	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	x—8
Infantry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Ambulance Company vs. Engineers, July 21.

For seven innings the Ambulance Company and Engineers played an almost perfect game, neither side being able to score. The break came in the eighth inning, when, with men on second and

third and two down, Black connected for a Texas leaguer back of third base, bringing in two runs. Macey then sent a sizzler at the infield and came all the way around when the ball was thrown wild in an attempt to head him off at first base. Score by innings:

Ambulance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	x—4
Engineers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Signal Disbursing vs. Engineer Labor, July 21.

As the opponents of the Engineer Labor and Signal Disbursing teams did not show up for their respective games, a contest between the two was staged, Signal Disbursing being the victors. Score by innings:

Signal Disbursing	1	1	2	1	1—6
Engineer Labor	0	0	0	0	3—3

Red Cross Headquarters vs. 19th Company Engineers, July 21.

Clever twirling by Brown in the pinches enabled Red Cross Headquarters to win from the 19th Company at Colombes. Brown kept the hits well scattered and struck out eight men in five innings. The Engineers used three pitchers, each one being hit freely. Score by innings:

Red Cross	1	0	0	4	4—9
19th Company	0	0	0	4	0—4

Engineers vs. Infantry Medical Detachment, July 21.

The Engineers assumed an early lead and never were headed in a seven-inning game with the Infantry Medical Detachment. Cleaner hitting and better fielding won for the Engineers, but one error being registered against them, while the "Docs" were guilty of six misplays. Score by innings:

Engineers	1	0	3	1	1	1	x—7
Infantry	0	0	0	2	0	2	0—4

Research and Inspection vs. Laval, July 21.

The Division of Research and Inspection traveled to Joinville-le-Pont to play an exhibition game with the Laval team. The features were the batting of Kerr and Blanchard and the pitching of Jackson for the winners, and France's box work for the losers. The Laval team represented Canadian Hospital No. 6. Score:

Research and Inspection.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Laval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Ambulance Co. 162 vs. Field Hospital Co. 147, July 21.

The Ambulance Company's superior all-around playing proved too big a handicap for the 147th Field Hospital team, the former winning hands down. Seventeen hits was the total of the Ambulance boys. Erwin, third baseman, starred with the bat, getting four hits in five trips to the plate, including two home runs. Dunn allowed but three hits, struck out nine batters and did not issue a pass. Score by innings:

Ambulance Co. 162.....	1	6	3	0	0	1	1—12
Field Hospital Co. 147.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Fourth Company Wins Twilight League Championship.

The final game of the Twilight Base Ball League, composed of teams of the Aviation Center, was played by the 4th Company M.M. and the Aero Squadron, as these teams were tied for first place. With the exception of one bad inning, the game was fast and interesting. It proved to be a pitchers' duel between Brownell and Crum, the former having the edge. Score by innings:

Fourth Company M.M.....	0	1	6	1	0	0	1—9
Aero Squadron	0	0	0	3	1	0	0—4

First Motor Mechanics vs. Research and Inspection, July 21.

First Motor Mechanics outclassed the Research and Inspection team in every department of the game and romped home with a 21—2 victory, at Etampes. Heavy hitting predominated. In five trips to the plate, Thompson connected safely each time, three of his hits being doubles. Turner got a triple and three singles, while Spichty rapped the ball for a home run. Martin held the R. and S. batters safe at all stages of the game. Score by innings:

First Motor Mechanics.....	7	3	4	5	2	0	x—21
Research and Inspection.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

S.S.U. 551 vs. Engineers, July 21.

Under the direction of Lieutenant Frantz, S.S.U. 551, a Fordham University unit, took a short journey to meet the unbeaten Engineers and was successful in humbling them in a well-played game. Nunan did some fine pitching for the Ambulance Drivers, keeping the hits well scattered and tightening up every time the Engineers showed signs of ambition. Kamp and Bauman of "591" played stellar ball, the former covering short in big league fashion and running wild on the bases, while Bauman handled the backstop job to perfection. They substituted for two of the Ambulance Drivers who were unable to play. Score by innings:

S.S.U. 551	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0—7
35th Engineers	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—4

Naval Marines vs. Co. D, Telegraph Battalion, July 21.

The Naval Marines presented a hard hitting line-up when they faced Company D of the 411th Telegraph Battalion at the Bois de Boulogne. Booker pounded out five hits in as many times at bat, while Willett and Stokes each connected for a home run. Harvey pitched a steady game, allowing eight scattered hits, while his team mates made twenty-three for a total of thirty-nine bases. Score by innings:

Naval Marines	2	0	0	0	6	3	0	4	x—15
Telegraph Battalion	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3—6

Other Paris League Games of July 21.

SECTION A—15th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 9, Gas Service Labor 0 (forfeit); S.S. U. No. 650 11, Alexandria Casuals 3. SECTION B—A.R.C. Headquarters 9, Co. H 35th Engineers 4; 1st M.M. Signal Corps 20, Research and Inspection 2. SECTION C—U.S. Marines 15, Co. D 411th Telegraph Bureau 6; Signal Disbursing 9, Ordnance 0 (forfeit). SECTION D—Engineer and Labor 9, A.R.C. Hospital No. 2 0 (forfeit); 12th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 7, 14th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 5. SECTION E—Military Police 9, Clichy Supply Depot 1; Aviation Headquarters 9, Base Censors 0 (forfeit).

Base Hospital 38 vs. Motor Transport, July 25.

In an interesting game between the team of Base Hospital 38 and the Motor Transport boys, the latter were the victors by the score of 5 to 3. Reid struck out fourteen of the Medics and allowed only one man to walk, but every one of the five hits made off his delivery was a two-bagger. The Transport boys made nine hits off Jones, Lewis getting three. Both teams fielded well and few errors were made.

Triple A vs. 2d Battalion M.M., July 28.

The 2d Battalion team of the 2d Regiment Motor Mechanics took a long trip to Paris with the expectation of humbling the Triple A's, but the latter proved too strong and won, 9—2. The visitors were the first to score, in the third inning, when three clean hits shoved two runs across the rubber. But the Triple A's came right back in their half, a triple by Stewart and successive singles by Byrne, Patterson, Dick and Hodges scoring three runs. After the third inning Patterson held the Motor Mechanics safe and allowed only three scattered hits. The game was marked by fast fielding on both sides. The excellent work of Sherwood at short and the playing of White at third and Martell at second, featured for the visitors. Wolfe at second, Dick at third and Feinman at short starred in the field for Triple A. Evans, with four hits in five chances, led in the batting.

Quartermaster Corps vs. Base Hospital No. 21, July 28.

Thirteen innings of masterful pitching and brilliant fielding resulted when Base Hospital No. 21 met the Quartermaster Corps team. Daly, who was with Detroit for a part of the season, did mound duty for the Quartermaster men, and his puzzling delivery held the heavy hitting hospital batters at bay. Thomas pitched a beautiful game for the Medics, and it was a question as to which did the most effective work. Nineteen of the Quartermaster players were struck out by Thomas, while Daly retired sixteen by the three-strike route. Thomas was touched for six hits, Daly for five. Each pitcher walked a man and Daly hit one batter. Two fast double plays helped to save Daly's game. Thomas scored the lone run for his team when he tripled hard to center and came home when the shortstop juggled the throw-in. Score by innings:

Quartermaster Corps	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—3
Base Hospital No. 21.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

12th Company vs. A.A.S., July 28.

Consistent playing by both teams and the excellent fielding of Dougherty at short for the Motor Mechanics, marked the contest between A.A.S. and the 12th Company. Peterson pitched a good game for the winners and allowed but four hits, while his team mates accumulated seven against Seigler. Score by innings:

12th Co., 2d M.M.....	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	x—6
A.A.S.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

S.S.U. 650 vs. 15th Company, July 28.

The pitching of Gunkle was easily the feature when S.S.U. 650 met the 15th Company, 2d M.M. The Usaacs hammered Schweinbold's delivery for a total of fifteen hits, which netted them ten runs, while the Motor Mechanics scored but three.

Aviation Headquarters vs. Military Police, July 28.

The Aviation Headquarters team scored an easy victory over the Military Police on July 28. Hill pitched cleverly for the fliers, striking out ten men. He also made two hits, one of them a double, and scored a run. Flannery starred in the field with two fine catches and accounted for three of his team's hits. Score by innings:

Military Police	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2
Aviation Headquarters	1	6	0	7	0	2	0	0	x—16

1st Motor Mechanics vs. Red Cross Headquarters, July 28.

The 1st Motor Mechanics gained a commanding lead in the first inning of their game with American Red Cross Headquarters, and though the latter evened up the count in the fourth inning, the Motor Mechanics were not to be denied and scored the winning run in the fifth. Welsh's home run hit was the feature. Score by innings:

1st Motor Mechanics.....	5	0	0	0	1	x—6
Red Cross Headquarters.....	2	0	1	2	0	0—5

12th Company vs. 14th Company, 2d M.M.

Good all-around playing gained the verdict for the 12th Company in its game with the 14th Company at Colombes last July. Pitcher Cornwell of the 14th had fourteen strike-outs to his credit and walked three men, while Fink fanned six and issued the same number of passes as his opponent. The 14th batters made twelve hits to 12th's nine, but Fink tightened up with men on the bases. Score by innings:

12th Company	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0—7
14th Company	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0—5

Base Hospital No. 101 vs. 17th Engineers.

Not a hit was made nor run scored by Base Hospital No. 101 players in their contest with the Engineers last July. Burdend had the Hospital batters at his mercy, striking out twelve and allowing but one man to walk. Murphy starred at bat for the Engineers, a triple, double and two singles in five times at bat being his contribution for the afternoon. He also scored four of his team's runs. Score by innings:

17th Engineers	3	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	x—10
Base Hospital No. 101.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

660th Aero Squadron vs. 650th.

The Post League contest between the 650th and 660th Aero Squadrons in July was a good exhibition of America's national pastime. The 660th men totaled seven runs from six hits, one of them a homer by Feinman. Two runs from five hits was all that 650th could produce. Both Evans and Raphael pitched consistently throughout, the former being on the mound for 660th.

Post Hospital vs. 1st Motor Mechanics.

The game between the Post Hospital nine and the 1st Company Motor Mechanics was a seesaw affair, replete with pretty fielding plays. Eirich and Travis twirled good ball in the pinches, and the former won his own game with a smash to left in the ninth

inning with the bases filled, the tying and winning runs being scored on his opportune hit. Score by innings:

Post Hospital	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—5
1st Company M.M.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

13th Company M.M. vs. Aero Squadron.

Darkness ended an exciting contest in the eleventh inning between the 13th Company M.M. and Headquarters. Haskell pitched fine ball for the latter, but his support was not of the best. In the last half of the ninth, with two out, McGill tripled and scored on Kelleher's timely single and thus evened the count. Neither team was able to score thereafter. Score by innings:

Aero Squadron	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—5
13th Company M.M.....	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Motor Transport vs. Base Hospital No. 38, August 1.

Good fielding and plenty of batting enlivened the game between the Motor Transport boys and Base Hospital No. 38, which the former won, 5—3. Nine hits were registered by the winners against Jones' pitching, while the Medics made five off Reid, the latter having fourteen strike-outs to his credit to seven for his opponent.

Bearcats vs. Medical Corps, August 4.

After eleven innings of exciting Base Ball, the Artillery Supply team, known as the Bearcats, drove in the winning run in the twelfth and defeated the Medical Corps, 11—10. The big score is no indication of the fierceness of the struggle. A rough and hilly diamond, laid out in a hayfield, was accountable for many hits and errors that would not have occurred on a good field; but, considering all conditions, it was good Base Ball. Richards pitched nine innings for the winners, being relieved in the tenth by Burk, a former Minneapolis and Brooklyn pitcher. Score by innings:

Artillery Supply Company.....	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—11
Medical Corps	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0—10

Camouflage vs. Signal Corps, August 4.

The Camouflage team defeated the Signal Corps in a loosely played game, but one which furnished plenty of amusement for the spectators. Six home runs were made, five of them by Camouflage. Score by innings:

Camouflage	2	2	0	5	5	x—14
Signal Corps	2	0	0	4	1	6—13

Army vs. Navy, August 4.

Many players who have gained prominence in professional Base Ball participated in the Army-Navy game of August 4, which the former won, 3—0. Players who represented the Army were Grover Cleveland Alexander, famous pitcher of the Chicago Nationals, who did the twirling for the team; Ward and Mitchell, Boston Nationals; Wait, Pittsburgh Nationals; Crook, St. Louis Nationals; Lambert, Cleveland Americans; Noyes, Athletics; Lewis, St. Louis Federals; Wetzel, Brown and Lindsay, Kansas League, and Clark, a University of Illinois star. Miller, a youngster, pitched great ball against this array of talent and was well supported.

Other Paris League Scores of August 4.

SECTION A—S.S.U. 650 10, 15th Co. 2d Regt. Motor Mechanics 3; 13th Co. 2d Regt. Motor Mechanics 8, Gas Service Laboratory 6. SECTION B—A.R.C. Headquarters 9, Research and Inspection 0 (forfeit). SECTION C—Canadian Hospital 9, Co. D 411th Telegraph Battalion 0 (forfeit). SECTION D—12th Co. 2d Regt. Motor Mechanics 7, Army Ambulance Service 2. SECTION E—Military Police 8, Medical Department Repair Shop No. 1 6. EXHIBITION GAMES—Aviation Headquarters 9, Naval Marines 6; Clichy Supply Depot 12, Laval Base Ball Club 1.

Base Hospital No. 31 vs. Base Hospital No. 23, August 11.

Three runs produced by four hits in the first inning gave Base Hospital No. 31 a margin too large to overcome by Base Hospital No. 23. It was the third meeting between these teams and the victory gave No. 31 the advantage. The pitching of Harry Baird was the outstanding feature. He did not enter the game until the third inning, but was complete master of the situation. The losers threatened to tie the score in the ninth inning, but good head work shut off a rally after one run had been scored. Castle of Buffalo was the big performer for the losers. Score by innings:

Base Hospital No. 31.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Base Hospital No. 23.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3

S.S.U. 650 vs. Gas Service, August 11.

With Gunkle pitching a no-hit game and striking out seventeen batsmen, the Usaacs won from the Gas Service team by the one-sided score of 17—1. Thirteen hits were made off Zimmerman, who was poorly supported by his team mates, eight errors being charged against the team. The features of the game were a spectacular running catch and home run hits by Shirar and Andreas. Score by innings:

S.S.U. 650	6	0	1	0	4	1	5—17
Gas Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Other Paris League Scores of August 11.

SECTION A—13th Co. 2d Regt. M.M. 14, Alexandria Casuals 2; U.S.A.A.C.S. (S.S.U. 650) 17, Gas Service Laboratory 1. SECTION B—American Aviation Athletics 3, 1st Motor Mechanics Regt. 1; SECTION C—Naval Marines 8, Canadian Hospital 5. EXHIBITION GAME—2d Battalion Motor Mechanics 23, Military Police 0.

15th Company vs. 13th Company, 2d M.M., August 16.

The game between the 15th and 13th Companies, 2d Motor Mechanics, was a hummer from start to finish. It ended with the score 10—4 in favor of the 15th Company, but was forfeited by the 13th, the latter refusing to accept the umpire's decision on a protested play. Both teams were accompanied by large delegations of rooters, whose vociferous shouting could be heard at a great distance. The feature of the game was a circuit clout by Constantino and the timely hitting of Brill.

Other Paris League Scores of August 18.

SECTION B—A.R.C. Headquarters 0, A.A.A. 9 (forfeit). SECTION C—Canadian Hospital 2, Signal Disbursing 17. SECTION D—A.R.C. Hospital No. 2 0, 14th Company 2d Regt. M.M. 9 (forfeit in seven innings). EXHIBITION GAME—Naval Marines 1, Military Police 10.

S.S.U. 650 vs. Alexandria Casuals, August 25.

The Ambulance team blanked the Alexandria Casuals, 12—0, on August 25. Gunkle, the star slab artist of the Usaacs, struck out eleven batsmen. He had perfect control and only three hits were made off his delivery, one of which was a lucky infield tap.

Base Hospital No. 20 vs. Base Hospital No. 30, September 1.

Men from the University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette and Swarthmore formed the team which represented Base Hospital No. 20 in the game with Base No. 30, the latter made up of Californians. It was the second meeting between these teams, the Pennsylvanians winning both. Score by innings:

Base Hospital No. 20.....	0	0	4	0	3	3	3	4	x—17
Base Hospital No. 30.....	1	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0—8

Base Hospital No. 36 vs. Base Hospital No. 23, September 1.

Base Hospital No. 23, Post team, dropped a close game to Shurly Base Hospital No. 36. Ollie Blanchard was the slab artist for "36," while Avery did the box work for "23." Both pitchers were hit quite freely, but good fielding kept the score down. Burgwin, Shurly right fielder, made two dandy catches, the first a one-hand stab of a foul ball which the umpire had already called fair; the other a leap and snatch of the horsehide off a lime tree in deep center. Klopfer batted a home run for "23." Score by innings:

Base Hospital No. 36.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	x—4
Base Hospital No. 23.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3

Vichy Hospital Center vs. Base Hospital No. 20, September 29.

Hits were few and widely scattered when Base Hospital No. 20, University of Pennsylvania, lost to the team of the Vichy Hospital Center, 1—0. Only three hits were made in the contest, a single, double and three-bagger, the latter by Durban, who registered the only run for his team. Thomas struck out thirteen Pennsylvanians, while Durban fanned ten of the Vichy batters. Each pitcher issued two bases on balls.

PARIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES**Clichy Supply Depot vs. S.S.U. 650.**

The first game to decide the championship of the Paris Base Ball Association was played on September 15. Clichy and the Usaacs were very evenly matched in this contest and the game was marked by fine fielding and excellent pitching. The Section E leaders won, 1—0, but made only two hits in the entire game.

Triple A vs. Signal Disbursing.

The second game for the championship of Paris was easily won by Triple A from the Signal Disbursing team, winner in Section C. In the first inning, after one man was out, Gelman hit a home run. Signal Disbursing scored one more run in that inning. Hodge's heavy batting featured for Triple A, a three-bagger, double

and two singles in five times at bat, besides stealing home, being his contribution to the offense of his team. Manager Dick made a circus catch of a vicious liner over third. Sherbondy pitched well and had the Signal boys at his mercy. Score by innings:

Triple A	1	2	3	0	3	2	0	2	x—13
Signal Disbursing	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Clichy Supply Depot vs. 12th Company.

Clichy Supply Depot opposed the 12th Company in the third game of the series for the championship of Paris. Although outbatted nearly two to one, Clichy's superior base running proved to be the deciding factor and the Supply Depot won, 5—3. Fenstermacher's fielding was sensational. With a runner on third, he made a perfect throw from deep center to home, which caught the runner by a yard. Later in the game Fenstermacher made another star play when he caught the ball in one hand while running with his back to the plate. The game ended when an over-anxious runner cut third base on his way home and was called out by the umpire.

Triple A Wins Paris League Championship.

Swamping the Clichy Supply Depot by 12—3, the Triple A won the Base Ball championship of Paris in the Bois de Boulogne, Sunday, September 29. The hitting of Hodges, the captain of the Triple A, and the pitching of Sherbondy were the features of the game. Hodges connecting safely four out of five, while Sherbondy struck out nine men. Box score:

TRIPLE A.

AB.R.H.P.A.E.

Feinman, ss.....	4	2	1	0	0	4
Hodges, cf.....	5	1	4	2	0	0
Benjamin, lf.....	5	3	3	2	0	1
Dick, 3b.....	5	3	2	0	0	0
Wolfe, 2b.....	5	0	1	5	3	1
Evans, 1b.....	5	1	2	8	1	1
Fisher, rf.....	5	0	2	1	0	0
Byrne, c.....	5	1	1	9	5	1
Sherbondy, p.....	5	1	2	0	2	0

Totals44 12 18 27 11 8

Triple A	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	2	1—12
Clichy	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1—3

CLICHY SUPPLY DEPOT.

AB.R.H.P.A.E.

Hybiski, 3b.....	5	1	1	3	1	1
Seeger, ss.....	5	1	1	2	3	0
Hinkle, c.....	5	0	0	7	3	1
Wilson, 2b.....	4	0	1	5	1	1
Fuller, 1b.....	4	0	1	6	0	1
Novak, lf.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Fenstermacher, cf.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Burke, rf.....	4	1	0	1	0	0
Fehrenbacher, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fecker, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0

Totals36 3 5 27 9 4

Stolen bases—Triple A 4, Clichy 5. Sacrifice fly—Benjamin. Two-base hits—Dick 2, Fisher. Three-base hits—Hodges, Evans, Sherbondy. Double plays—Triple A 1, Clichy 1. Struck out—By Sherbondy 9, by Fehrenbacher 1, by Fecker 4. Bases on balls—Sherbondy 3, Fecker 1. Umpires—Johnny Evers, McGrath. Official scorers—Dennerly, Greenberg. Time of game—1 hour 40 minutes.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY FROM "OVER THERE"

During the past season in Paris there were two no-hit games. The first was won by the U.S.A.A.S., with Gunkle, formerly of the Cleveland Americans, in the box. He struck out 17 men. Gunkle lost only two games during the season. The second no-hit game was won by the 13th Company, 2d Regiment Motor Mechanics, with "Red" McCartney in the box, who struck out 9 men, while the

opposing pitcher struck out 14. McCartney formerly pitched semi-pro Base Ball around Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Triple A team during the season played all teams claiming the championship of France who were able to come to Paris. Winning all these games, its latest victim was the fast Motor Reconstruction team of Central France, which claimed that it had not lost any games all season. Payne of the Chicagos pitched for the losers, while Jumonville, a young southpaw, had them fanning at will.

Only once during the season was a Paris team defeated by an outside team. The General Hospital No. 12 defeated the All-Stars of Paris. The next day Medical Repair Shop No. 1 took the Hospital team into camp and administered the worst defeat of the year.

On July 4th Hodges of the Triple A, who played with Jacksonville in 1917, won the long distance throwing contest, hurling the Base Ball 372 feet. Mitchel of the Engineer-Labor won the accuracy throw, home to second, throwing the ball into the half-barrel three times in five chances. Hodges also won the circling the bases event, time 14 seconds.

Jack Eller, the world-famous hurdler and New York traffic policeman, while wearing the Red Triangle for the Y.M.C.A., staged ball games for the boys at the front for eight months and for over two months in the S.O.S.



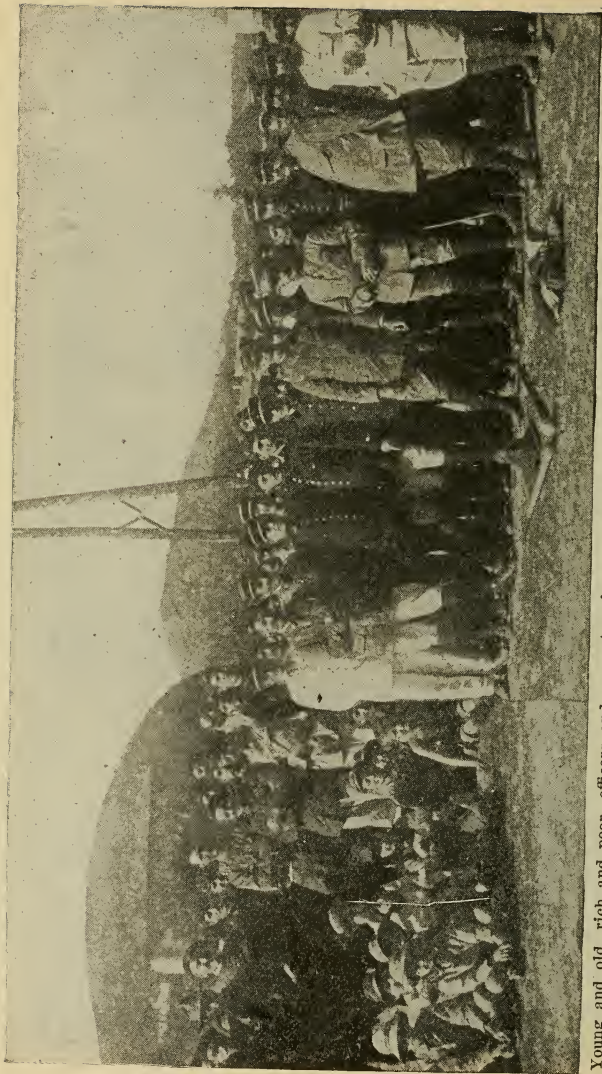
Moroccan soldier getting his first lesson in batting under the direction of a Y.M.C.A. Foyers du Soldat athletic instructor. The catcher is a Siamese, who also is learning the American national game. The picture was taken at a camp near Lyons.

Photo by the American Painter, Harry B. Lachman.



The Hans Wagner of China. Note the way he stands. These Chinese laborers were taught Base Ball by the Y.M.C.A. Foyers du Soldat secretaries, who stands at the left. He is also a Chinese and he learned Base Ball and other sports at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. These "Chinos" were munition workers stationed in a camp near Lyons.

Photo by the American Painter, Harry B. Lachman.



Young and old, rich and poor, officers and men, Americans and French, they all like Base Ball. This group was photographed on a Y.M.C.A. Foyers du Soldat athletic field, where an exciting game had just been finished.
Photo by the American Painter, Harry B. Lachman,

French Eager to Learn Base Ball

James A. Nelson of Granite City, Ill., a high school teacher, was one of the pioneers who introduced the game of Base Ball to the French army in such a way that the poilus had a chance to get well enough acquainted with it to adopt it seriously.

The French were so eager to learn and are by nature so intelligent and energetic that Nelson soon began to get results. First he explained the theory of the game as simply as possible and then he diagrammed the plays on a blackboard. After that he took his squad out on the field and gave practical demonstrations of throwing, catching, stopping grounders and batting. An American who sees a bunch of Frenchmen trying to throw a ball might make the hasty decision that they never would learn the proper way. But he would be wrong. The reason the poilus throw like girls is because they never have had anyone teach them to use their arms in the correct way. They have just as much muscle as anybody, and when it comes to brains are equal, class for class, with any people in the world. Before they have had a chance to learn how to throw, they do it exactly as any other man would do if he had not been trained.

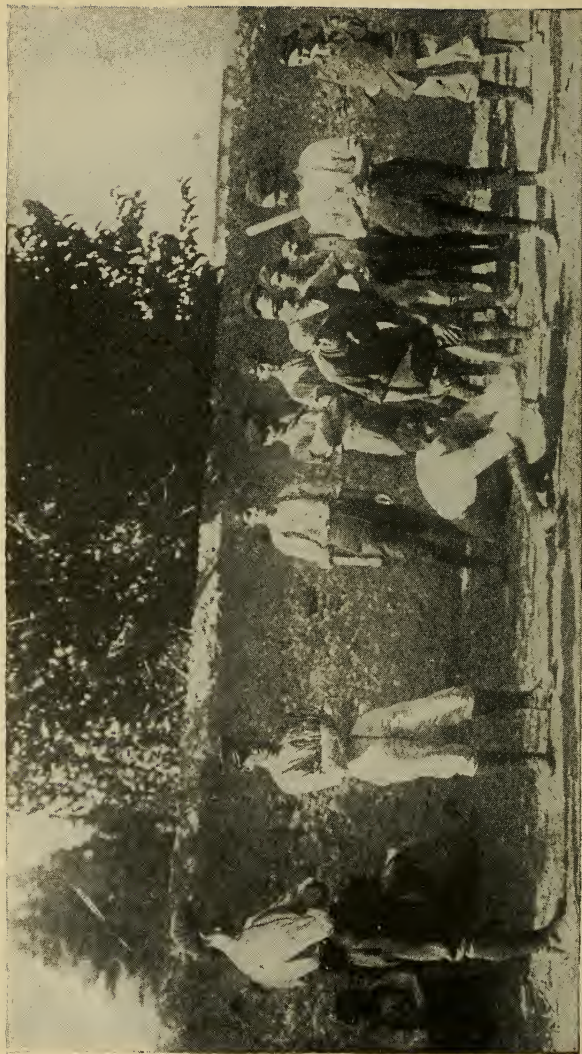
In the course of a few weeks Nelson not only taught a large number of men to throw like Americans, but he developed a couple of pitchers who had real "stuff." Neither of these men has Walter Johnson's speed, nor George Dauss' curve, nor "Red" Faber's "spitter," nor Mathewson's control; but the better of the two can "get 'em over" and he has a fairly good curve. Considering the short time that he has been practising, he is doing wonderful work.

One of the hardest things Nelson had to contend with was the French custom of using the feet to stop a ball. Many of the Frenchmen are expert soccer players and when they first see a Base Ball rolling toward them, the natural impulse is to use the feet. Nelson explained very carefully that the ball must be handled and not kicked, and that one of the most useful words in American Base Ball slang is "boot," which means a faux pas in which the player, instead of picking up a grounder, drop-kicks it. The idea finally registered and now the men that this American has instructed have a true Yankee horror of "boots."

Nelson is very proud of a first baseman developed in his camp. This fellow, who stands well over six feet in height, has a wonderful reach and a great pair of hands. Furthermore, he is a "bear" on that bane of the first-sacker's existence, the pick-up or "half hop." A man who can get these in his glove instead of on his shins is a first-basing genius, and anyone who ever has played the initial sack will join in a fervent "Amen."

Of course it was hard for the Frenchmen to learn batting. It is hard for Americans, unless they are born with an instinct for meeting the ball and pasting it on a line. But most Americans begin to practice batting as soon as they are big enough to hold the stick, while these poilus were grown men before they ever picked up the ash bludgeon. A big league manager who has torn out great handfuls of his sparse hair trying to make a .187 batter improve enough to break in with a blow once a week instead of once a fortnight, would have considered the progress made by Nelson's pupils marvelous. At least they soon got so they could hit foul balls, which is more than some of the major circuit pastimers can do against good pitching.

It wasn't long before the Nelson squad had progressed to a point where it was possible to organize two teams. First there were two from the Foreign Legion, probably the most famous regiment in the world, with eleven citations to its credit and only about 2,000 men left of the 42,000 that it had when the war started. After



"Ball one." This poilu has a "good eye," for he let that low one go. The catcher is getting it almost on the ground. This game was played on a Y.M.C.A. Foyers du Soldat athletic field. Photo by the American Painter, Harry B. Lachman.

the Foreign Legion went back to the front, teams were formed in two regiments of Colonials. They had a regular league and played games whenever they could find time, which was almost every night. It was real Base Ball, too, with regulation equipment—masks, chest protectors and all. The one thing lacking was the spiked shoe. Hob nails or stocking feet were the standard stuff for the pedal extremities. Naturally this cut down the speed and ground-covering ability of the men somewhat, but it didn't hamper the games so far as keen competition and interest were concerned.

These French soldiers learned to steal bases, bunt, make double plays and all that kind of thing. Nelson had considerable trouble teaching them to get a lead off the sacks, because their first impulse was to plant both feet firmly on any base that they happened to reach and remain there until somebody hit the ball. After a time they found out that it was safe to venture a few feet away without courting extermination, and now some of them get a lead that would make Ty Cobb jealous.

Another thing that the poilus had to learn was that it is not always a good plan to throw the ball to first base. When they first started to play, they never looked at any other place when they got the ball, but shot it to the initial sack regardless of the fine chances for plays that might present themselves elsewhere. But Nelson finally convinced them to use their heads and govern their plays by the existing situation.

It must not be assumed that these French soldier teams could give a serious argument to an American major league club or even to a high school nine. Nelson doesn't claim to be able to perform miracles and it would require something of that sort to bring a team of absolutely green men to anything like the Yankee standard in a few months. He does maintain, however, that it will not be many years before the French will be playing ball of a type comparable to good American amateurs.

The rapid spread of the sport in the French army is assured, for every man who has played it in Nelson's big camp will make converts wherever he goes. The Frenchman who had qualified for the regular teams hardly could wait to get up to the front with American troops in order that they might demonstrate their skill to their allies. In fact, all the hardships and dangers of service in the front line were forgotten by the Foreign Legionaries when they left. Their sole thought was that now they were going to have a chance to play Base Ball against the Americans.

Nelson received some wonderful letters from his Base Ball pupils when he left his work to go home. Phrased in the enthusiastic warm-hearted terms that the Frenchman loves, these good-byes spoke in glowing terms of the enjoyment that the men had derived from American sports—Base Ball in particular—and of the incalculable increase in morale due to participation in these games.



King George V presenting autographed ball to the umpire. Admiral Sims is seen in the foreground and Wilson Cross, a director of the Anglo-American Base Ball League, is standing uncovered in back of the King.

Paul Thompson, Photo.

SCENE AT THE U.S. ARMY-NAVY GAME, LONDON, JULY 4, 1918.

Base Ball Abroad

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

Base Ball abroad played by Base Ball players from home. 'A most gratifying situation in 1918. Our soldiers on the other side of the Atlantic so thoroughly introduced Base Ball from the standpoint of a recreation pure and simple, that parts of France and England know more about the great American national game than perhaps ever they could have learned had they been obliged to depend upon paid instruction. Games were played at every camp which was permanent and at every base which was under the supervision of the Army or the Navy of the United States of America. It is practically an impossibility to state where it was not played, qualifying that assertion of course by confining the fields for play to cities and towns of American occupation.

Perhaps widest celebrated of all was the great game between the Army and the Navy at London, which was attended by King George V. A huge crowd saw it. The American boys "rooted" in a typically American fashion, not quite understood even yet by the Britons, who have not ceased to comment upon it. Possibly the British folk took it too seriously. There is a great distinction between the American and the Briton in sporting temperament. No matter whether it is cricket, golf, tennis, or any other sport, the Briton is more serious over it than the American. It is not a question of whether he plays it better, if it happens to be some game which is identical on both sides of the ocean, but it is a question and an important one as to the amount of attention which he pays to his efforts to excel.

Nothing is more offensive to some of our British cousins than frivolity over a game in which they happen to be interested. The American may seem to be a little frivolous at times—perhaps to the British standard, a little too frivolous—but the American has a faculty possessed to a greater degree than any other people of the globe in seeming to be frivolous when he is really very much in earnest and very much at work; and he can recover from his "frivolous spells" so quickly as to be a mystery to his opponents. The Huns could not understand the American college cheers and they never will, but they could rattle metals, blow on horns, bellow through trumpets at the tops of their voices and think they were actually terrifying somebody. Every American boy had been through that sort of thing every Hallowe'en eve in his active life.

There is no better way to tell what Base Ball did on the other side of the ocean in 1918 than to reproduce some of the stories which were written by the men who saw it played on the other side. Their observations were those of eye-witnesses and their reports are the more valuable for that reason.

"As strenuous as a pillow-fight in a boys' dormitory," is the characterization which the London *Times* gives the Base Ball game played between the United States Army and Navy teams on July 4. It was an awakener for the English, a revelation of America at play; and the afternoon, "crammed full of extraordinary moments," passed "in such a pandemonium as was perhaps never heard before on an English playing-field." The United States seemed to be shouting in chorus, and Great Britain joined in, "a little breathless, but determined to make a good show of lung power." The writer says that the afternoon took them completely away to those distant times when they could rejoice under a blue sky without looking for Zeppelins and Gothas.

ARMY vs. NAVY, JULY 4, 1918

The game was played on Chelsea Foot Ball Ground, and says the writer:

"Never, moreover, was a foot ball ground so arrayed. The rather dingy surroundings were shut out by a square mile or two of flags, 'Old Glory' and the Union Jack predominating, but the rest of the Allies not being forgotten. The grandstand was gorgeously draped, and the King and Queen went to their seats by a flowery way.

"Both for distinction and for enthusiasm the gathering was without precedent in Base Ball, or rather 'the ball game,' as the more knowing among the spectators were careful to call it. Everybody appeared to realize that this was the kind of match that makes history. It was symptomatic and symbolic; for two peoples who have learned to play together are not far from complete understanding.

"The King started off the festivities. The Army players, dressed in green with blue caps, and the Navy, in blue trimmed with red, assembled before the Royal box, and the King descended among them, shook hands with the captains, and produced a ball on which he had written his name. The game started with this ball, but another was soon substituted, as it was the intention of the Anglo-American Base Ball League, which had arranged the match, to save the autographed ball as a memento for President Wilson."

The account continues:

"The onlookers, who were estimated to number forty or fifty thousand in all, were gently persuaded to encroach no further on the field of play; and the game began. Now, Base Ball tempts every man to exaggeration. As all London ought to know by this time, it is one of the fastest and most exciting methods of getting breathless ever invented. It calls for great skill, and its rewards are salaries beyond the dreams of avarice. The dignity of cricket it disowns; the tremulous tumult of foot ball is as the recreation of well-mannered mice by comparison to it. The players live on springs, possessing the activity of a high-grade machine. They think by lightning, and field, catch and throw with the certainty of a stop-watch. As if the chaff of the spectators were not sufficient for them, they chevy one another. The pitcher can grin diabolically, if he be a good pitcher, and his comrades are thereby reassured and the striker daunted. The catcher is padded like an arm chair, and must be able to take punishment with the calm of a prize-fighter.

"All these qualities were superbly displayed in this match. We should not care to say which was the better side, because, frankly, we do not know. But the Navy won by two to one, and appeared to deserve its victory. Some of the catches in the long field, or whatever the Base Ball 'fan' calls it, were enough to rouse a Gunn or a Bonnar, those past heroes of the pavilion-rails, to emulation. The throwing was as near perfection as the human arm can make it. Those who saw Base Ball for the first time must have agreed that a first-rate player is worthy of his hire.

"Many present made no secret of their innocence. It may be that the prize for hard work, had one been offered to the whole assembly, would properly have gone to the American officers who strove hard and continuously to explain fine points to their English companions, fair and otherwise. These people, though often corrected, persisted in describing the pitcher as the 'bowler,' the catcher as the 'wicket-keeper,' and the striker as the 'batsman.' But American chivalry was very patient. It smiled through every mistake, and never once vaunted the ball game at the expense of cricket. For the credit of England it should be added that the

superiority of cricket, when believed in as an article of faith, was most courteously supported.

"At the end came a moment which, of all the wonderful moments that had characterized it, was the most wonderful. The game had been won for the Navy. The Navy in its own corner of the field had previously packed serried ranks of sailors to shout and demonstrate as soon as the last stroke was made. The crowd surged on to the field. Among them in single file, their hands on one another's shoulders, like one huge snake, the sailors twined their hilarious path. The uproar was tremendous. Englishmen cheered, Americans yelled, tin instruments of various kinds brayed a raucous din. The King and the Royal party stood looking on. Suddenly, as by magic (whose magic it was did not appear, but it worked), the tumult dropped into silence. Across that silence drifted the soft, almost pathetic, chords of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' played by the band of the Welsh Guards. Hats came off. Sailors and soldiers stood at attention, saluting. After all that noise the quietude, accented by the poignant music, came near being painful. The meaning of this most significant of all ball games was carried along the air. There was more cheering afterward, but cheering of a radically different kind. The crowd awoke to consciousness that the afternoon had passed into the history of two great nations.

"A Chelsea veteran in his scarlet coat was in the crowd. Somebody wondered 'what he thought of it all.' Somebody else said musingly: 'I wonder what the Kaiser would think of it all if he could be here.' It cannot be denied that, superficially, the two great nations were just making an afternoon of it."

With painstaking care the *Times* explains to its readers just what a "rooter" is and to what rites he is addicted:

"The 'rooters' for three parts of the time were lords of the situation. 'Rooters' are the zealous who assemble in companies to howl their respective sides to victory. There were boards at the entrance to the ground directing Army 'rooters' to go one way, Navy 'rooters' another, and telling them the number of shillings they must pay for their places. It struck one as a small sum before the game began; but when the game ended those shillings appeared an unjustifiable and impudent tax on the hard work of honest men.

"The 'rooter' tolls with his mouth, to which sometimes he attaches a megaphone. Judging from the game, the Army 'rooter' is a tame and inarticulate creature compared with him of the Navy, whose voice is that of ocean storms.

"The Navy sang like this:

"Give 'em the ax, the ax, the axo.

Give 'em the ax, the ax, the axo.

Where? where? where?

Right in the neck, the neck, the necko.

Right in the neck, the neck, the necko.

There! there! there!

Who gets the ax?

Army! (Very loud.)

Who says so?

Navy! (Much louder.)"

"Then it sang like this:

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,

All the Navy goes to heaven.

When we get there we will yell,

'Army, Army, gone to —' (groan.)"

"The strain changed, with the words:

"'Strawberry shortcake, huckleberry pie,
Victory!
Are we in it? Well, I guess!
Navy, Navy! Yes, yes, yes!'

"In honor of the King and Queen arose the chorus:

"'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!
'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!
'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!
King George, Queen Mary,
Great Britain.'

"No printed page, however, can deal adequately with the merits of the 'rooter.' He needs music to get justice; something more, or something less, than music."

To faithful American fans there will be a decided element of humor in the terminology of the English writer when he attempts a technical description of the game:

"The Navy batted first, but it was not until the fourth innings that a run was scored. Then Ensign Fuller crossed the home plate through a fine two-base hit by McNally. This success was greeted uproariously by the Navy's 'rooters,' and when Fuller scored a second run in the sixth innings—making it two-love in their favor—the greetings were redoubled. The pitching and fielding were brilliant, and just when it looked as if the Army would be beaten pointless, Tober made a fine two-base hit in the ninth innings, and as Lafitte followed him with a 'two-baser,' it took Tober home, and thus the Army registered their single run in their last knock.

"The pitching of Pennock, for the Navy, and Lafitte, for the Army, was the feature of the game, and these two players, who are famous in the United States, worthily upheld their reputations. Pennock struck out fourteen batsmen, and Lafitte allowed only five scattered hits. The score:

Navy	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2
Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

"The line-up was as follows: Navy—Lee, right field; Vannatter, third base; Hayes, second base; McNally, first base; Egan, left field; Fierros, shortstop; Maney, center field; Fuller, catcher, and Penrock, pitcher. Army—Maender, left field; Dorn, second base; Blackmoore, shortstop; Tober, first base; Lafitte, pitcher; Batholemy, catcher; Rawlings, right field; Dublynn, third base, and Mims, center field. Umpire—Arlie Latham, formerly of the New York Giants."

Summing the whole situation up, the *Times* is complacent:

"Nothing really dimmed the brilliance of yesterday afternoon. Of good play there was plenty, and it was admired by Americans and Englishmen alike. As a spectacle the game and the audience might strive for pre-eminence. Naval officers rubbed shoulders with Army officers, the uniforms of the United States of America with those of the United Kingdom. Admirals enjoyed themselves with light-heartedness of A. B.'s, and private soldiers could hardly laugh more delightedly than did generals. The Stars and Stripes was worn or waved by every man, woman and child; and there could be no doubt whatever that its adoption meant a whole-hearted acceptance of America as a comrade in play and a near relation in the great work that lies before the two big English-speaking families."

OPENING OF ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE

To return to England, read these excerpts from an interesting letter to the *New York Sun* showing the beginning of the 1918 campaign:

"The opening game of the Anglo-American League, which consists of three army teams, one navy team and four Canadian outfits, was played on May 19 at the Arsenal Field Club grounds at Highbury between the navy team and one of the army teams and was quite an auspicious occasion. The game itself had the full sanction of American navy and army officers, as Admiral Sims, commander of the American ships in British waters, and Major-Gen. Biddle took active part in the opening.

"Admiral Sims autographed two balls, giving one for a souvenir to Ensign Fuller, captain of the navy team, and one to Lieut. Mims, the captain of the army outfit. After the great Latham had announced the batteries Admiral Sims went out to the pitcher's box and twirled the first ball to Gen. Biddle, a former West Point ball player, who squatted behind the plate with a big mitt and caught the Admiral's delivery. This opening ceremony made quite an impression on the assembled Britishers, for it showed them what a big part Base Ball had in the national life of America.

"The guests of Admiral Sims and his staff were Admiral Palmer of the British navy and some of his junior officers. Admiral Palmer was a very keen spectator of the fray, which the army won in eleven innings, 7 to 6, as steps already have been taken to introduce Base Ball in the British navy. Princess Patricia, the guardian angel of the Canadian troops, who knew Base Ball in Canada, was another interested spectator, while Ireland was represented by Capt. William Archer Redmond, son of the late John Redmond."

The game was the forerunner of a season's schedule which was played in London during the past summer, and though the league games were ostensibly for Americans, it was predicted that before the summer ended the Londoners would be real fans.

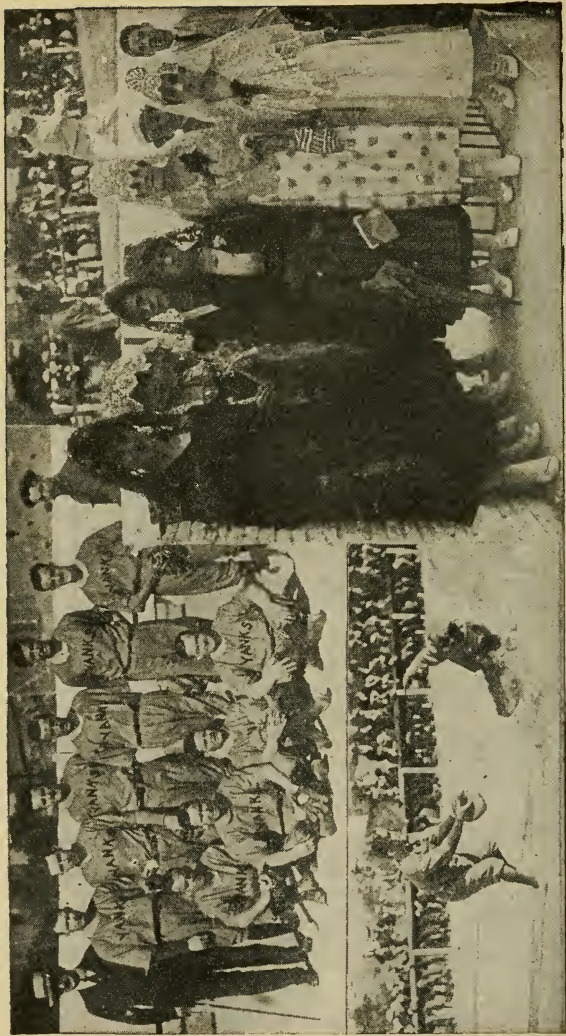
BASE BALL IN SPAIN

While Cuba has long been one of the Base Ball countries of the world, such has not been the case with Spain. No live interest has been created as yet, but this is due to the fact that but few understand the game. The American colony and Spaniards who have been in America and in our colleges naturally endeavor to disseminate the essentials and rudiments of the sport, but it will be a few years yet before the game will actually come into the limelight. One of the Americanized Spanish boys has been writing articles for the Spanish papers explaining the game and giving the native for the first time a chance to hear about Base Ball in the language he knows best. It is greatly through the medium of the press that the various games have had several fair-sized audiences.

The Spanish team is composed mostly of players who have been in the States at some time or other, or in the Philippines, though there are a number of enthusiasts who have never left Spanish soil.

As the offices of the American Embassy, those of the Military Attache, Naval Attache, War Trade Board, and the Embassy itself, became augmented as a result of war, naturally that old American spirit began to venture on strange fields, and not without success.

Last year, no sooner had the spring chill left the air than the feeling of unrest hit the American colony in Spain. The sport of the Spaniards—the bull-fight—did not appeal to the red-blooded Americans there. They wanted to do something more than sit in a stone coliseum-like building and wave handkerchiefs when some "matador" was particularly skillful in disposing of a bull. They wanted to get out in the wonderful spring-like days—for the days are just like in the States, only more so—and one day a bare



1, American team which played under the name of Yanks. 2, The captain of the Spanish team at bat. 3, Captain Foss of the Yanks sliding home on a bunted ball. 4, Bevy of Spanish señoritas on their way to the gate.

YANKS vs. SPANISH TEAM AT MADRID, JULY 5, 1918.

dozen of the boys headed for an open lot with one bat, one ball, and with nothing more but the enthusiasm which every American has buttoned up under his vest. A game of "risers," "one-o-cat," etc., was the result of that day and the game of Base Ball had its start in Spain. Early in May the first visions of Base Ball began to become noticeable and after a few practice games the Americans found their Spanish friends anxious for battle.

The Royal Sporting Club was to inaugurate a new field, at the opening of which the King had promised to be present (though His Majesty was unable to attend owing to the then existing conditions), and they scoured the country for anyone who understood anything about the game. After what seemed centuries the long-looked-for day arrived and on July 5, 1918, the first official Base Ball game ever witnessed by that romantic people was contested. Of course, as is natural to assume, the Yanks, as the American team is known, easily were the victors, with a score of 11—5. Much spirit was displayed by both sides, and while the spectators did not fully understand the maneuvers, yet they proved to be a sporty lot and the air was rent time and again with the wild yells both of cheer and disapproval.

It is impossible to give full details of the game, as no official record was kept, but the line-up of the two teams was as follows:

YANKS**EL EQUIPO ESPANOL**

Captain Wilson P. Foss	Catcher.....	A. Freg
Isaac H. Miller	1st base.....	R. Gonzalez
Manuel C. Gonzalez	2d base.....	F. Aznar
Lieut. W. N. Ormsby	3d base.....	S. Fajardo
W. F. Bridgetts	Center field.....	D. Poyan
Arthur A. Hesch	Shortstop.....	K. Hyslop
Robert M. Scotten	Right field.....	L. Freg
Joseph W. Grimes	Left field.....	S. Freg
Major John W. Lang	Pitcher.....	V. LaPresa
R. Lopez Navarro, David E. Grant.....	Subs.....	A. Giralt, G. Giralt
	Manager	D. Poyan

BASE BALL IN PANAMA

War or no war, the Panama Canal Base Ball League went on just as usual and the interest in the league was greater than ever it has been. There were more spectators and there was more keen Base Ball. As a matter of fact, it is the opinion of the folks who live on the Isthmus that they can show exactly as good Base Ball, comparatively speaking, as any organization in the United States of a like standard.

By BOB MARTIN,

President Panama Canal Base Ball League.

Base Ball to-day is the chief sport of the Isthmus. It is without a rival in furnishing clean amusement for the people. The first frolic of the small American boy on the Canal Zone, and over ninety per cent of the youngsters in Panama and Colon, is Base Ball. It is the chief diversion of our local grammar and high school student; later, when he graduates and becomes a Canal employe, it is the one outdoor recreation that gets his loyal and unswerving patronage.

The ardent fan to-day is accustomed to seeing his pals and fellow workers go out on the diamond and give an exhibition that compares favorably with, if not better than that given by, similar leagues in the States. The players now in the game are to be commended for the sacrifices they make in practicing and playing for the amusement of all without any recompense, and their atti-

tude in this respect constitutes one of the brightest sides of ~~Base~~ Base Ball.

The Panama Canal Base Ball League is virtually the seed and solid foundation of local Base Ball. For it is "the little acorn from which has sprung the giant oak" of present organized Base Ball on the Isthmus. The league corrected all the evils of former days by drastic legislation, so that to-day the game is conducted on business principles and the amateur standing maintained to the strict interpretation of the word.

More disappointments entered into the local race last season than ever before. Five of the teams—Fort Amador, Fifth Infantry, Colon, Pedro Miguel and Balboa—looked good before the season started. Only two—Balboa and Pedro Miguel—rewarded their supporters. Fort Amador had no one who could hold the slants of Joe Snook. Colon, with its bunch of sluggers, had a corps of pitchers of but mediocre ability. They failed lamentably in emergencies, a fact that was demonstrated when they lost two successive double-headers to Pedro Miguel and Balboa. The Fifth Infantry, with an abundance of playing material and one of the best batteries in the league—Grieshaber and Milburn—were unable to supply the necessary runs when runs were needed.

Pedro Miguel started like a house on fire. Balboa faltered until Abrams was secured. He filled the gap at shortstop and Balboa started to win. The burden of pitching was placed on Garlington's shoulders, and how successfully he carried that burden is now a matter of record. Slowly but surely they cut down Pedro Miguel's lead, and the final game of the season found the two teams tied for first place. Plank's home run hit in that memorable contest, winning the game for Balboa, will long be remembered by the Balboa fans, and probably by the loyal rooters of Pedro Miguel as well. The teams finished as follows:

PANAMA LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Balboa	16	5	.762	33rd Infantry	10	11	.476
Pedro Miguel	15	6	.714	Fort Amador	9	11	.450
Colon	11	9	.550	29th Infantry	7	14	.333
5th Infantry	11	10	.524	Porto Rican Inftry.	3	16	.158

TWILIGHT LEAGUE.

The third annual championship race of the Twilight League, under the competent direction of President R. K. Morris, began on December 17, 1917, and ended April 25, 1918—30-game schedule—with the Metal Trades winning the pennant. They jumped to the front at the start, winning their first seven games, and were headed only once during the entire season. The teams finished as follows:

TWILIGHT LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Metal Trades	21	8	.724	Supply	11	15	.423
Ambulance Co.	19	10	.655	Amador	11	17	.393
Boilermakers	11	15	.423	Administration	9	17	.340

BASE BALL IN VENEZUELA

A new phase of the spread of Base Ball throughout the world is that it has made its way into popularity in Venezuela. It has been played in Porto Rico with much success and a Porto Rican player who visited Venezuela is responsible for the statement as to the progress which it is making in the South American capital.

"Pitcher Mutis of the Borinquen Stars, the Porto Rican Base Ball club that visited Venezuela for a series of games, says that the sentiment has

got hold in the South American republic, where for centuries 'la corrida de toros' has been the national sport. People there still go afternoons to see the 'toreador' give the deadly thrust to his victim, but a greater number attend the morning Base Ball game, and their enthusiasm at the 'juago de pelota' is more intense and continuous. They howl at the players and each other, convincing proof that the fan has appeared in the South American republic.

"As players, the natives have not reached Porto Rican standards; they are rather weak fielders and batters, but throw! Ave Maria! How they can throw! According to Mutis, Walter Johnson and Tris Speaker would sit up and take notice if they saw the 'Venezolanos' 'tirando la pelota.' So great is the desire of the people of Caracas to learn the American game that Mutis and one or two of his companions were persuaded to remain after the series to teach enthusiasts how to play it."

BASE BALL IN MEXICO CITY

A twelve-game championship series was concluded in Mexico City early in February, 1919, and proved so successful that arrangements were made to start another series at once. The teams competing were Reforma and Nacional, both local aggregations, and the Habana Reds, who were brought from Cuba to play in the championship. The visiting team won the honors, but was closely pressed by Reforma. Following is the final standing of the teams and averages:

FINAL STANDING.

	Won	Lost	Tie	P.C.
Habana Reds	7	4	1	.636
Reforma	6	5	1	.545
Nacional	4	8	0	.333

CLUB BATTING.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	C.
Habana Reds	402	71	106	.263		
Reforma	435	87	110	.252		
Nacional	402	56	100	.248		

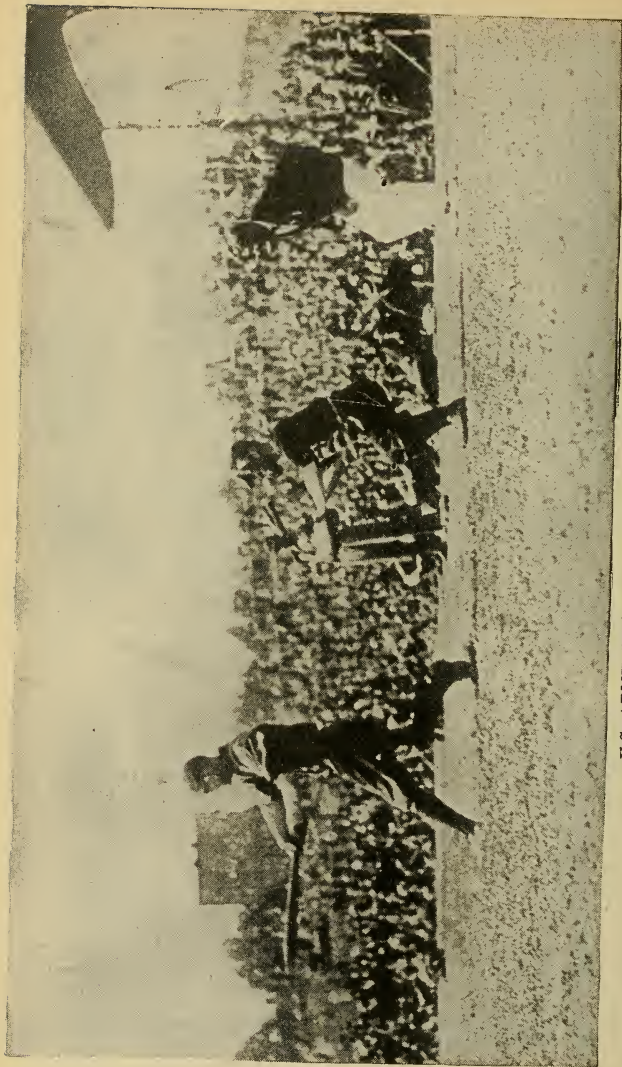
CLUB FIELDING.

	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.
Habana Reds	327	165	64	.8848		
Reforma	317	149	61	.8842		
Nacional	305	148	75	.857		

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	C.
Gabucio, R.	4	8	4	4	.500		
Laniza, N.	12	47	8	19	.404		
Fotingo, H.	12	44	11	17	.386		
Villarin, H.	12	46	6	17	.369		
Cabal, N.	12	44	7	15	.340		
Aguilar, H.	12	45	10	15	.333		
Imeldo, N.	1	3	1	1	.333		
O'Brien, R.	12	52	6	17	.326		
Lazaga, R.	12	50	10	16	.320		
Cheo, H.	12	46	7	14	.304		
Ferrer, H.	12	49	8	14	.285		
Glenn, N.	11	43	6	12	.279		
Alberdi, N.	9	29	3	8	.275		
V. Valdez, H.	12	40	6	11	.275		
Jimenez, R.	12	51	14	14	.274		
Casas, R.	10	27	8	7	.259		
Pintueles, R.	11	40	9	10	.250		
Gutierrez, R.	12	40	9	10	.250		
Laverne, N.	3	8	0	2	.250		
Rene, N.	1	4	0	1	.250		
Montes, N.	12	45	7	11	.244		
Garcia, R.	12	50	9	12	.240		
Hernandez, N. ..	12	43	7	10	.232		
Juarez, R.	12	39	5	9	.230		
Alcazar, N.	7	23	2	5	.217		
Campos, N.	12	37	9	8	.216		
Arce, H.	7	19	4	4	.210		
Aquilino, R.	10	40	6	8	.200		
Zarzo, H.	12	44	10	7	.159		
Goyo, H.	12	45	3	7	.155		
Alvarez, N.	9	36	5	5	.138		
Menocal, R.	8	32	7	3	.093		
Perico, R. and N.	3	12	0	1	.083		
Flores, N.	7	27	1	2	.074		
Page, R.	1	0	9	0	.000		
Azcarraga, N. ...	1	0	0	0	.000		
Meliton, N.	1	2	0	0	.000		
Aranda, N.	2	4	0	0	.000		
Herrero, H.	9	24	6	0	.000		

The second series will be played by Matanzas, Nacional and Sonora. The Matanzas is another Cuban team, while the Sonoras were brought down from Nogales, Sonora, and the Nacional is a local team made up of players living in Mexico City.



U.S. ARMY VS. NAVY, AT LONDON, JULY 4, 1918.

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Base Ball in England

BY ARLIE LATHAM,

President Anglo-American Base Ball League and Former Member of the New York Giants.

I have been asked to write an article on what has been accomplished and what the future appears to be for America's national pastime—Base Ball—and whether it will become a prominent as well as permanent sport in England.

Any doubts that I may have had as to the game becoming a national sport here have been removed by the visit of their Majesties, the King and Queen, to Stamford Bridge Grounds, July 4th, to witness the game between the United States Army and Navy teams.

At this writing the Anglo-American Base Ball League, which is supported by thirty of the most prominent Americans at present in England, has played 112 league matches and 50 games outside of the league but under its control, throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, with an attendance varying from 3,000 to 40,000. In cases where we have had only a small attendance it has been mostly attributed to the condition of the weather at the time.

The past summer has convinced me more than ever that the British public are slowly but surely being won over to Base Ball from a spectator's point of view. The greatest difficulty encountered so far has been the obtaining of equipment, which we intend to give all the schools throughout England, so that the younger generation may have an opportunity of participating in as well as witnessing this engrossing pastime, which in my opinion is one of the finest sports imaginable for cultivating a clean and healthy mind as well as a strong and active body. I fail to see why the English public should not take greatly to this game, for I am inclined to substantiate what they say—"that it is rounders made scientific by the Americans."

When first we started playing last summer we had great difficulty in keeping some of the spectators until the end of the contest; but directly we were able to get a condensed form of the rudimentary rules of the game, together with a diagram of the field, etc., into their hands, and aided by a large number of Americans who were ready and willing to explain the finer points of the game to them, we were pleased to see that the English public remained till the last and were taking as much interest in the game as the Americans, who were following the league with as much interest as though they were watching a world series at home.

I was at first inclined to believe that the large attendances at many of the matches played in the provinces were due to the fact of the game being somewhat of a novelty, as in many parts of the British Isles they never had been given an opportunity of witnessing any Base Ball whatsoever. But my doubts were speedily removed by our second and third visits to different towns; for instance, Manchester, where we played our first game before 8,000 and our second and third games before an attendance of from 10,000 to 12,000 people.

In regard to our financial success, we have been the means of raising £3,000 for war charities and have a balance large enough to carry on during 1919, as we have taken a lease of the Stamford Bridge Grounds, London, the finest in the city, as well as grounds at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Sheffield.

The league will be composed of eight teams, which will start their matches early in May and play straight through the summer till

August 31. I made it a point of asking the newspaper men who were present on the Fourth of July whether or not they thought the King was pleased with the game. One of the English writers told me that he never had seen their Majesties so delighted with a sport as they were with Base Ball at the match between the United States Army and Navy. The game was won by the Navy, 2 to 1, from which can be judged that it was extremely well played and finely contested.

Lafitte of Detroit pitched for the Army and Pennock of the Boston Red Sox was the pitcher for the Navy. Each team had several professional players in its line-up. The enthusiasm was greater than I have ever seen shown at a Base Ball game and reminded one of being at a Harvard-Yale foot ball match in America. The Army "rooters" had their section and a cheer leader—each man with a megaphone. The same state of affairs applied to the Navy. This particular game no doubt made history insofar as Base Ball is concerned.

In closing, I might say that much credit is due to Mr. Wilson Cross, Mr. Harry Lukens, Mr. Mandelick and Mr. Booker, managing director of the league, for their yeoman work, which has tended so greatly to put Base Ball on the map insofar as it concerns England. They are all members of the American colony here and put their whole heart into making the league a success, and to them is due the credit for what has been accomplished.

Most of the equipment has been supplied the league through the kindness of the American Y.M.C.A. and Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros.—the famous American sporting goods house—and their managing director, Mr. Charles S. Cox, has gone out of his way on many occasions to help us out of difficulties when we have been hard-pressed for equipment.

That Base Ball is taking a hold on England there is not the slightest doubt. Now that the war is over, the Anglo-American Base Ball League will become a professional institution, and I feel sure that this will have the support of all sport loving people in the British Isles.

National Base Ball Federation

Owing to the war, the activities of the National Base Ball Federation, the governing body in the United States for the amateur and semi-professional sand-lot clubs, were concentrated during 1918 on a dozen industrial communities in which war workers made up the teams. There was no let-down in the strict eligibility rules of the Federation on account of the war and the organization maintained its high standard throughout.

A championship competition was conducted in September for its Class A (amateur) and Class AA (semi-professional) divisions. Canton was represented by the Central Steel Company club, Akron by the General Tires, Pittsburgh by the Ambridge American Bridge Company team, Cleveland by the Standard Parts Company



1, H. Sellars; 2, Ginnard; 3, Marquard; 4, LeRoy Sellars, Bus. Mgr.; 5, Price; 6, Jack Lickert, Mgr. and Capt.; 7, Jansen; 8, Daniels; 9, Thut; 10, Vise; 11, Hanson; 12, Flick; 13, Brown; 14, Billy Kennedy, Mascot; 15, Jack Lickert, Mascot.

WHITE MOTOR COMPANY No. 2 TEAM, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

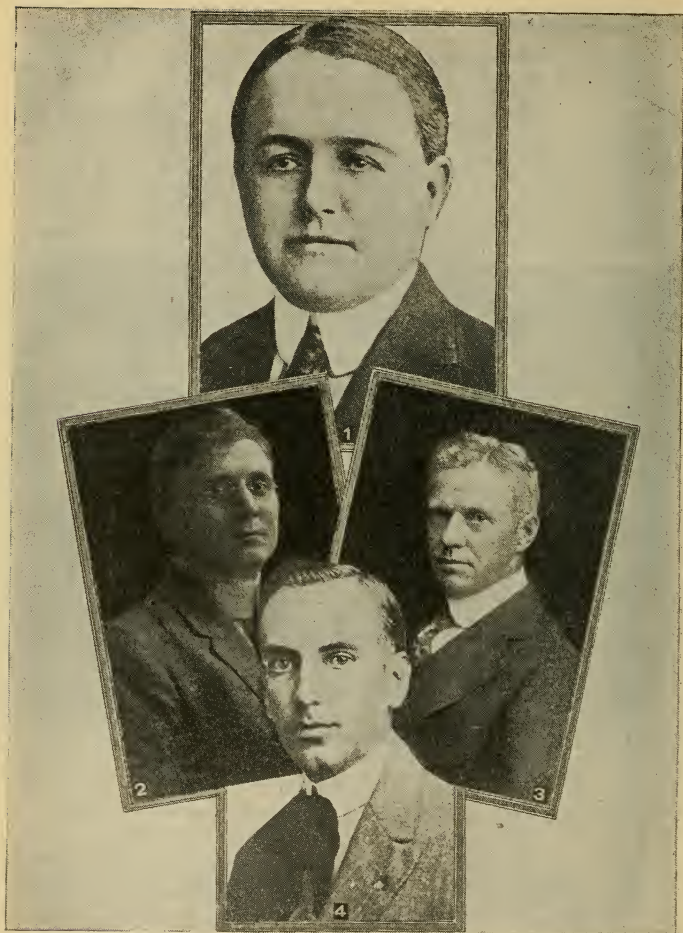
Class A Champions, National Base Ball Federation.

team, Cincinnati by the Wiedemanns, Johnstown by the Cambria Steel Company Mechanical-Wire Department team, Detroit by the Maxwell Motor Car Company and Toledo by the Railways and Light Company club. This was in Class AA.

In Class A, Detroit had entered the Miss Detroit Cigars; Pittsburgh, the Spang Chalfant Company team; Cincinnati, the Christ Church team, and Cleveland, the White Motor Company No. 2 team.

The Standard Parts of Cleveland landed the honors in Class AA, and the White Motors No. 2 the honors in Class A. Thus Cleveland won both championships.

At the fifth annual convention of the Federation, held at the



1. William S. Haddock, Sheriff of Allegheny County, President, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 2. Tom Nokes, Secretary, Municipal Recreation Board, Johnstown, Pa.; 3. Cliff E. Martin, Member Board of Directors, Cincinnati, Ohio; 4. Ralph S. Davis, Member Board of Directors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS NATIONAL BASE BALL FEDERATION.

Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, January 18, 1919, the following officers were elected:

William S. Haddock, Sheriff of Allegheny County, president, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James H. Lowry, first vice-president, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph D. Thomas, second vice-president, Akron, Ohio; Tom Nokes, secretary, Municipal Recreation Board, Johnstown, Pa.; Virgil E. Zetterlind, treasurer, Detroit, Mich.; C. C. Townes, counsel, Cleveland, Ohio. Board of Directors—Ralph S. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Doik Novario, Cleveland, Ohio; A. J. Chubb, Chicago, Ill.; Cliff E. Martin, Cincinnati, Ohio; Albert C. Febrey, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, chairman of the Athletic Division of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, wrote to the Federation extending his thanks and that of the Commission at Washington for the efforts of the Federation in behalf of the movement to secure athletic equipment for soldiers and sailors.



Standing (left to right)—Kirschnick; C. Russel, Trainer; Bert Findley, Bus. Mgr.; A. L. McKee, Personal Service Supervisor Standard Parts Co.; Del Young, Mgr.; Uhle; W. E. Perrine, Gen. Mgr. Standard Parts Co.; Delahanty; Liebhardt; Klukan; Murphy. Sitting—Fields; Breen; Schreiner; F. F. Grimmelsman, Plant Mgr. Perfection Spring Division of Standard Parts Co.; Wallace; Fleming; Daly; Woerth.

STANDARD PARTS COMPANY TEAM, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Class AA Champions, National Base Ball Federation.

Billy Evans, the American League umpire, addressed the delegates on sportsmanship and discipline in Base Ball, and dwelt upon the necessity of sand-lot Base Ball as one of the fundamentals of the great national game.

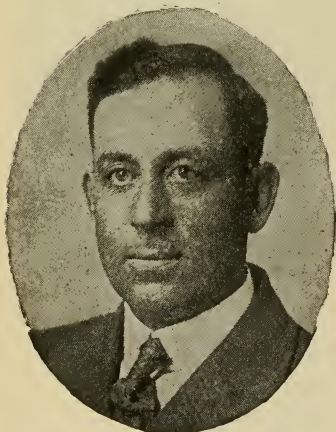
The convention voted to urge upon the leaders in sand-lot Base Ball the establishment of schools for umpires and scorers in all the leading sand-lot centers of the country, and to secure as far as possible the services of professional league umpires as instructors and advisers.



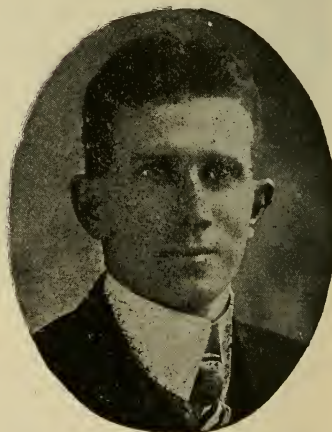
WALTER WERT,
President.



GEORGE J. MORAN,
Vice-President.



B. BARNHART,
Vice-President.



VIRGIL E. ZETTERLIND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

**OFFICERS OF AMATEUR SECTION, DETROIT AMATEUR
BASE BALL COMMISSION.**

Detroit Amateur Commission



CHARLES W. BURTON,
President Detroit Amateur
Commission.

A remarkable year from the amateur standpoint passed into history with the close of the 1918 season of the Detroit Amateur Commission. The third year of the Commission (formerly the Federation) proved conclusively that although war conditions affected all, amateur Base Ball was popular and progressed.

Seventy-odd clubs enrolled in the amateur section at the season's opening, in four classes, and the majority of these, even under war conditions, managed to complete a successful season.

Besides awarding handsome trophies to the championship club in each class, the Commission also recognized the splendid work of three additional clubs, awards being given the runners-up in Class B and C and also the Junior League race winners.

The city championship was won by the Maxwells, who, after apparently having the race won, were tied for first place by the Packards on the last day of

the race, when the River Rouge Club defeated the Automakers. In the play-off the Maxwells easily defeated the rival autoists and won the crown. Following is a brief review of the amateur section:

CLASS A.

But twelve clubs in all participated in the premier amateur class race, due to the ravages of draft, enlistment, etc. The Strand Billiard team's playing was the feature of the season. They started with a rush, led nearly all the way, lost the top rung for a short period to Barry's and finally landed in a tie with the Miss Detroit Cigars at the head of the heap. Who's Your Tailor, Saint Gerard's Y.M.C., Coca Colas, Swift Cigars, J. J. Gormans and Upper Gratiots found the going too hard in war times and were forced to drop out. The teams finished as follows:

	W.	L.	P.O.		W.	L.	P.C.
Miss Detroit	8	2	.800	Who's Your Tailor...	5	4	.556
Strands	8	2	.800	Upper Gratiots	3	3	.500
Davidsons	6	3	.667	Wisch Tailor	5	7	.417
Barry's	5	3	.625	Gormans	4	7	.417

CLASS B.

Class B found some eighteen to twenty entrants, all of whom were confident they were the best. With the passing of the first half of the season it developed that the bunting lay between practically four clubs. From this time on to the three-quarter post the Millers battled with the Saints for top honors, but when the two

met, the St. Hedwig club defeated the Millers and dropped them to second place. In the meantime a losing streak for both the Rialto and Klein clubs forced them into a tie for third place, with the Oakdales and Strohs in fourth place and the Lothrop's and Equals in fifth, closely followed by the Elgin club. So they ran until the close, when the runners-up shifted places a trifle, but with the St. Hedwigs at no time in danger of losing the honor of heading the league. Following is the standing at the close of the season:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
St. Hedwigs	14	1	.933	Detroit News	4	7	.364
Kleins	10	3	.769	Yeoman	4	7	.364
Rialtos	10	4	.714	East Side	4	7	.364
Millers	9	4	.692	States	5	9	.357
Strohs	8	5	.385	Parfay	4	8	.333
Lothrop's	8	5	.385	Hecke	3	7	.300
Oakdales	7	5	.583	Muenz	3	8	.273
Elgin	7	7	.500	St. Francis	2	9	.182
Equal	6	6	.500				

CLASS C.

With twenty-six teams starting, Class C proved not only the largest of all, but also developed a hard-fought race. The Elkharts started out like a whirlwind and were never headed, although their margin over the runners-up at all times was small. The Weber Sports gained the distinction of being the only club to defeat the leaders, while the Avalons, who finished in second place, played them a tie game. The teams finished as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Elkharts	13	1	.923	Riverview A.C.	6	6	.500
Avalons	11	3	.786	Emeralds	5	5	.500
Weber Sports	8	3	.727	Detroit Merchants...	5	5	.500
Cornell Club	10	5	.667	Krakows	6	7	.462
Mt. Elliott	8	4	.667	Gartner Hardware...	2	3	.400
Utahs	7	4	.637	St. Gabriels	3	6	.333
Denby Motors	7	4	.637	Packard Jrs.	4	9	.308
Monarchs	6	4	.600	Maroons B.F.	2	5	.286
Cadillaquas	6	5	.546	Omahas	2	6	.250
Forrest Arrows	6	5	.546	Apache Club	3	11	.214
Hatters	6	6	.500	Windsors	1	7	.125
Drexelius	6	6	.500	Royal A.C.	1	20	.091
Majestic	6	6	.500				

CLASS D.

An interesting race developed in Class D, made more so by the addition of the Ottaway Drugs, who entered the fray in July. The Hurons and St. Gerards had a merry race up until the time the drug lads appeared, and then a three-cornered battle resulted, with first the Saints leading and then the Hurons. The break finally came, however, when the St. Gerards were defeated by both the Hurons and Ottaway, and the Hurons had the honor of leading the race by one game. Final standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Huron Club	13	2	.867	Vincentions	4	7	.364
Ottaway Drugs	11	2	.846	News Jrs.	5	9	.357
St. Gerards	11	3	.756	Orioles	3	8	.273
Outlaws	7	7	.500	Crescents	2	7	.222
Journals	5	5	.500	Rouge	2	9	.182

INDUSTRIAL ATHLETICS

That recreation has become a permanent feature of American industrial life is now universally apparent. During the war the rapid expansion of industry attracted thousands of workers to localities where a few hundred persons, or none at all, had previously resided, and amusement and athletic recreation became absolute necessities. One of the significant features of the times is the interest shown by manufacturing establishments in athletics—especially Base Ball—for their employees.

There is hardly a concern of any size in the United States that has not at least a representative Base Ball team, while others have gone into the matter of furnishing recreation on a really elaborate scale. Playgrounds and athletic fields are now at the command of the workers in many localities, women as well as men being encouraged to take part in sports which are adapted to their physique.

That this idea of industrial recreation is being recognized, not only in the United States but in other countries, is shown by a cable dispatch to the *New York Sun*, which reads as follows:

"London, March 6.—A conference of associations representing all sports of the United Kingdom, held in London, has approved of a series of memorials to be forwarded to every member of the Cabinet and the House of Commons, emphasizing the need for increased facilities for sports and recreations for workers, not merely to improve the health of the nation but as tending to reduce unrest.

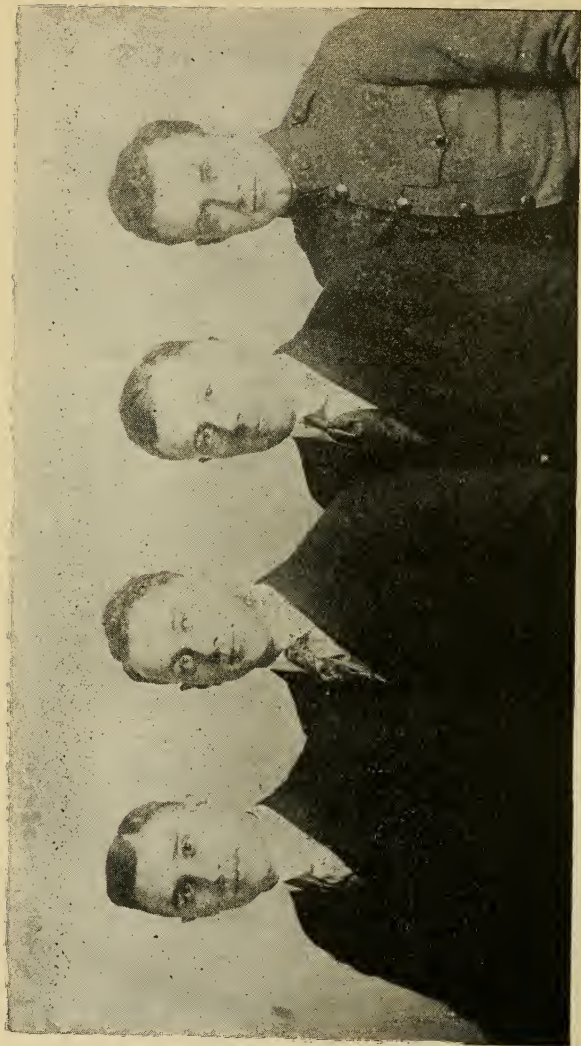
"The memorial also points out that hundreds of thousands of additional players who took up sport while serving in the army must be provided for. The conference suggests that the Government acquire ground for the practice of sports and let it at low rentals and also instruct and empower municipalities to do likewise."

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Next to the development of athletics for military purposes, the war did much to show the value of organized sport in industries, not only as a means of recreation but also of stimulating local pride in the "home" team—the same spirit that inspires pupils and graduates of schools and colleges to follow the varying fortunes of their representatives through victory and defeat.

Heretofore such interest on the part of manufacturers was individual, but last year a governing body designed to foster this phase of recreation was organized. The American Industrial Athletic Association, which came into existence at Akron, Ohio, August 12, 1918, has for its special object the encouragement of athletic sport in industrial establishments. Mal Brock, of Akron, is president; L. E. Zak, also of Akron, secretary-treasurer; J. W. O'Meara, editor of *Industrial Athletics*, the official organ of the association, and D. C. Barnett, associate editor. Among the prominent manufacturing organizations enrolled in the association are the following:

American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., Gary, Ind.; Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., General Tire and Rubber Co., International Harvester Co., Miller Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.; Hill-Standard Co., Anderson, Ind.; National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; Standard Parts Co., Nela Park (National Lamp Works), Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co., Favorite Knitting Mills, Clothcraft Shops (Joseph & Feiss), Cleveland, Ohio.



L. E. ZAK,
Secretary and
Treasurer.

D. C. BARNETT,
Associate Editor
Industrial Athletics.

J. W. O'MEARA,
Editor
Industrial Athletics.

MAL BROCK,
President.

OFFICERS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

EASTERN A.A., BANGOR, ME.

The Eastern A.A. Base Ball team is made up of employees of the Eastern Manufacturing Company. Every member works regular hours and several hold important positions with the company, so that it is purely an industrial team. The Easterns met most of the strong teams in their State and lost but few games. This gives them a strong claim to the championship of Maine in their class. On Labor Day the strong Pittsfield A.A. team, champions of their league, were defeated twice by the Easterns. Following is the record of the team:

6—Orono Soldiers 5	5—Lincoln Easterns 1	3—Sangerville A.A. 0
0—Fay & Scott 1	5—Bangor C. of C. 2	10—Rice & Miller 3
2—Fay & Scott 3	12—Lincoln Easterns 4	4—Naval Reserves B.H. 1
6—Fay & Scott 2	13—Naval Reserves 3	20—Soldiers U. of M. 0
1—Fay & Scott 4	3—Sangerville A.A. 5	3—Pittsfield A.A. 2
3—Bangor A.A. 2	4—Soldiers U. of M. 2	3—Pittsfield A.A. 2
5—Bangor A.A. 0		

FISK RED TOPS, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

The Fisk Red Tops of Chicopee Falls had a remarkably successful season during 1918. Of 38 games played, the nine won 23, lost 14 and tied one. Every scheduled game for the Red Tops was a Base Ball battle in itself, such stiff opposition being provided as the Boston National League club, the Newport Naval Reserves, the old Camp Devens team and a number of others. The team was managed on the field by Fred ("Klondike") Smith, who played left field. Smith was a member of the Rochester club under John Ganzel for five seasons. His team would have been a credit to any minor league manager. The team's record for the year follows:

9—Boston College 16	5—Fort Slocum 2	6—So. Manchester Ath. 4
9—Camp Devens 2	5—Schencks Club 1	5—Douglas Shoe Club 15
3—Dean Academy 2	4—Boston (N.L.) 7	6—Lakscos, Bridgeport 3
3—Camp Devens 4	8—Queen Quality 3	1—Graton & Knight 0
5—Queen Quality 7	2—Schencks Club 4	2—Namco Club 2 (12 in.)
10—Indian Orchard 0	2—Pelham Bay 0	4—First Naval Dist. 1
1—Schencks Club 6	4—Queen Quality 0	9—Marlin-Rockwell Club 3
6—Poli's Hartfords 2	2—Colonials 1	3—Newport Naval Res. 4
1—Crescent A.C. 3	0—Poli's Hartfords 1	0—Newport Naval Res. 4
2—New York A.C. 4	5—Poli's Hartfords 11	7—Seneca Falls Stars 6
4—Namco Club 0	5—Springfield College 4	8—So. Manchester Ath. 2
3—Queen Quality 1	8—Springfield (E.L.) 3	3—United Shoe Mach. 0
1—Camp Devens 3	5—United Shoe Mach. 1	

BATTING AVERAGES.

G. A. B. R. H. P. C.						G. A. B. R. H. P. C.					
Dowd, 2b.-ss.....	18	66	9	23	.349	Gross, 1b.	18	65	4	15	.231
Wiglesworth, of. 38	149	12	46	.309	Crowther, ss. ...	13	44	6	10	.227	
Statz, 2b.-ss.....	26	104	15	31	.298	Lanning, of.-p... 30	99	16	22	.222	
Lenahan, p.....	10	27	3	7	.258	L. Kane, 3b.....	33	121	14	26	.215
Johnson, p.-of... 27	79	12	20	.253	Gr'nhalgh, c.-2b. 27	80	10	17	.213		
Smith, of.	34	130	19	32	.246	Waters, c.	15	44	6	9	.205
Loneragan, ss.-2b. 9	33	4	8	.242	Warner, 2b.-1b... 11	43	6	8	.186		
Gill, p.-of.	10	29	3	7	.241	R. Gonz'l's, 2b.-ss. 6	20	2	3	.150	

Players who participated in less than five games—Werre, 1b.; Carrigan, p.; Mamaux, p.; Finn, p.; Deane, 3b.-2b.; Hatch, 1b.; Clemens, of.; Conroy, 1b.; Collins, 2b.-1b.; Leonard, p.; Gleason, 2b.; Bowen, of.; E. Gonzales, 3b.; Quigley, 1b.-of.; Wm. Kopf, 3b.; Walker, p.; Wr. Kopf, ss.-2b.; Fitzgerald, 3b.; Fisher, p.; Filla, c.; Peterson, p.; V. Johnson, p.; Maguire, p.; Walsh, 1b.; McCarthy, of.-p.; Fenton, p.; M. Kane, of.; Hulihan, p.

Team average, .248.



(1) PEET BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, KANS.—1, Meyers; 2, Davis; 3, Crowley; 4, Quilty; 5, Bailey; 6, Wheat; 7, Ackers; 8, Best; 9, Hungate; 10, Jesson; 11, Osborn; 12, Vaughn; 13, J. L. Banner, Mgr. (2) NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK FOREIGN DEPARTMENT TEAM—1, McCarthy; 2, Stehlin; 3, Hoekelman; 4, Harding; 5, Hawkins; 6, Barrand; 7, Torres; 8, Stock; 9, Mastin; 10, Sullivan. (3) GRATON & KNIGHT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WORCESTER, MASS.—1, William Hamilton, Coach; 2, Cooney; 3, Reiger; 4, Freitag; 5, Bergen; 6, McIntyre; 7, Lavalley; 8, Bradley; 9, Manning; 10, Dee; 11, F. M. Saunders, Mgr.; 12, Dukette; 13, Werre; 14, Collamore; 15, Rivard; 16, Johnson; 17, Cassidy; 18, Wall.

GRATON & KNIGHT CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., was represented by one of the fastest independent Base Ball teams in the East during the 1918 season. No effort was spared by the management and company officials to put a high class team on the field. One fact which makes more remarkable the excellent record of the team is that practically every player was a bona fide employe, and worked six days every week.

In years past Graton & Knight was always represented by good teams in the various city shop leagues. However, when the 1918 season came around, the outlook was not bright for a successful league on account of the war. Manager Frank M. Saunders decided to play independent ball. The team played the fastest independent and shop teams throughout New England, and won a majority of its games. The fast Queen Quality and Bethlehem Steel teams were defeated, the former twice, and the well known Fiske Red Tops and Naval Reserve teams won only after hard battles.

Manager Frank Saunders several years ago managed some fast semi-professional teams in Paterson, N. J., and the vicinity of New York. He managed the 1917 Graton & Knight team, winners of the shop league pennant in Worcester. William Hamilton, twenty years back, was one of the best outfielders in the major league. While playing with Philadelphia he set a record for stolen bases and was a terror to opposing catchers. Mr. Hamilton coached the Graton & Knight team. William Bergen, catcher, another name familiar to Base Ball followers a few years ago. Bergen was thirteen years in the big leagues—three years with Cincinnati and ten years with Brooklyn, where he wound up his brilliant career. Matthew McIntyre, first baseman, gained his first professional experience in 1910 and 1911 with the New London club of the old Connecticut League. He played one year with Winston-Salem, South Carolina, and then gave up professional Base Ball. McIntyre is a good fielder and a dangerous hitter.

Infielder John Dee covered second base. He is well known throughout New England, as he played for several years with the Lowell and Worcester teams. Dee is a consistent and reliable player. Arthur Dukette, shortstop, is a player of promising qualities. Although only 18 years of age, he played a game equal to that of his more experienced team mates, and his fielding throughout the year was brilliant. Edgar Rivard, third baseman, is a hard working player and is always liable to break up games with long hits. He has had several chances to play professional ball, but prefers not to. Harry Cooney played mostly at second base and shortstop and is a reliable fielder and a short, hard hitter. Several years ago he played in the New England League.

Outfielder Hugh Bradley started in professional ball with Norwich in 1906, and since then has played with Worcester, Boston Americans, Toronto and in the Western League. Bradley is an experienced player and a very good hitter. Outfielder Joseph Drumme played with several Worcester shop and semi-pro teams before coming to Graton & Knight. He is a quick thinking player of exceptional ability and a good hitter in the pinches. Outfielder Henry Manning played with the Whitinsville County team in 1917 and also with several other semi-professional teams.

Fred Reiger, who was for three years with New London, is a steady, hard working mound artist. Several years ago he was tried out in the major leagues. Pitcher Frank Werre is a youngster of 19 who should develop into a high class player. He pitched for Worcester during the early 1918 season, but previous to this had played only with small amateur teams. He is a left-hander with good control and a fair assortment of curves. Otto Frietag, second-string catcher, played with the Worcester team during the season of 1916 and since then has played with several fast Worces-



(1) MINNESOTA STEEL COMPANY MORGAN PARK TEAM, DULUTH, MINN.—1, J. M. Nelson; 2, J. F. Schultz; 3, Green; 4, Glenn; 5, Maloy; 6, Satterness; 7, Server; 8, Solomon; 9, Elliot; 10, Lindholm; 11, Method; 12, Robert. (2) SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—1, Pjura; 2, Johnson; 3, Christy; 4, Champion; 5, Shay; 6, Mierke; 7, Meyerjack; 8, Olichney; 9, Wandres, Mgr.; 10, O'Connell, Capt.; 11, Walters; 12, Bakos; 13, Stirks. (3) THOMAS G. PLANT COMPANY "QUEEN QUALITY" TEAM, BOSTON, MASS.—1, Hayes, Treas.; 2, Mitchell; 3, Murray; 4, Robertson; 5, Mulrennan; 6, Gero; 7, Godsell, Mgr.; 8, Hunt; 9, Fitzpatrick; 10, Deininger; 11, Drummond; 12, St. Angelo; 13, Morton.

ter County teams. He is an excellent catcher, fair bitter and a good thrower.

Francis Cassidy played college Base Ball for two years and was a member of several pennant winning teams in semi-professional leagues. He plays well in both the outfield and infield. Lavallee, utility outfielder, was the youngest player on the team. He is just past 17 and should derive much knowledge from playing with a fast team coached by a man of Hamilton's experience. Thomas Wall, outfielder, was a former high school and amateur player. He is a good fielder and a faithful player.

The team received full benefit of Coach Hamilton's Base Ball knowledge and developed into a smooth-working organization. Although, as a whole, the team was light-hitting, they could score runs when needed, and if given a one-run lead were sure to hold it, and never showed symptoms of going up in the air.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY, BEVERLY, MASS.

The United Shoe Machinery A.A. Base Ball team had one of the most successful seasons of its career during 1918 and played gilt-edge ball the greater part of the schedule. The U.S.M.A.A. nine met the very best teams in New England and held its own with all, winning nine and losing a like number. The team also won the series for the championship of Essex County with Marblehead A.A. and the Cornets of Lynn, winning two straight in each series. Two straight were also won from the strong W. L. Douglas team of Brockton. Two games were lost to Fiske Red Tops of Springfield. The Queen Quality team won the annual Sam Sam cup game after eleven innings of brilliant playing, but the U.S.M.A.A. nine "came back" two weeks later and the Queens were defeated by the score of 4 to 2. During the season Manager Foley used many players, as changes were necessary on account of the enlistments. The following is the record for the season, with individual batting averages of players taking part in five or more games:

4-Marblehead 5	4-Queen Quality 2	2-Harvard Radio 3 (13 inn.)
12-W. L. Douglas 6	4-Shattuck Co. 6	
1-Fiske Red Tops 3	0-Fiske Red Tops 3	0-Bethlehem Co., Providence 4
4-Camp Devens 3	10-Marblehead A.A. 6	
4-Cornets of Lynn 3	0-Queen Quality 4 (11 inn.)	8-South Boston A.A. 4
4-Cornets of Lynn 1		4-W. L. Douglas 3 (13 inn.)
4-Marblehead A.A. 3	6-Polis of Hartford 8	
2-Cornets of Lynn 3		

Batting Averages—Scroggins, .357; Carrigan, .342; Doherty, .333; Diolette, .294; Grieves, .280; Mahoney, .274; Parker, .271; Herron, .244; B. Hart, .240; Sheehan, .236; Donovan, .216; King, .200; Lund, .190; Burke, .166; A. Hart, .133; Meehan, .006; Jewett, .004.

"QUEEN QUALITY" TEAM, BOSTON, MASS.

The "Queen Quality" team, which represented the Thomas G. Plant Company on the Base Ball diamond, was one of the classiest semi-pro combinations playing in New England last season and has a good claim to the championship of the section. The line-up included such well known players as Mitchell, of Somerville High School, Worcester Academy and later of the Philadelphia Athletics; Murray, Everett High School and Georgetown pitcher, who later was with the Boston Braves; Robertson, of Somerville High School, Worcester Academy and Syracuse; Mulrennan, of Woburn High School, Providence Internationals and the Boston Red Sox;



(1) RARITAN COPPER WORKS INGOTS TEAM, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—1, Larsen; 2, Stinson; 3, Foster; 4, Hornsby; 5, N. W. Pierce, President Association; 6, Applegate, Capt.; 7, Ritter; 8, Egan; 9, Rodda; 10, Waterhouse, Scorer; 11, M. J. Hurley, Mgr.; 12, Warner; 13, Loeser; 14, Van Gilder; 15, Christopherson; 16, J. F. Bergen, Asst. Mgr. (2) UNITED SHOE MACHINERY A.A., BEVERLY, MASS.—1, Hart; 2, J. A. Foley, Mgr.; 3, Mahoney; 4, Doherty; 5, Grieves; 6, King; 7, Carrigan; 8, Herron; 9, O'Connel; 10, Parker. (3) BOOT MILLS, LOWELL, MASS.—1, Creegan; 2, Bradbury; 3, Francke; 4, McDowell; 5, Higginbottom; 6, Pantom; 7, McMahon; 8, Tratus; 9, Cox; 10, Riley; 11, Sturtevant; 12, McKensie.

Gero, of Worcester Eastern League, Toronto Canadian League and the New York Americans; Hunt, of Everett High School and the Toronto Internationals; Fitzpatrick, of Boston College; Dieminger, of Springfield New England League, Philadelphia International League and the Boston Americans; Drummond, Greater Boston League, Worcester New England League and St. Louis Americans; St. Angelo, of Somerville High School and Georgetown University, and Norton, of Somerville High School, Worcester Academy and Holy Cross College.

CONVERSE COMPANY, MALDEN, MASS.

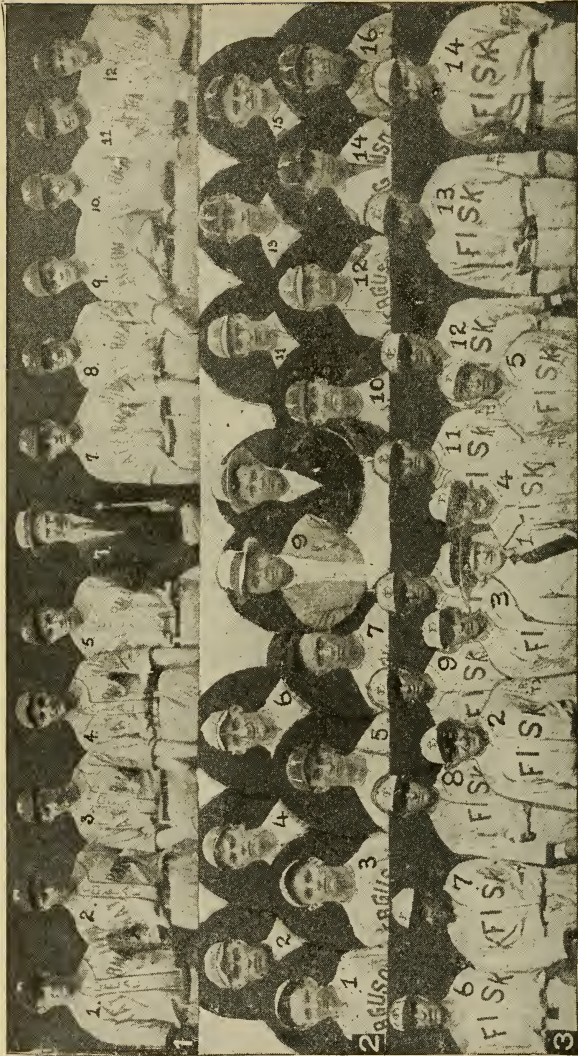
The Converse Rubber Shoe Company Base Ball team had a very successful season during 1918. Superintendent Emerson captained the team, while such local stars as Billy Dempsey, Ralph Doyle and Walter Ballou were on the team's roster. Converse came out on top in nine of the thirteen games played, winning over such teams as the Lynn Cornets and the Marblehead A.A. Enlistments and draft caused many changes and the team was not so good toward the end of the season. It was disbanded early in September. Converse will be in line this summer with the strongest team ever, all the old stars returning from the service.

LAWRENCE (MASS.) INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE

Twenty-four industrial Base Ball teams were organized under the auspices of the Lawrence Y.M.C.A. in 1914. The following year there was a formal organization of an industrial league and twelve teams finished the season. Five thousand gathered to see the championship game. The two mills from which the contesting teams came closed to allow the employes to witness the game. In 1916 there were ten teams and six finished the season. There was again a large field day at one of the local parks. In 1917 there were fourteen teams and ten finished the season. The championship game was again played at a big field day and at this event the largest crowd was in attendance that ever had been in the park. In addition to the Base Ball game there were races, a street parade, a special cheering section, etc. In 1918 there were twelve teams at the start and eight finished. This, of course, was a hard year owing to the loss of men from the mills in the Government draft, but nevertheless the season was considered a success. About 6,000 people attended the field day at the close of the season. Overseers and their employes crowded the side lines and wildly cheered the good plays of the respective teams. Agents and superintendents were there tooting the horns on their autos whenever a splendid play was executed.

SINGER COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The Singer Manufacturing Company did not have a Base Ball team in the field nor was there an industrial league in Bridgeport for the year 1918, due to war conditions. Its team won the Bridgeport Industrial League championship for 1917 and in this series won twelve straight games, breaking the consecutive win record for the league. In the interfactory league among the branches of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport won the championship, defeating teams representing South Bend, Ind., and the Elizabethport, N. J., factories, and in consequence won the Clark Trophy Cup.



(1) L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY—1, J. Kerrigan, Capt.; 2, Hildenbrand; 3, Kline; 4, Munday; 5, G. Kerrigan; 6, C. Granath, Mgr.; 7, Sachse; 8, Schellhorn; 9, Glock; 10, Loomis; 11, Kaiser; 12, Picoli. (2) FERGUSON STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.—1, Weider; 2, L. Truesdale; 3, Lang; 4, Morgan; 5, Wehrfritz; 6, Allen; 7, Pralow; 8, Krumheuer, Asst. Mgr.; 9, Val Cartus, Mgr.; 10, Mattingly; 11, Ryan; 12, Ludwig; 13, W. Truesdale; 14, Gorman; 15, Kuntz; 16, Wahren. (3) FISK RED TOPS, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.—1, J. E. Martin, Bus. Mgr.; 2, Crowther; 3, Wigfworth; 4, Warner; 5, Lanning; 6, Greenhalgh; 7, Statz; 8, Fred Smith, Field Mgr.; 9, Kane; 10, Waters; 11, Gill; 12, Quigley; 13, McCarthy; 14, Johnson.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK FOREIGN DEPARTMENT TEAM

The team organized by the Foreign Department of the National Bank of Commerce in New York was among the most successful of New York bank Base Ball teams. Its final record was nine victories and three defeats. Among the teams played were those representing the Hanover National Bank, American Exchange National Bank, W. R. Grace and Company, Federal Reserve Bank, National City Bank, Liberty National Bank and Joseph L. Porter Company, Incorporated.

WATERMAN CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

The Base Ball team representing the L. E. Waterman Fountain Pen Company traveled extensively through New Jersey, New York and Long Island, where they met the pick of the home clubs playing semi-pro ball and compiled an enviable record. That the club services are in demand is evidenced by a number of requests for booking received for the 1919 season.

SIMONDS COMPANY, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Besides winning the Industrial League championship of its home city, the Lockport team of the Simonds Manufacturing Company defeated the Fitchburg (Mass.) champions of that concern, giving Lockport a clear title for the championship over all Simonds teams. Winning thirteen out of fourteen games played was the team's record for the 1918 season.

WITHERBEE, SHERMAN & CO., MINEVILLE, N. Y.

Witherbee, Sherman & Company had its usual strong Base Ball team in the field in 1918. For the past four years the W., S. & Co. teams have been topnotchers in their section, and the manager of the team lays claim to the championship of Essex County for that period.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE

Rochester had but one industrial Base Ball league, that being conducted by the Rochester Industrial Athletic and Recreation Association. There were fifteen teams entered, each representing an industrial plant of the city. No changes were made in the league during the season and each team played out the full schedule. The Art in Buttons team won the pennant and the Spalding Cup. The standing of the teams at the close of the season was as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Art in Buttons.....	12	2	.856	Taylor Instmnt. Co..	7	7	.500
Ritter Dntl. Mfg. Co.	11	3	.786	Vacuum Oil Co.....	6	8	.428
Naval Gun Co.	10	4	.715	Yawman & Erbe Co.	5	9	.356
B.R.&P.R.R.	10	4	.715	Todd Protectograph..	4	10	.235
Northeast Elec. Co..	9	5	.642	Roch. Ry. & Lt. Co.	4	10	.285
Amer. Ldy. Mch. Co.	8	6	.571	Davis Mch. Tool Co.	2	12	.142
Genl. Ry. Signal Co.	8	6	.571	Sherwood Shoe Co...	2	12	.142
Stromb'g-Carlson Co.	7	7	.500				



(1) KODAK PARK A.A., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In panel—Emmet Lott, Mgr. Back row (left to right)—Hoeneck, Gallagher, Perry, Young, Wiltsie. Middle row—Burns, Dougherty, Dunn. Front row—Forstbauer, Kivel, Lawler. (2) SIMONDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LOCKPORT, N. Y.—1, L. E. Howard; 2, McDannell; 3, Kudel, Mgr.; 4, Ruppert; 5, Hilwig; 6, Sands; 7, Daniels; 8, McKenna; 9, J. Baker; 10, W. Desemo; 11, Craig; 12, Redmond; 13, Shanks; 14, White; 15, Tuohey; 16, A. Heinz; 17, G. Heinz. (3) STANDARD OIL COMPANY BAYONNE (N. J.) WORKS TEAM—1, Porubski; 2, Eichler; 3, Donovan; 4, Surgin; 5, McCarthy, Mgr.; 6, Norwicks; 7, Lissenden; 8, Rade; 9, Clougher; 10, Sharkey; 11, Powers; 12, Carroll.

KODAK PARK A.A., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Kodak Park Athletic Association, winners of the Rochester industrial championship in 1916 and 1917, were unable to place a team in the field in 1918, due to the fact that practically all of the players were engaged in military service. Much of the credit for the success of the sport at Kodak Park is due to the efficient management of Emmett Lott.

PIERCE-ARROW LEAGUE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Pierce-Arrow interdepartment Base Ball league consisted of six teams, namely, Office, Motor, Fitting, Body, Stock Room and Aluminum. The league started on June 1 and finished on September 14, each team playing fifteen games. The pennant was won by the Office team, with the Motor team one game behind.

FERGUSON A.A., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Ferguson Steel and Iron Company of Buffalo, N. Y., entered a Base Ball team in the field in 1914 and every year since that time have made a very creditable showing. The team of 1918 entered the Municipal Base Ball League of Buffalo and had a very successful season, although the team was unable to win the pennant, due principally to the draft taking so many of the men. Val Cartus and James Krumheuer were manager and assistant manager, respectively, the team playing under the name of the Ferguson Athletic Association.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, BAYONNE, N. J.

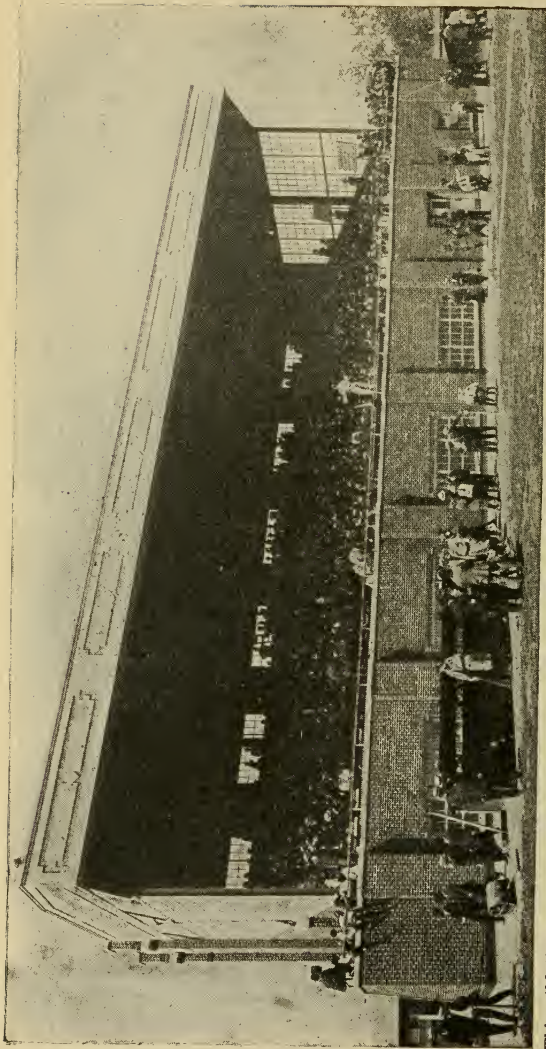
The team representing the Bayonne Works of the Standard Oil Company is composed of a selection of the best players from a six-team interdepartment league, which maintains a schedule of two games on each of the Saturday half-holidays throughout the season, at the company's own Base Ball park, and under the direction of an athletic committee. As a strictly amateur aggregation it ranks with the leading industrial Base Ball teams of the East,

BRIGHTON MILLS, PASSAIC, N. J.

The Brighton Mills team is a charter member of the Passaic Factory League, and never has finished worse than third in the eight years' existence of the league. In 1914 Brighton won the pennant, running second in the four following years. At the end of the schedule in 1916 and 1917, Brighton was tied for first place, but lost the play-off both times. In 1918 the team was a contender for the premier position until late in August, not losing a game, but owing to some of its best players going into the service, Brighton was weakened and unable to stand the final test, taking second place.

RARITAN COPPER WORKS, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

The Raritan Copper Works Base Ball team, better known as the Ingots, have been champions of the Perth Amboy (N. J.) Industrial League for four successive years and by victories over the strongest shop teams in their district claim the industrial championship of Middlesex County.



This athletic plant is one of the finest in the country, including a Base Ball diamond, soccer field (the Bethlehem Steel Company team is the champion of the United States Football Association), tennis courts, hand ball and basket ball courts, and shower baths. To Mr. H. E. Lewis, vice-president, is credit due above all others for the big things in an athletic way that has made the Bethlehem Steel Company so prominent in the world of sport. William Sheridan is manager of athletics. The above structure and the athletic field connected with it represent an investment of \$100,000, the result of an appropriation set aside by President E. G. Grace to provide a suitable place of recreation and enjoyment for the people of Bethlehem.

GRANDSTAND OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

During the past season, out of sixteen games played, only three were lost. This is a remarkable showing considering the fact that, due to the war, there was no city league, so that the teams played represented the best in the large metropolitan munitions districts, including such strong contenders as the T. A. Gillespie Shell Loading Company, Wright-Martin Aircraft Company, Hercules Powder Company, Wheeler Condenser Company and others.

The Ingots have a large new athletic field, including stand and dressing rooms, and are looking forward to the coming season with much confidence. The officers of the association are George E. Fulton, president; K. W. McComas, treasurer; J. F. Bergen, secretary; M. J. Hurley, manager; Harry Applegate, captain, and Joseph Waterhouse, scorer and publicity manager.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation Base Ball League, which last year played its second season, consisted of six clubs, each one of which represented a plant of the corporation, namely, Bethlehem, Pa., Steelton, Pa., Lebanon, Pa., Fore River, Mass., Sparrow's Point, Md., and Wilmington, Del. The last named city was represented by the club of the Shipbuilding Corporation—Harlan Plant. Very keen rivalry existed and the playing was of the highest caliber.

All players were bona fide employes of the corporation and embraced such well-known major league players as Jeff Tesreau, Walter Holke, Ed Fitzpatrick, "Paddy" Bauman, Earl Blackburn, Gene Dumont, Jess Buckles, Stroud, Billy Kopf, Jacobson, Ed Garrity, Joe Jackson, Fred Payne, Hugh High, Allan Russell, Dave Roth, Bill Ritter, John Beale, Clyde Engle, Fewster, "Runt" Walsh, "Lefty" Russell, Eddie Plank, "Bud" Weiser, George Cockill, Norman Plitt, "Dutch" Leonard, Beck, Jack Knight, Steve Yerkes, Fred Beebe, Bobby Stowe, Andy McConnell, Mike Mowery, La Longe and Mamaux.

Very satisfactory umpire service was rendered by a competent staff of arbiters which consisted of Augie Moran, William Rudolph, Fred Marks, Thomas Reilly, Howard Wagner, George Bowers, Daniel Barry and Harry Coady. The standing of the clubs at the close of the regular season was as follows:

Won. Lost. P.C.			Won. Lost. P.C.		
Steelton	12	8	.600	Sparrow's Point	10 10 .500
Bethlehem	12	8	.600	Lebanon	9 11 .450
Wilmington	10	10	.500	Fore River	7 13 .350

As two teams finished in a tie for first place, a series of three games was arranged to decide the winners. Steelton won the first two, thereby being declared the victors, and each member of the club was presented with a handsome gold watch, a gift of Mr. E. G. Grace, president of the corporation.

Officers of the league were H. E. Lewis, president, and J. E. Gheen, secretary. These two gentlemen were also members of the executive committee, which had as additional members G. T. Fonda and J. M. Larkin. It is expected that the league will be continued, as plans are being perfected for the 1919 season.

CENTRAL IRON & STEEL CO., HARRISBURG, PA.

The Central Iron and Steel Company of Harrisburg, Pa., organized its interdepartment Base Ball league in the spring of 1918. This league was made up of eight teams, selected from the various departments of the works and, to be eligible for play on any team, every player was required to have been employed in that depart-



1, Sparrows Point Plant; 2, Bethlehem Plant; 3, Harlan Plant.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION TEAMS.

ment and in good standing for a period of at least two months. The series ran nineteen games for every team in the league and the games were all played on a diamond built on the plant. The teams and their standing at the end of the season were as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Open Hearth	16	3	.833	Mill No. 1.....	9	8	.529
Mill No. 2.....	12	5	.705	Blast Furnace	6	7	.462
Universal Mill	10	6	.625	General Offices	2	15	.125
Electric Shops	10	7	.588	Giants	1	15	.063

The Open Hearth Department won the trophy for the season—a handsome silver cup presented by the management. It has engraved upon it the names of all members of the Open Hearth squad and is a perpetual trophy. It is worthy of note that the league is entirely composed of strictly amateur players. Every player is a regular employe of the department upon whose team he plays and no outsiders were temporarily employed in any instance for the mere purpose of playing ball. The league will continue its activities during the 1919 season.

READING (PA.) STEEL CASTING COMPANY

M. G. Moore, vice-president of the Reading Steel Casting Company, in writing of the record made by the ball team, says: "You will undoubtedly be interested in knowing that our team played a total of nineteen games during the summer. We played all games on Sundays, Reading being the only city in the State of Pennsylvania where Sunday Base Ball was played. We won seventeen out of nineteen games and defeated such teams as the Cost and Accounting of League Island Navy Yard, Chester Shipbuilding, New York Shipbuilding, R. G. Dun's, Hog Island, and, in fact, all of the industrial teams of the East. Our last game was for the industrial championship, with the Harlan Shipbuilding Company, which we won in the tenth inning; score, 6—5. The following stars appeared with the team: Lake, Chicago White Sox, catcher; 'Lefty' Williams, Chicago White Sox; 'Babe' Ruth, Boston Red Sox, and Steele, New York Giants, pitchers; Wash, New York State League, first base; Del Pratt, Yankees, second base; Hornsby, St. Louis Cardinals, shortstop; Getz, Brooklyn, third base; Schulte, Pittsburgh, left field; Joe Jackson, Chicago White Sox, center field; Wagner, Brooklyn, left field. From this line-up you will realize that we had the best industrial Base Ball team in the United States."

DUPLAN A.A., HAZLETON, PA.

Previous to the starting of the 1918 Base Ball season, the Duplan Silk Corporation constructed on its own grounds an athletic field for the use of its employes. It was so built that all outdoor sports, such as Base Ball, foot ball and field meets, could be held upon it. The sports were conducted under the direction of the Duplan Athletic Association, which boasts of its own clubhouse, that contains a gymnasium, swimming pool and recreation rooms. The association also maintains a physical instructor.

A Base Ball league was organized, each team representing one of the departments. From these teams the ability of the players was ascertained, and a nine was selected to represent the corporation to play teams of other manufacturing concerns. The Duplan team played thirteen games, winning ten and losing three, having a percentage of .769 for the season. All D.A.A. members are anxiously awaiting the opening of the 1919 season, which promises to be more elaborate and successful in the line of athletic events than the past one.



(1) FORE RIVER (MASS.) TEAM, BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION—1, Conley; 2, Harris; 3, Mamaux; 4, Kopf, Capt.; 5, Murphy; 6, Jacobson; 7, O'Hara, Mgr.; 8, Gill; 9, Jones; 10, Duggan; 11, Engle; 12, Dowd; 13, Peterson. (2) ART IN BUTTONS COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—1, Consler, Mgr.; 2, Dodge; 3, Miller; 4, Hill; 5, Ulrich; 6, Sallevson; 7, Vance, Asst. Mgr.; 8, Ennsse, Capt.; 9, Dieter; 10, Schiefen; 11, Wisotzke; 12, Phillips; 13, Mascot. (3) RAILWAYS AND LIGHT COMPANY, TOLEDO, OHIO.—1, Vick; 2, Collamore; 3, Wilde; 4, Wells; 5, Van Dyke; 6, Baxter; 7, Bell; 8, Weber; 9, Sweeney; 10, McGivern; 11, Clarke; 12, Schaffer; 13, Bresnahan; 14, Eddie Hancock, Mascot.

LUKENS STEEL CO., COATESVILLE, PA.

The Lukens Base Ball team was composed strictly of employees of the Lukens Steel Company, whose plant is located at Coatesville, Pa. It was organized primarily to participate in games of the City Base Ball League and came off winners. The league was composed principally of ex-professional, ex-college and ex-high school players. Aside from the league games, Lukens played several games with outside professional and industrial teams. The record for the season is as follows: Won 19, lost 7, tied 1; percentage, .731. The team averaged practically nine hits per game for a total of twelve bases, its batting average for the season being .263, and averaged six and a half runs per game.

CAMBRIA STEEL CO., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

The Cambria Steel Company had a league of four teams and the affairs of the league were under the direct supervision of the Municipal Recreation Board of the City of Johnstown. The names of the teams and the order of finish was as follows: Mechanical-Wire, first; Franklin, second; Gautier, third; Cambria, fourth.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, ERIE, PA.

The Base Ball team of the General Electric Company of Erie, Pa., claims the industrial championship of that city for 1918. It was composed of a former major league player, a few minor league veterans and local sand-lot amateurs. On account of the plant being on 100 per cent war work, no out-of-town games were booked. The following industrial teams were played:

8—Modern Tool Co. 3 17—Henry Shenck Co. 2 10—Brakeshoe & Foundry 11
3—Modern Tool Co. 0 2—Pennsylvania R.R.Co. 4 20—Brakeshoe & Foundry 5
11—Reed Mfg. Co. 5 15—Brakeshoe & Foundry 5

CITY AND SUBURBAN LEAGUE, BALTIMORE, MD.

The City and Suburban League of Baltimore was organized and under the direction of President Frank A. ("Ike") Ruth, the able and popular leader of the Baltimore Amateur Federation. The race for the flag was a splendid one and some remarkable contests were played during the season. Pitcher Vandermast of the St. Gerard's Y.M.A. club twirled the only no-hit no-run contest of the season, while Pitcher Walter Boyd of the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding squad was the leading pitcher of the circuit. The Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company won the pennant and St. Gerard's Y.M.A. team finished in the runner-up position. The 1918 record follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore Dry Docks	22	5	.815	Continental Can Co.	14	14	.500
St. Gerard's Y.M.A.	20	8	.714	Gardenville A.A.	12	16	.429
Guilford A.C.	18	10	.643	Cross Country Club	12	16	.429
Lauraville C.C.	17	10	.630	West Arlington C.C.	8	20	.286

BALTIMORE (MD.) AMATEUR LEAGUE

The first annual championship race of the Baltimore Amateur League began June 2, and when the curtain was rung down on September 22 the league had concluded a very successful campaign. The feature of the season was the close race staged by the teams,



(1) WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, WILMERDING, PA.—1, J. Little, Mgr.; 2, Gannon; 3, Rau; 4, Ainsworth; 5, McEvoy; 6, Steele; 7, MacWalter; 8, C. Kimmick; 9, W. Kimmick; 10, Barrett; 11, Dillon; 12, Artman; 13, Adams; 14, Needham. (2) BUCKEYE STEEL CASTINGS COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO—1, G. W. McLain, Athletic Director; 2, Mead; 3, R. McLain; 4, Stock; 5, Corder; 6, Marshall; 7, Whitehead; 8, Baker; 9, Eiselstein, Mgr.; 10, Cornet; 11, Mithoff; 12, Rath; 13, Lutz; 14, Noe. (3) GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY ERIE (PA.) WORKS TEAM—1, Sarnofski, Trainer; 2, Tally; 3, Parker; 4, Lape; 5, Patterson; 6, Downing; 7, Lord; 8, D. L. George, Mgr.; 9, Nelson; 10, Dumbeck; 11, Murray; 12, Crossley; 13, Hoover.

as six of the clubs were in the running for the championship until the final contests. The Lansdowne Country Club won the pennant after a hard fight, with an average of .875, having won fourteen games and lost but two. The following officers were in charge of the league's affairs and deserve much credit for their good work: Frank A. Ruth, president; Frederick Savick, vice-president; Frank Doerfler, secretary; Howard A. French, treasurer; Frank F. Smith, financial secretary. Charles O. Berlander, Frank Bauer, L. J. Cooney, M. Lowe, Amos Fairman, J. Robel, Elmer Tyler and Frank Smith comprised the board of directors in addition to the officers. The 1918 record follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Lansdowne C.C.	14	2	.875	Y.P.A. of Brooklyn.	9	8	.529
Mt. Washington C.C.	13	4	.765	Elm Boys' Club.....	5	10	.333
Fernwood A.C.	13	4	.765	St. James A.C.....	4	13	.235
St. Andrews A.A.....	11	5	.688	St. Gerard's A.A.....	2	14	.125
Mercury A.C.	11	6	.647	Montford A.C.	1	15	.063

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, BALTIMORE, MD.

The first annual championship race of the International Amateur League of Baltimore, Md., began June 1 and finished on September 21. The season was a decided success from the opening games until the final contests, and the winner was not decided until the last game of the season was played. Pimlico Athletic Club won the pennant with a percentage of .889, while the Albrecht Athletic Association finished right on the heels of the league leaders with an average of .833, just half a game behind. The league was in charge of the following officers: Frank A. Ruth, president; A. Siebert, vice-president; M. C. Insley, secretary; Raymond D. Thomas, treasurer. In addition to the officers, the board of directors included Herman Hoffman, William Olfers, C. H. Dittmar, Frederick C. Parr, Thomas Finn, John Scheuerman and A. B. Shanahan. Following is the standing of the clubs at the close of the season:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.O.
Pimlico A.C.	16	2	.889	Melrose A.C.	8	10	.444
Albrecht A.A.	15	3	.833	Payson A.C.	6	11	.353
Overlea C.C.	13	5	.722	Penrose A.C.	6	12	.333
Oliver A.C.	10	7	.588	Hampstead Hill A.C.	5	13	.278

BALTIMORE (MD.) AMATEUR FEDERATION

The Baltimore Amateur Federation was organized in June, 1918, at an enthusiastic meeting held at the New Howard Hotel, Baltimore, Md., and Frank A. ("Ike") Ruth was elected president. Although this was the initial meeting of the Baltimore organization, three local leagues, consisting of twenty-eight clubs, cast their lot with the Monumental City Federation. The leagues and teams which joined the Federation follow: City and Suburban League—Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company (upper yard), St. Gerard's Y.M.A., Guilford A.C., Lauraville C.C., Continental Can Company, Gardenville A.A., Cross Country Club and West Arlington C.C. Baltimore Amateur League—Lansdowne C.C., Mt. Washington C.C., Fernwood A.C., St. Andrews A.C., Mercury A.C., Young People's Association of Brooklyn, Elm Boys' Club, St. James' A.C., St. Gerard's A.A., Montford A.C. International Amateur League—Pimlico A.C., Overlea A.C., Oliver A.C., Albrecht A.A., Melrose A.C., McHenry Theatre, Hampstead Hill A.C., Maplewood A.C., Woodland A.C., Payson A.C.



(1) READING (PA.) STEEL CASTING COMPANY. (2) BRIGHTON MILLS, PASSAIC, N. J.—1, G. Chicco; 2, Gaddish; 3, Chico; 4, Minkoff; 5, Reno; 6, W. A. McCann, Mgr.; 7, Ruffino; 8, Gee, Capt.; 9, Stayskal; 10, Miller; 11, Smith. (3) CENTRAL IRON AND STEEL COMPANY OPEN HEARTH TEAM, HARRISBURG, PA.—1, W. B. Clement; 2, Shade; 3, A. Hippensteel; 4, W. Roberts, Mgr.; 5, Essig, Capt.; 6, Baine; 7, McQuaide; 8, J. Hess, Umpire; 9, Chellew; 10, Falk; 11, O. Hippensteel; 12, Brownagle; 13, Valentine; 14, Ritter; 15, Irvin Brownagle, Jr., Mascot.

The Federation was fortunate in securing such a capable leader as Ruth to head the organization, as he has been long identified with amateur sports. A most successful season was enjoyed and President Ruth predicts that the club membership will reach the century mark during the 1919 campaign. The feature of the year was the big championship series which the Federation promoted in the fall. The Class A championship was won by the Eastern Athletic Association, while the Pimlico Athletic Club captured the honors in Class B.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Eastern A.A.	3	0	1.000	Strickers	2	2	.500
Bartlett Hayward ..	2	1	.667	St. Martin's Cadets.	0	2	.000
Hampden	2	1	.667	St. Patrick's C.C....	0	2	.000

CLASS B.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pimlico A.C. (Champions International League).....	2	0	1.000
Lansdowne C.C. (Champions Baltimore League).....	0	2	.000

BARTLETT HAYWARD LEAGUE, BALTIMORE, MD.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
South Plant	17	3	.850	Park Plant	10	10	.500
4.7 Shrapnel	14	7	.667	Old Plants	10	11	.476
Turners Station	10	8	.556	Tool Room	5	15	.250
75 M.M. Shrapnel....	11	10	.524	Forge Shop	4	17	.191

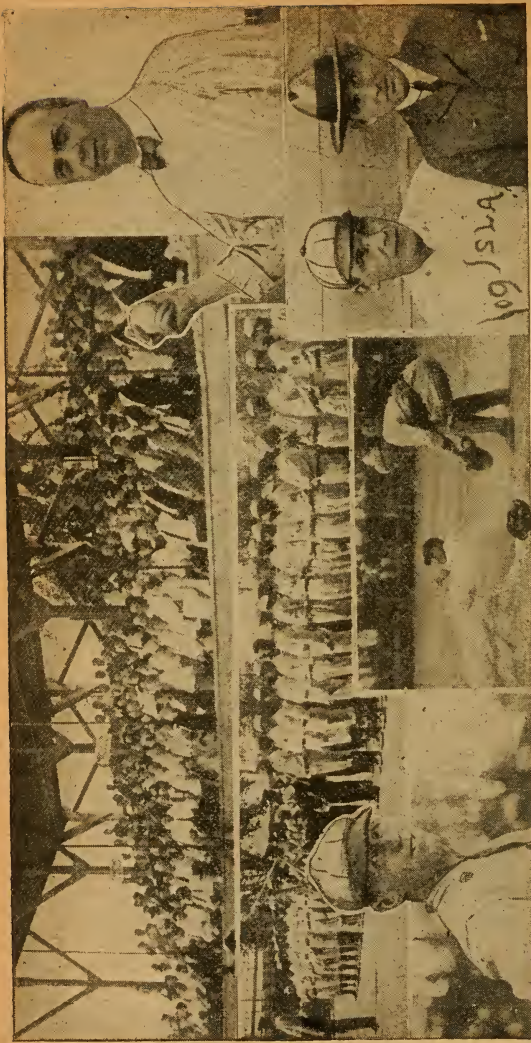
One of the most successful industrial Base Ball leagues of the 1918 season was that of the Bartlett Hayward Company, Baltimore, Md., created out of natural rivalry between different plants of a manufacturing organization devoted to the supply of munitions to the boys "Over There." The spirit of patriotism—production—was carried to the field as well, and with the interest and co-operation of the company a splendid season was possible.

Each plant organized a club within itself and equipped it throughout. The boys were on the field for practice long before the league was actually formed. The various managers met at one of the leading hotels of the city, organized the league, comprising eight clubs, a representative from each individual plant or department. The following officers were elected: Hugh Benet, president; William Whitehurst, vice-president; C. D. Cann, chairman of the board of directors; L. P. Naylor, secretary and treasurer.

The company provided two excellent playing fields, one at the Park Plant and the second at Turners Station, in addition to which arrangement was made with the City Park Board for the use of Carroll Park, which was also in close proximity of four of the plants. Professional umpires and scorers were employed and the league soon took on an appearance of high caliber, which demanded the interest of Base Ball followers in general.

While this particular organization did not secure the services of any of the major league stars, the International League distributed men to it at the close of their season. A few of the International players who became affiliated with the Bartlett Hayward League were Kolseth of Rochester, Crane, Bishop, Worrell and Lawry of Baltimore, Hooper of Binghamton, Rommel and Zinn of Newark, Thomas of Buffalo and Crabble of Toronto.

The complete schedule of games was played, as was also a post-season series with the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company. Following is the list of batting averages, runs and stolen bases for men who participated in at least ten games during the season:



The Hog Island Shipbuilders defeated the Merchants Shipbuilding nine, 13-6, at the opening of the new \$90,000 athletic field at Hog Island, in a Delaware Shipbuilders' League battle. Chief Bender started to pitch for the Hog Island team, but at the beginning of the fourth inning he retired in favor of Gerner. The picture in the upper left corner shows a portion of the crowd in the new grandstand. Below are the players lined up to march across the field to raise Old Glory. At the left is Manager Johnny Cassell of the Hog Island team. The center shows Jolly caught sliding home in the first inning. In the upper right corner is Superintendent Goodenough, who tossed out the first ball. The lower right shows Chief Bender and Admiral Bowles, U.S.N. Philadelphia Inquirer, Photos.

SCENES AT THE OPENING OF HOG ISLAND'S NEW ATHLETIC FIELD, JULY 27, 1918.

OFFICIAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Name and Team	G.	A.B.	H.	R.	S.B.	P.C.
Loudenslager, South Plant	12	45	21	14	3	.467
Ruark, 4.7	12	45	20	9	5	.444
Haines, South Plant	12	51	22	15	5	.431
Milliman, South Plant	12	47	20	13	7	.426
Goeller, Turners Station	10	36	15	7	2	.417
Drury, South Plant	10	43	17	10	2	.395
D. Hitchcock, Forge Shop	10	28	11	5	5	.393
Talbot, Tool Room	11	36	13	3	3	.361
Diffendal, 4.7	11	39	14	6	3	.359
Snyder, Park Plant	10	36	12	7	4	.333
Kilduff, 75 M.M.	10	41	13	6	2	.317
Phillips, 4.7	12	48	15	14	8	.313
Bauers, 75 M.M.	13	48	15	13	7	.313
Houck, 4.7	10	36	10	11	10	.278
Anthony, 75 M.M.	11	36	10	6	2	.278
Scheminant, 75 M.M.	13	45	12	12	5	.267
Bevan, South Plant	12	48	12	14	6	.250
McCleary, South Plant	11	37	9	6	1	.243
Weigand, 4.7	11	42	10	13	7	.238
L. Hitchcock, Forge Shop	11	28	5	1	2	.179
Trippe, 75 M.M.	12	41	7	5	5	.171
Eisel, 4.7	10	37	6	9	4	.162
Kline, 75 M.M.	11	32	5	4	2	.156

BALTIMORE DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING CO.

Leaving the Binghamton club of the International League to manage the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company team, Sam Frock was greeted by a mediocre aggregation representing the shipbuilders when he arrived in Baltimore in the early part of August. He immediately got busy and in a few days had signed Fritz Maisel, Dave Danforth, Joe Judge and a number of other big leaguers. From the day Frock was placed in charge, the shipbuilders won thirty-seven games and scored 274 runs, while their opponents were able to gather only 97. Until "Babe" Ruth's All-Stars beat them in the final game of the season at Oriole Park, 4 to 3, they had not lost a contest.

The company also was represented in the City and Suburban League. Baltimore's leading amateur circuit, by players selected from the upper yard of the plant and known as the Upper Yard Club. Under the leadership of Jack Smith, Upper Yard won the pennant in this circuit with a percentage of .815, winning twenty-two contests and losing five. The line-up was as follows: John Smith and Gene Dove, catchers; Maher, first base; Al Dove, second base; Shap, left field; Eunick, third base; Creighton, shortstop; Deitz, right field; Johnson, center field; Boyd, Cotter, Schaufel and Russell, pitchers.

WHITAKER-GLESSNER CO., WHEELING, W. VA.

The Whitaker-Glessner Base Ball team was organized in 1918 and was the first one to represent the company. E. C. Jepson, traffic manager, who formerly was a star player and still has a love for the game, decided to organize the team. It was one of the fastest in the Ohio Valley and met the strongest teams of that vicinity, closing a great season with ten victories and two defeats. The company will have a good team to start the 1919 season, as practically all of last year's players have signed up and are ready to meet any and all teams of the Ohio Valley.



(1) PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY OFFICE TEAM, BUFFALO, N. Y.—1, Kratzer; 2, Hickey; 3, Holmes, Mgr.; 4, O'Rourke, Capt.; 5, Gross; 6, Schneider; 7, McQuade; 8, Tick; 9, Hill; 10, Schaefer; 11, Linn. (2) CLYDE IRON WORKS, DULUTH, MINN.—1, Hammer; 2, Meniece; 3, Buckley; 4, Pederson, Mgr.; 5, Myers; 6, Ulberg; 7, Mason; 8, Peterson; 9, Olson; 10, Goneau; 11, Persch; 12, Ness. (3) BIRD & SON, INC., EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

WELLMAN-SEEVER-MORGAN CO., AKRON, OHIO

The outlook for a successful season is very bright at the Wellman-Seever-Morgan Company, and the manager contemplates having a team in the Class A League. Several of the boys employed in the shop have been prominent in amateur Base Ball for the past few years, and a few were former American and National League stars.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

Industrial league Base Ball always has attracted teams of the various Proctor & Gamble plants, and as a rule each team has finished with the leaders in any league race in which it took part. This has been the case for some ten or twelve years. The Ivorydale club has won three or four pennants, Port Ivory club several, and the Kansas City club about five. As long as the national pastime is in existence, the soapmakers always will be represented.

COLUMBUS (OHIO) INDUSTRIAL TEAMS

Although not essentially or primarily a manufacturing city, there are several firms in Columbus which take an active interest in promoting Base Ball. The Buckeye Steel Castings Company, Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Federal Glass Company, P., C., C & St. L. Railway Shops, Citizens Wholesale Supply Company and G. W. Bobb Company have been represented on the diamond by teams, which has been the means of providing outdoor recreation for the many employes engaged at these plants.

The most unique team in the city is the one which represents the Ohio Penitentiary. From early in the spring until late in the fall a game is scheduled at the Pen each Saturday afternoon. For several years the Pen team has made a good showing in the M. and M. amateur league, and Warden Thomas has found that the ball team has been a wonderful factor in keeping the prisoners as nearly satisfied as is possible for human beings to be under such circumstances. Several professional teams have opposed the prisoners and when Jack Hendricks, last year with the St. Louis Cardinals, managed the Indianapolis club, he played the Pen on every trip Indianapolis made there.

BUCKEYE STEEL CASTINGS CO., COLUMBUS, O.

The Buckeye Steel Castings Company is noted for its liberal policy in fostering different kinds of industrial athletics. The Base Ball team for the season of 1918 was exceptionally successful in going through the entire season without losing a game, easily winning the silver loving cup given by the Industrial Y.M.C.A. The team proved to be a well-balanced organization, recognized as one of the best in the city.

GREATER CANTON (OHIO) INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE

Eight teams formed the 1918 circuit of the Greater Canton Industrial League, the Central Steel Company of Massillon and the Hoover Company of North Canton joining with the United Alloy Company, Canton Sheet Steel Company, Knight Tire and Rubber Company, Berger-Stark Company, Canton Steel Foundry, and the Standard Parts Company, all of Canton. The championship team—the Central Steel Company—worked its way into the semi-finals of



(1) WITHERBEE, SHERMAN & COMPANY, INC., MINEVILLE, N. Y.—1, Ero; 2, Murray; 3, Crippen; 4, Brennan; 5, Sullivan; 6, Pratt; 7, Costello; 8, Borkowski; 9, Shea; 10, Farrell, Mgr.; 11, Myers. (2) BLOEDEL-DONOVAN LUMBER MILLS, BELLINGHAM, WASH. (3) HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & COMPANY TWO BITS TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.—1, Kemp; 2, Flannery; 3, Stasiak; 4, R. E. Clark, Mgr.; 5, Sockle; 7, Lovell; 8, Brown; 9, Nickula; 10, Dau; 11, Herman. (4) PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.—1, Harris; 2, Schaub; 3, Moore; 4, Stringer; 5, Krentler; 6, Henrion; 7, G. Tilton; 8, Julion; 9, Mattson; 10, Stone; 11, J. Muntz, Mgr.; 12, Lee; 13, Gallant; 14, Loeffler.

Class AA of the annual intercity elimination series of the National Base Ball Federation. Canton has fostered industrial Base Ball since 1914, that branch of the sport taking root when minor league ball was discontinued. The Industrial League is the pioneer of its kind in the National Federation.

AMERICAN CAN CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

The Toledo factory of the American Can Company was unable to place a team in the field in 1918, due to lack of material. As a number of the boys have returned, it is expected that the team will be reorganized for 1919 and enter the Mercantile League of that city.

YOUNGSTOWN (OHIO) SHEET AND TUBE CO.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company has had interdepartment Base Ball for several years past. The games are played on grounds furnished by the company, which adjoins the mill property, and take place in the evening after work hours or on Saturdays. Each year a Field Day is held, at which two or three games of ball are played. Last year teams were organized in the Rod and Wire Department, Steel Plant, Coke Plant, Purchasing Department, Cost Department, Transportation Department and Tube Mill Department.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

The spirit of the "Great American Game" invaded the Barber-Colman factory during the season of 1911. Mr. C. R. Burt, who was superintendent at that time, was an ardent enthusiast of Base Ball and gave the team his hearty support. Having no league, the team played such opponents as could be obtained, and were victorious in a majority of the games. The company has always backed the team in every way, furnishing employment for ball players whenever possible, thereby enabling the manager to obtain experienced men at various times.

In 1913 the Board of the Rockford Park District organized the Factory and Commercial Base Ball Leagues. The Barber-Colman team was entered in the Factory League and won the Park Board Cup for three successive seasons. Claude Prentice was manager of the team for the first and second seasons, and displayed excellent judgment. The two cups which the team won under his guidance stand as evidence of his efficiency and faithfulness. Anthony Harrigan, who succeeded Prentice as manager, deserves equal credit, as his team has added to the collection of trophies. His loyalty and energy, both as a player and manager, are familiar to the large following of the team.

TWO BITS TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Two Bits team of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, Chicago, will start its third season on March 10, 1919. The team played the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., and all the large institutions around Chicago, and made a record hard to equal, winning 37 games out of 39 in 1917 and 26 out of 30 in 1918. The past season was shorter than usual owing to the call of the army. Teams desiring games after April 30, 1919, in and around Chicago, please write R. E. Clark, care of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, State Street Bridge, Chicago, Ill.



(1) EARL & WILSON, TROY, N. Y.—1, Ward; 2, Burgess; 3, Cramer; 4, Brady; 5, Cook; 6, McAllister; 7, Lemcke; 8, Griggs; 9, H. M. Clearwater; 10, McCarthy; 11, O'Keefe; 12, Billy Woods, Mascot. (2) GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO—1, Martin; 2, Boykin; 3, Blythe; 4, Powell; 5, Wentz; 6, Mays; 7, "Dummy" Taylor, former N.Y. Giant pitcher; 8, Summa; 9, Lam; 10, Saddler; 11, Kazmar; 12, Van Patterson, Mgr.; 13, Yon; 14, Sisler; 15, Stearns; 16, Benson; 17, Mascot; 18, I. R. Martin, Director of Athletics. (3) CHAMPION IGNITION COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

The Packard Motor Car Company finished second in the City Championship League last year, but hopes to develop a winner in 1919. To bring about this result, an interdepartment league and a twilight league will be organized, and a representative team will be chosen from the best of these players to compete with outside teams. A big year in Base Ball is anticipated by the men in charge of athletics at the plant.

CHAMPION IGNITION CO., FLINT, MICH.

The A.C. Champion Base Ball team, which is a member of the Flint Interfactory League, operated under the auspices of the Industrial Fellowship League, were winners of the Goldsmith Trophy, awarded to the team having the highest percentage, Champion's being .888. The team also won the post-season series of the Factory League, which consisted of five games between the two teams highest in percentages, and won the Industrial Fellowship League's Cup.

KANSAS CITY (MO.) MERCANTILE LEAGUE

The Kansas City Mercantile League, ably managed by George Lowe, president, and Lester Freeburg, secretary-treasurer, was composed of strong teams as usual. The Proctor & Gamble team, which was a well-balanced club, won the title rather easily. Several former minor league players were on its roster and the team lost but three of its eighteen games, all of them to the Kansas City Light and Power Company club. The latter organization, although a tail-ender, was a good club and its interests were well taken care of by Manager J. M. Gillham. Inability to secure a reliable pitcher was Gillham's chief handicap. Three of his players advanced to professional leagues.

PEET BROS., KANSAS CITY, KANS.

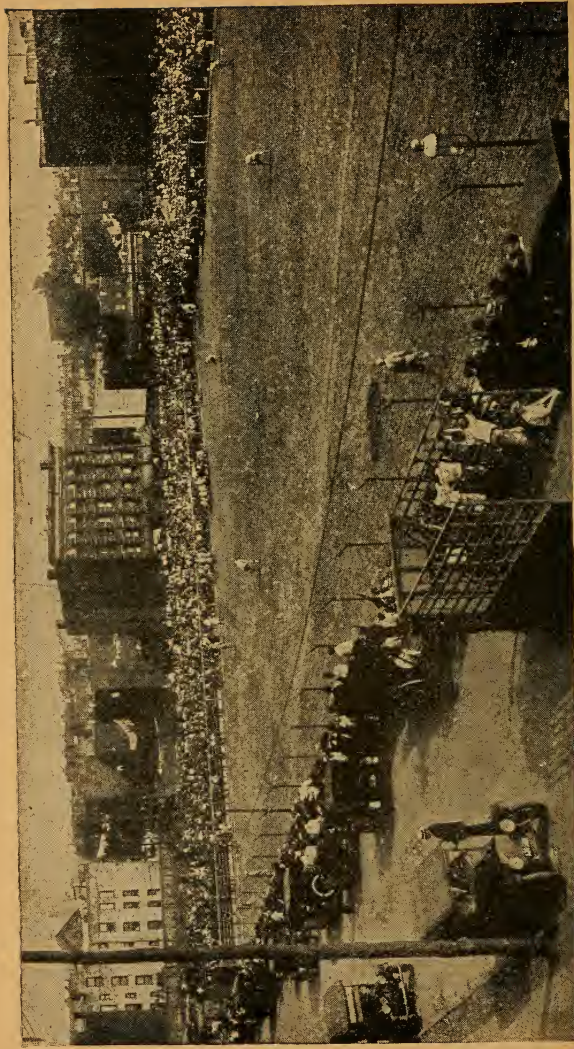
In 1915 and 1916 the Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company Base Ball team won the trophy in the Mercantile League of Kansas City, and the following year played all challenging teams and went through the season with only one defeat. In 1918 the team landed second place in the Mercantile League, being one game behind the winners.

DULUTH (MINN.) Y.M.C.A. INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE

This league was organized by the Industrial Department of the Duluth Y.M.C.A. It was very successful, although the larger plants, employing two to three thousand men, put out much better teams than the smaller plants, thus making the race, towards the end of the season, somewhat uninteresting. For 1919 two separate leagues will be formed to overcome this difficulty. At the close of the season the standing of the teams was as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Clyde Iron Works...	11	2	.846	Zenith Furnace Co...	8	6	.571
Riverside Cubs	9	2	.813	Dul. Cor. & Rfg. Co.	2	12	.143
Riverside Giants	9	6	.600	Duluth Street Ry....	1	12	.077

The Riverside Cubs represented the McDougal Duluth Company and the Riverside Giants were from the Duluth Iron Works.



Playing Base Ball at Morse Oval, Second Avenue, 51st to 52d Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y. This field is adjacent to the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company plant and is the home ground of the company's Base Ball team.

American Studio, Photo.

MORSE OVAL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLYDE IRON WORKS, DULUTH, MINN.

The Clyde Iron Works team led the Industrial League of Duluth at the close of the season and won the silver cup emblematic of the city championship. The success was due mainly to the close cooperation among the players and the untiring work of Manager Dan Pederson. The team, however, was not only interested in Base Ball, but everyone connected with it did his share to win the biggest game of the season—the world war.

BLOEDEL DONOVAN, BELLINGHAM, WASH.

The Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills has about nine hundred men from which to pick a representative team. Two teams were organized in 1918, one from each mill. The large Cargo Plant, having the strongest team, played most of the outside games and had a very successful season. The managers are looking forward to a big season in 1919, as games already have been arranged with some of the strongest teams in the country. The battery is composed of two former league players, and with the support given by the company the outlook is very promising.

SAVANNAH CITY LEAGUE

The Savannah Junior City League was organized in 1913 by W. J. Stewart, who is the present head of the league. It was composed of four teams of youngsters and the first scheduled games were played on July 4 of that year. Organized amateur ball, thus started, proved very popular, and from this sprang up very quickly the Savannah Military League, organized from different city military companies known then as the State militia, which survived until the men were called to the Texas border and later sent overseas. At the same time the late Mayor Davant placed in operation the great playground system of Savannah, which has attracted attention far and wide. Mr. Stewart was appointed on the Playground Commission by the late mayor in recognition of his interest in organized sports. The Y.M.C.A. won the City League championship in 1918, the league being composed of the following teams: Catholic Library Association (Braves), Y.M.C.A., Central of Georgia Railroad, Savannah High School and U.S. Naval Reserves.



1, Plant Team; 2, Mechanical Department Team; 3, Gary Works Team.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY, GARY, IND.

Subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.



(1) AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.—1, Hines; 2, O'Rourke; 3, E. Klein, Mgr.; 4, P. O'Shea; 5, R. O'Shea; 6, E. Sullivan, Capt.; 7, Debosky; 8, Harrison; 9, W. Sullivan; 10, Page; 11, Maurer; 12, Tart; 13, Bresnon, Mascot.
 (2) ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY GARY WORKS COKE PLANT TEAM—1, Tannehill; 2, Jones; 3, Spaulding; 4, Marshall; 5, Foreaker; 6, Conway; 7, Palmer; 8, Mohart; 9, Crosier; 10, Raber; 11, Keenan. (3) ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY GARY WORKS ELECTRICAL TEAM—1, Rudolph; 2, Murray; 3, King, Mgr.; 4, Tree; 5, Zimnenen; 6, Dubec; 7, O'Keefe; 8, Moltor; 9, Brown; 10, Yarrus; 11, Murray; 12, Harmon, Mascot. (3) AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY CUYAHOGA WORKS TEAM—1, Knapp; 2, Castle; 3, Schwartz; 4, Holtwick; 5, Keenan; 6, Simon; 7, Mr. Peters, Supt.; 8, Shulman.

Knotty Problems

BY BILLY EVANS AND JOHN B. FOSTER.

As in previous years, the editor of the GUIDE, Mr. John B. Foster, will be pleased to answer any questions relative to interpretation of the rules. These inquiries should be written on one side of the paper, typewritten if possible, and accompanied by a self-addressed three-cent stamped envelope. Send your inquiries to Mr. John B. Foster, 45 Rose Street, New York.

Determining the value of a home run that wins the game.

It is the last half of the ninth inning, the score is a tie, and there is a runner on second base, when the batter hits the ball over the fence for a home run. What credit does the batter receive for his hit?

The batsman who hit the ball over the fence receives credit for a two-base hit. The worth of the batsman's hit is dependent on the number of bases advanced by the runner who scored the winning run.

When pitcher attempts to catch runner stealing home.

If a runner attempts to steal home, while the pitcher is standing on the rubber, without having made any motion to pitch, is it possible for the pitcher to make a play on that runner at the plate?

If the pitcher has not started his delivery, all he need to do is back off the rubber, and then he has the same right to make a play at home as at any other base. If he remains on the rubber and throws the ball to the plate, it is a legal delivery, at which the batsman has the right to swing if he so desires.

Not necessary to make appeal on balk ruling before such a decision can be given.

Does the team at bat have to make an appeal to the umpire when it is believed that the pitcher has committed a balk?

It is not necessary for an appeal on a balk. The umpire, if he believes a balk has been committed, always immediately calls it. The fact that the team at bat always raises a protest, if they believe a pitcher has made a balk, has caused many people to believe that an appeal must be made for a balk ruling.

Establishing the limits of interference on the base path.

Runner on second, one man out, batter hits a ball to the shortstop's right. The runner on second doesn't believe the shortstop will be able to make the play and tries for third. The shortstop manages to knock the ball down, but it bounds away. In going after the ball, the shortstop collides with the base-runner, knocking the fielder down, but the runner was able to continue on his way. The runner after reaching third, continued on his way to the plate, while the batsman reached second base. What was the proper ruling? Should the runner have been declared out for interference, and the batsman allowed to only take first base?

If a fielder, who always has the right of way, is interfered with by a base-runner, he should always be called out because of the interference. In the case you have cited, however, there was no interference, because the fielder had his chance to make a play on the ball. Having had such a chance, the act of the runner in colliding with the fielder is in no way construed as interference. The runner on second had a perfect right to score, and the batsman was entitled to the base to which he was able to advance.

Batter gets two bases on fly caught by fielder who jumped rope drawn to hold back overflow crowd.

A rope is stretched in right field to keep the overflow crowd in check. There is a rule that a ball hit into the crowd will be good for two bases. The right fielder jumps the rope on a hit and catches the ball, while standing within the roped off area. Is the batter out or is the hit good for two bases?

The hit is good for two bases. The rope is the boundary line of the right fielder's possibilities. It is illegal for him to catch a ball within the roped-off area. If he caught a fly outside the ropes, and then fell over the ropes into that territory, the out would be allowed, as the catch was made in the proper zone.

Catcher must have ball in his possession to block runner.

Runner on second, batter singles to right field, and runner attempts to score on the hit. The catcher blocks the plate, and the runner slides into him, while the ball is still some distance. Despite frantic efforts on the part of the runner, he is unable to reach the plate, although within about six inches of it all the time. In the meantime the ball arrives, and the catcher touches the runner. What is the proper ruling on the play?

The runner should have been declared safe. The catcher has no right to block off the runner without having the ball in his possession.

On turning after passing first base.

What are the rights of a base-runner after he passes first base? Can he turn to either the right or left? Must the turn be made in foul territory? Did a base-runner at any time, under the old rules, forfeit his right to first base, if he turned to the left?

A base-runner can turn either to the right or left, without forfeiting his right to the base. The only move that makes him liable to be put out is to make a break in the direction of second base. The runner can make the turn in either foul or fair territory, it makes no difference. At one time under the rules a player made himself liable to be put out if he turned to the left. That was changed some years ago.

Base-runner must touch intervening bases on retracing his steps when he elects to return.

Runner on first attempts a steal of second, and gets away to a good lead. The batter gets mixed on his signals, and hits a long fly to left field. The batsman noting this, checks up his intended slide, and in rounding second on his way to third, finally decides the fielder will be able to make the catch. In retracing his steps he fails to touch second on his way back to first. He gained no ground, simply overstrided the bag. The ball was thrown to second and the runner declared out, when the fielder touched that base with the ball in his possession. Was that the proper decision?

It certainly was, for in such a case as you have cited the runner must touch all intervening bases on his way back to his original base.

Umpire rules in accordance with his last view of ball.

Batsman hits the ball over the fence. When it passes out of the enclosure it is fair by twenty feet. A high wind is blowing which keeps carrying the ball into foul territory. About the time the runner reaches second base, the umpire rules it a foul ball. On what grounds does he reach such a decision?

The umpire must follow such a hit until it finally disappears from view. Undoubtedly the ball, even though fair when it passed over the fence, was foul when last seen by the umpire.

Why ball is called foul when it hits batsman standing in his box.

Why is it that when a batter hits a ball directly in front of the plate, and it then bounds up and hits the batsman, before he starts away, that the ball is invariably called a foul?

The position assumed by the batter is always in foul territory, so that even though the ball first hits fair it must be in foul territory to hit the batter, who has not left his position, hence is always called a foul ball.

Try this on someone who "knows" the rules.

The score is 9 to 1 in favor of the team in the field, and it is the first half of the ninth, with two down. The batter singles, and since his run means nothing he is allowed to steal second and third without any attention being paid to his efforts. He was urged to steal home, and as the pitcher started his wind-up he made a break for the plate. At the time there was two balls and one strike on the batter. The pitcher, to add to the foolishness of the situation, kept on winding up as the runner raced for the plate. The runner reached the plate, and was on his way to the bench, before the pitcher finally delivered the ball. If the batter had allowed it to pass, there would have been no question as to the legality of the run. He chose to hit the ball and went out on a fly to left field. Does the run count?

Even though the runner was over the plate in safety, and on his way to the bench, before the ball ever left the pitcher's hands, the run does not count. A run cannot score on a third out, in which such out is a fly ball that is caught. The inception of the play that retired the side was the start of the wind-up, so that the runner actually crossed the plate on a ball that was finally hit to the outfield for a third out.

Coacher's "encouragement" at first base does not penalize base-runner.

Runner on first base and pitcher tries to catch him napping. After several close plays, in which the runner was forced to slide back into first base to save himself, the pitcher made a wild throw that went far over the first baseman's head. The runner having slid into the base, did not immediately notice the bad throw. The coacher rushed over, slapped the runner on the back, and urged him to go to second. Does the rule that applies to a coacher touching a runner at third also apply at first base?

The rule that makes a runner out for being touched by a coacher at third does not apply at first base, unless such action directly interferes with a play at first base. In the case you have cited, major league umpires would have paid no attention to the actions of the first base coacher.

Not technically running out of line.

The bases are filled, two men out, when the batter receives a base on balls. Of course, that really ended the ball game, as it was the last half of the ninth, with the score a tie. In their excitement over the finish, the runner on third, after getting to within thirty feet of the plate, started for his bench, and the batsman, after running half way down the line, started for the bench. Members of the team at bat rushed out and told the runner originally on third to go back and touch the plate; also made the batsman go to first. The team in the field kicked long and loud on allowing the run, insisting that either one of the two—in fact, both—were really out for running out of the line. The umpire allowed the run. Was he correct in the ruling?

The umpire ruled correctly in allowing the run. When the batsman received a base on balls it entitled him to first, and all runners to advance one base. It is impossible to take away something

to which you are entitled in Base Ball, hence it would have been wrong to have called either man out, even though they did not follow the straight and narrow path direct to first base.

Batter can never go to first base when the umpire calls a balk.

What effect does the calling of a balk by the umpire have on the batter? Can the batter at any time go to first base on a balk?

The calling of a balk has no effect whatever on the batsman. It relates only to the base-runner, or runners, entitling each runner to advance a base without liability to be put out.

Play is suspended when balk is called.

Runner on first base. Pitcher, after making several efforts to catch him napping, pulls a move that the umpire rules a balk and so declares. Not heeding the ruling, the pitcher delivers the ball to the batsman, and he hits for three bases, scoring the runner from first. What is the proper ruling?

The moment the umpire declared a balk, play was suspended and no attention should be paid to any action on the part of the batsman. The runner on first was entitled to second under the balk, but had no right to score. The batsman who tripled should have been made to bat again.

1. Not possible to make a force-out on a play at a base to which the runner is entitled. 2. No runs can be scored on a third out in which the batsman fails to reach first.

Please state the difference between these two plays, which seem very similar:

No. 1.—Runner on third, two men out, three balls and two strikes on the batter. The delivery is a wild pitch, making the fourth ball, entitling the runner to first base. The ball rolled almost to the grand stand. The batsman raced to second base, while the runner on third scored. In running to second, the batsman failed to touch first base. The ball was thrown to that base and the umpire declared an out, making the third out and retiring the side. Does the run count?

No. 2.—Runner on third, two men out, two strikes and three balls. The batter swings at the next delivery and misses, but the ball gets away and rolls almost to the grandstand. The runner on third scores and the batsman reaches second. As in the other case, the batsman failed to touch first base on his way to second. The ball was thrown to first base, and the umpire declared the runner on second out, making the third out and retiring the side. Does the run count?

In play No. 1, the run surely does count. The batsman who received a base on balls is entitled to first base, and the throwing of the ball to that base, which he missed on his way to second, retires him, but is not a force-out.

In play No. 2, the run does not count. When the batsman who struck out, and who failed to touch first base on his way to second, was retired by having the ball thrown to the base missed, it made the third out, and a run cannot score on a play in which the third man be put out before reaching first.

Runners may start the instant ball touches fielder's hands, regardless of juggling.

Runner on third, one man out, batter hits a fly ball to left field, which both left and center fielder go after. Left fielder makes the play, but as the ball strikes his hands he stumbles, and the ball is knocked out of his hands into the air. The center fielder completes the catch by getting the ball before it reaches the ground. The runner on third held his base until the ball struck the hands of the left fielder, then started for the

plate. The center fielder, after making the catch, threw the ball to the third baseman, who touched that base, and the team in the field then made the claim for a double play on the ground that the runner on third had left that base before the actual completion of the catch. Does the run count?

The run certainly does count. All that the base-runner must do is hold the base on a fly ball until a fielder gets the ball in his hands, which the runner on third did. The fact that the play was not actually completed until the center fielder made the catch does not enter into the controversy. If such was the case, fielders could make a practice of manipulating every fly ball that was hit to them, greatly to the advantage of the team in the field.

Relative degrees of penalty for throwing glove at ball.

What is the difference between a batted ball and a thrown ball being hit by a glove detached from the person of a fielder?

When a fielder hits a thrown ball with his glove, all runners are entitled to advance two bases. When the glove comes into contact with a batted ball, all runners are entitled to three bases.

Plainly batter's interference.

Runner on first base, batter attempting to sacrifice bunts the ball down the third base line. Just as the catcher is about to make a play on the ball, the batsman so throws his bat that it comes into contact with the ball, knocking it thirty feet into foul territory. Runner on first reaches third base, while the batsman goes to second. What is the proper ruling on the play?

The batsman should be declared out for interference and the runner who reached third should be sent back to his original base, which was first base.

When a balk is called, base-runners are entitled to advance one base, regardless of their station.

There are runners on first and third bases. In attempting to catch the runner on first napping, the pitcher makes a balk. Is the runner on third base entitled to score?

The runner on third certainly is entitled to score, and the runner on first should advance to second. A great many people seem to have the impression that a run cannot score on a balk. That is wrong.

When batter bats out of turn.

The batting order of a team starts off this way: Davis, Jones and Smith. In the last half of the third inning, with two out, Smith gets mixed up and bats in place of Jones, hitting for two bases. The mistake is immediately discovered and an appeal made to the umpire. What should have been his ruling and who should be the first man up in the next inning?

When Smith batted out of order the umpire should have declared out the proper batsman, Jones, which, of course, retired the side. The batting order in the next inning should be resumed in proper order, which would bring Smith up as the first batter, despite the fact that he was the last man up in the previous inning.

When the umpire has to reverse his decision.

Runners on first and second, one man out, batter hits up fly ball in the general direction of the pitcher's box. The third baseman elects to make the play. The umpire declares the hit an infield fly, which, of course, is supposed to retire the batsman. A high wind is blowing, which causes the ball to veer in the direction of the foul line. The third baseman was

unable to make the catch, but the wind has so carried the ball out of its course that when it falls safely to the ground it is in foul territory. The team in the field contends that since the umpire once ruled the hit an infield fly, the batsman is out. What is the proper ruling?

The batsman is out when the umpire declares an infield fly, but the high wind rather tangled up the judgment of the umpire. Since it is impossible to have an infield fly on a foul ball, there is nothing for the umpire to do except reverse his original ruling, and make the batter hit over.

Outfielder attempting a play on infield fly.

The bases are filled, one man out, when the batter hits a high fly to deep short. The umpire believes that the ball can be easily handled by an infielder and calls infield fly. The left fielder, who was playing in close, comes running in for the ball, despite the shouts of the shortstop that he would make the play. The shortstop, fearing a collision, steps out of the way, and permits the fielder to make the play. All runners hold their bases. The left fielder not only muffed the ball, but gave it a kick as it hit the ground. All three runners scored, and the batsman reached second base. The team at bat claims the batsman is entitled to hold second, because the handling of the ball by an outfielder made void the ruling of infield fly on the part of the umpire.

The batsman was out, despite the fact that the outfielder insisted on butting in and making the play. If the umpire believes an infielder can make a play on the ball, and so rules to protect the base-runner, the batsman is out no matter who handles the ball.

National and American Leagues vary in their interpretation of same rule.

Please state the difference between the National and American League rulings when a pitcher in attempting to deliver the ball to the batsman accidentally has the ball drop out of his hands to the ground.

The National League calls such a move on the part of the pitcher a balk, and in so doing renders an absolutely correct interpretation of the rules, which says it is a balk if a pitcher start to deliver the ball to the batsman and fails to go through with it, which is true in the case cited. The American League has a special ruling of its own on the play, which conflicts with the playing code. In the American League no balk is called and runners can advance at their peril, the ball being considered in play.

Between home and first or home and third, it is where the ball settles; beyond those bases, where it strikes.

If the batsman hits a ball that first strikes several feet in foul territory and then rolls into fair territory, finally settling on fair territory, between first and home, is it a fair or foul ball?

It is a fair ball, despite the fact that it first hit foul. The status of the hit is determined by where the ball finally settles, which was on fair territory.

Clothing, protector or mask, if at all assisting in the play, nullify the out.

There are two strikes on the batter. The batter swings at the next delivery and misses, fouling the ball slightly. It strikes the catcher's protector and bounds off, the catcher recovering the ball before the ball touches the ground. Is the batsman out?

The batsman is out in all such cases, provided the ball comes direct off the protector. If on such a play, the ball was momentarily held, say between the mask and protector, and then rolled out, being recovered by the catcher before the ball touched the ground, the batter would not be out.

Where umpire unintentionally interferes with play.

Runner on first attempts a steal of second. The umpire working back of the plate interferes with the catcher in making the throw, the ball going to right field, runner reaching third base. What is the proper ruling?

On all such plays where the umpire interferes with the catcher, play is immediately suspended and no bases run. The runner who advanced to third on the bad throw should be sent back to first.

Only to first base must a pitcher complete the play, once he makes a motion to throw to that base.

Is it necessary that the pitcher throw the ball to third base or to second base when he makes a feint to catch a runner napping at either of the two bases mentioned?

It is not necessary that the pitcher complete the throw to second or third bases, when making a feint in either direction. All that is necessary is that he step toward the base at which he is considering making a play.

How umpires should handle a play.

With a runner on first base, the batsman singles to right field, the runner on first going to third on the play. The fielder makes a throw to that base in an effort to cut him down. What umpire should make a ruling on such a play at third?

The plate umpire should go down to third the moment he sees the batsman has hit safely. He has plenty of time to be in a perfect position to judge such a play. The field umpire must watch the batsman to see that he touches first base, also to be in a position to get a play at second base, in case the batsman decides to go down on the throw-in. Very often the throw is cut off and a play made on the batsman at second. By such a scheme of working, the two umpires are in a perfect position to handle any of the plays that can possibly arise.

Batsman stepping out of box when pitcher is in position.

Can a batsman step out of the batter's box after the pitcher has gotten on the rubber?

He is not supposed to, but very often conditions arise that make it necessary. He should appeal to the umpire, who always calls time if the pitcher has not started his delivery.

Where the rules do not definitely cover a situation, fair play and common sense must govern in reaching a decision.

With the bases filled in the first half of the ninth and two men out, the manager of the team in the field decides to change pitchers. He sends in his star pitcher to stop the rally of the visiting team. Before he has pitched a ball to the batter, the pitcher, with a snap throw to first base, catches the runner napping, retiring the side. In the last of the ninth the home team fills the bases, with two men out, and it is the pitcher's turn to bat. The manager of the team at bat decides to remove the pitcher and send in a pinch hitter. He makes known his intention to the umpire. The manager of the team in the field takes exception to such a change, claiming the pitcher cannot be removed from the game until he has pitched to one man, who is either retired or reaches first base. What is the proper ruling on such a situation?

The manager of the team who objected to the pitcher being taken out, to allow someone else to bat for him in a pinch, was basing his

contention on the rule which says that when a pitcher is announced he must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or reaches first base. Technically, the first batsman that the pitcher faced was neither put out nor reached first base, since the pitcher eliminated such a possibility by catching the runner on first base napping. If such a situation came up in the majors, the umpire would allow the manager of the team to send in a pinch hitter, since the pitcher fulfilled his obligation so far as it was possible.

Order of batting when there is a shift in the battery.

Manager of team at bat sends his star pitcher, who is a good hitter, to bat in place of the player doing the catching. At the close of the inning he decides to shift his battery, sending in a new pair. He selects his star pitcher, who was used as a pinch hitter, to do the pitching and another catcher to do the receiving. How will these two players bat in the line-up?

The star pitcher will continue to bat in the position of the catcher in whose place he batted, while the new catcher will bat in the pitcher's position in the line-up.

When player is put out of game, play is automatically suspended.

Umpire puts third baseman out of the game for kicking. The pitcher is not aware of it and delivers the ball to the batsman, who hits safely, scoring two runs. What is the proper decision?

Umpires always rule that the moment a player is put out of the game, play is automatically suspended, hence no further action is possible. Usually they call time, but that really is not regarded as necessary, since the suspension of play is automatic. Incidentally, the ejection of a player removes a man from the line-up, making eight instead of nine players on a team, and it is impossible to play with such a condition existing. The runners should be sent back to their original bases, and the batter made to hit over again.

When captains cannot agree on ground rule, umpire decides.

There is an overflow crowd which fringes the playing field. The captain of the home team proposes a ground rule to the umpire that all balls hit into the crowd will be good for three bases. Such a rule is not acceptable to the visiting captain, who believes such a hit does not merit more than two bases. The two captains are deadlocked. What should the umpire do in such a case?

The rules give the umpire the right to make a special rule in case the captains cannot agree, and his decision shall be final.

Base-runner running out of line to avoid interference.

Has a base-runner the right to run considerably more than three feet out of the line, to avoid colliding with a fielder about to make a play on a batted ball?

The base-runner certainly has such a right, provided the fielder has not the ball in his hands ready to touch him. As a matter of fact, the runner must so run that he will not collide with the fielder, under penalty of being called out for interference.

The out at first relieved the force-out.

Runner is on first base, also runner on third base, one man out. The batsman hits a grounder to the second baseman, and a double play that will cut off the run looks certain. Shortstop is slow in covering, and the

second baseman throws the ball to first, getting the batter. When the runner advancing from first gets within about thirty feet of second, he stumbles and falls. The first baseman throws the ball to the shortstop, who has finally covered second and the runner is touched out as he slides into that base, completing a double play and retiring the side. The runner on third had scored long before the third out was made. Does the run count?

The run does count. The moment the batsman was retired at first base, there was no longer a chance for a force play on the runner trying to reach second base. If said runner had cared to, and could have gotten back in safety, he could have returned to first base. There was nothing that forced him to continue on his way to second after the batsman had been retired.

Varieties and most common forms of balk.

How many ways are there in which it is possible for a pitcher to make a balk? What is the most common form of a balk on the part of the pitcher?

There are nine sections in the balk rule under which a pitcher may be penalized. The most common form of a balk is the use of an illegal motion on the part of the pitcher in trying to catch runners napping at first base.

Variation of circumstances affects the ruling on identical actions.

Is it possible for a pitcher to suffer different penalties for the same infraction of a pitching rule? That is, can a certain faulty delivery under certain conditions be called a ball and under other conditions be ruled a balk?

Yes, it is possible for a certain infraction of the pitching rules to draw different penalties, according to the conditions that exist. For instance, if a pitcher delivers a ball to the batter without having one foot in contact with the rubber, such an infraction is simply called a ball, provided there are no runners on the bases. With a runner or runners on the bases, the delivering of the ball to the batsman without having one foot in contact with the rubber, is ruled a balk, and all runners are entitled to advance one base.

When the team in field must ask for decision.

On what play or plays is it necessary for the team in the field to make an appeal to the umpire for a decision?

In a batting-out-of-order play it is necessary that the team in the field make an appeal that the proper batsman be declared out, before a ball is pitched to the next batter. In all plays where a base-runner misses a base, it is necessary that a player with the ball in his possession touch the base which he misses or the player and ask for a ruling.

Batsman out on missed third strike, which hits him.

There are runners on second and third bases. In attempting a third strike, the batter misses the ball, which came into contact with his person. The catcher also missed the ball, the runners on second and third scoring and the batter reaching second base. What was the proper ruling?

When the missed third strike came into contact with the person of the batsman, he was automatically retired. On such a play no bases can be run, so that the two men who scored should have been sent back to their original bases.

Batsman outside of lines of his position.

Is there not a rule which states that a batsman is out if he bat a ball when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position? I have never seen a batsman called out for such an act, although I have often felt that the rule was being grossly violated.

Yes; there is a rule which covers the case you cite. Rule 50 defines an illegally batted ball, and section 4 of Rule 51 says the batsman is out if he does the things stated in Rule 50. Umpire Tommy Connolly once called Ty Cobb out for so batting, but that seems to be the only major league instance of such a ruling. Cobb was several feet in front of the batter's box when he hit the ball, so the ruling was accepted in the proper spirit. Major league umpires pay no attention if only one foot is slightly out of the box when the batsman hits the ball, as the force of the batter's stride will naturally carry most hitters a few inches out of the box. Only when the batter rushes clear outside the lines in an attempt to hit a spitball or a curve before the break, is the batsman penalized.

Ball striking ground before reaching batter.

Pitcher delivers the ball to the batsman. It strikes about six feet in front of the plate, then bounds over the head of the plate, waist high. Was it a ball or a strike? Would it have been perfectly proper for the batter to have swung at such a ball? If the ball struck the batsman, would he have been entitled to first base, if the moment the ball struck the ground the umpire called it a ball?

The moment the ball struck the ground six feet in front of the plate, there was no longer a chance of it being a strike. It surely would have been perfectly proper for the batsman to have hit the ball. In ruling the pitch a ball, the moment it struck the ground, the umpire was in error. He should have waited for the completion of the pitch, which was when the ball passes the batter. When the ball hit the batsman he was entitled to first base.

Regular game of a double-header.

In the case of a double header, which is the regularly scheduled game if one of the contests has been postponed from a previous date?

The first.

Scoring a grounder.

If a ground ball rolls between the fielder's legs and he does not touch it, although it seems as if he should have stopped it, what is the rule about scoring?

No set rule. The scorer must use his own intelligence. All scoring is simply a matter of personal judgment combined with practical experience and knowledge of what Base Ball is.

Foul tip steal.

Can a runner steal a base on a foul ball which is also the second strike?

If a foul tip, yes. If a foul fly, he should hold first base until after the ball is caught.

When feet are handy.

Batter hits grounder toward right field. First baseman was unable to touch the ball with his hands but kicked it, and by luck stopped it, holding the batter at first. The umpire gave the batter two extra bases, because he said the fielder had no right to kick the ball. Was he correct?

Unmistakably, No. It is a pity there are not more players equally expert with their feet.

Balking off the plate.

Can a pitcher make a balk if he is not on the pitcher's plate?

Yes.

Umpire gets hit.

While runner is trying to steal second the catcher throws the ball and hits the umpire. The latter sends the runner back to first. Was he right?

No. The ball is in play.

Turning first again.

Runner turns wrong way after reaching first and the umpire calls him out and refuses to permit score to be counted from third base on the ground that it was the third hand out. Was the decision right?

No. There is no such thing as turning the "wrong way" after passing first base. The runner may turn to the right or to the left, but if he makes a palpable effort to run to second he is amenable to a play.

"Catcher's balk."

Is there such a play known as a catcher's balk?

No, except in the imagination of an inventor of slang Base Ball phrases. If the catcher is out of position and the pitcher delivers the ball at that time, it is a balk. The pitcher is as much responsible for it as the catcher, because he should know whether the catcher is in position before he delivers the ball. In a jocose vein some writer referred to the play as a catcher's balk. It isn't. If, after the ball is delivered, the catcher deliberately jumps out of position and is still able to hold the ball, he is solely responsible for the balk. That would be as near a catcher's balk as it would be possible to make one.

Stick to two.

Ground rule provided for two bases on a hit. Runner does not remain at second, but goes home. Can he be put out?

No. Send him back to second. The ground rule is arbitrary.

Be sure backstop is right.

Fourth ball is a wild pitch and batter-runner goes to second base. Has he such right?

Yes, if the backstop is the legal distance from the plate and the runner can reach second without being touched out.

No interference.

Suppose an infielder throws his glove at the ball, but does not hit it. Is the penalty still to be enforced?

No. If the ball has not been interfered with, there is no penalty.

A "sure" error.

First baseman drops a foul fly. On the next pitched ball the batter is retired on strikes. One authority says the first baseman should not be given an error because the batter never reached first. Is that right?

No. A palpable muff is scored an error, no matter what happens to the batter later on.

Strike.

If a batter strikes at a pitched ball, and the ball hits him, is he out?

No. It is registered as a strike.

Rule is plain.

Runner on first. Batter raps the ball through the infield and it hits the base umpire, bounding from him to the shortstop, who touches second, and the runner from first is called out on force. Ruling by an expert is that the ball is not in play. Is that correct?

Rule 55, Section 6, reads: "The base-runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out if the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied."

Manifestly unfair.

After scoring two runs in the first half of the ninth inning, the game is declared ended, with score 3 to 2 in favor of team first at bat. Umpire says that team wins. Was he right?

No; most unmistakably. Game goes back to even innings. If the score had been reversed, 3 to 2, in favor of the side second at bat, the game would have been legally completed.

On a mistaken idea of Section 3, Rule 33.

With two balls against the batter, the manager of the team in the field undertakes to remove his pitcher. The umpire says that he may not do so until the pitcher has retired the batter or the latter has reached first base. What rule did the umpire make this decision on?

One that he must have improvised himself.

Runners not penalized for error of preceding runner.

Runners on first and second bases when the batter hits a home run. The runner on second base fails to touch third base and is called out. The runner from first base and the batter who made the home run are declared out for preceding base-runner before the latter was out. Is the decision right?

In the opinion of the editor of the GUIDE, No. The rule about passing a preceding base-runner never was intended to provide for such a play. It was meant only to take care of a "rundown" on the base lines. In the case mentioned, unless the third baseman or any other one of the side in the field asked for a decision, it never would be rendered by the umpire. If the rule meant to prevent the scoring of the man on first base and the batter, it would be the duty of the field umpire, or whoever was acting at third base, to announce in a loud voice the moment that the runner from second failed to touch third base, "You are out." In no other way would it be fair to the runner at first and the batter, neither of whom in the excitement of play would have the slightest notion as to what had happened. Furthermore, it is the belief of the editor of the GUIDE that the runner from second base is automatically and imperatively out the moment that he fails to touch third and that therefore any runners following him were not subject to penalty. If the failure of the runner from second to touch third is unnoticed by any one on the field, it is self-evident that all three runs will score. A little common sense is a good thing to have in Base Ball now and then.

One ball.

Three balls on the batter. The latter hits at an unfairly delivered ball (so-called), rolls it to short and is thrown out. The umpire says that he is entitled to first base, because he batted at an unfairly delivered ball. Was the umpire right?

Rule 32 explicitly states that the umpire "for every unfairly delivered ball shall call one ball." Don't see how one can get away from four balls.

Not in play.

With runners on first and second bases, the batter hits a foul. The pitcher gets the ball and, standing behind his pitcher's place, throws the ball over the first baseman's head. The runners advance a base each. Then the first baseman throws the ball to the pitcher, who throws it to the second baseman and the latter to the first baseman, and the umpire calls both runners out. Was he right?

No. The ball never was in play. Rule 36 says: "In case of a foul hit ball not legally caught, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the pitcher standing in his position and the umpire shall have called 'Play.'"

No steal on overslide.

Runner steals second but overslides and is touched out. Does he get credit for a stolen base?

No more. Read Section 9, Rule 85.

Can run back.

Batter bunts the ball. First baseman gets it and the batter retraces his way back toward home plate. Meanwhile the first baseman sees a chance to get a runner from second to third and throws the ball to third and retires the runner. The batter who had become a runner continues on his way to first base. The field umpire says that he is out, because he ran the bases in the reverse way.

Nonsense. He could get back as far as he wished to avoid being touched out and is safe at first.

Batter out.

With a runner on first base and one out, the catcher drops the third strike. The runner goes to third and the batter to second. The catcher throws the ball to third base and claims an out on the ground that the runner had no right to advance, as the batter was out and the runner should have remained at first.

The batter was out, but the runner can get as far as he is able to run.

Pitcher must be in position.

If the ball is pitched to the batter while the pitcher is out of position, does it go as a pitched ball?

No pitcher can "pitch" the ball while he is not in position.

WHAT "CAN HAPPEN"

A three-base hit on a ball that falls within ten feet of the plate is not very common, but here is one from a game in the International League which should be put in the "Record book." Baltimore was playing at Toronto. The Orioles were at bat and there were two out, when Herche passed the next two. Griffin, the Baltimore outfielder, then hit one a mile high, which looked as if it were going to fall back of first base. Onslow started to field it, but a high wind carried the ball back toward the plate. Herche, Lear and Joe Wagner joined Onslow in the mad rush for the falling sphere and they allowed it to come to rest without any of them touching it. Then, instead of fielding it, the four of them stood around in excited conclave, arguing as to who should have fielded it and telling one another just how rotten they were. While this conversation was going on, Catcher Fischer, who had been in a trance behind the plate, came out of it long enough to pick up the ball and throw it to third, but too late to catch the batter. Two runs were in and the batter got credit for a three-base hit on a high fly that any one of six players could have handled easily.

SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

Simplified Base Ball Playing Rules were prepared by the late Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who was the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport, without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule-makers to state each fact with great explicitness.

The Ball Ground

Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is outlined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper.

The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from home plate, thus completing a perfect square.

The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground.

Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other.

The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground.

The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty feet six inches from home plate, and on a straight

line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram, twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate.

If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate.

(For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Ball

The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Regulation Bat

The Bat always must be round and not to exceed $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations.

(See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players.

(See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Uniforms

Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other.

(See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Benches

All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coaches' lines. The coaches may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench.

(See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Field Rules

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side (and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules.

(See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Soiling and Providing Balls

No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play.

In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Number and Positions of Players

Two teams make up each contest, with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators.

(See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Substitute Players

It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified.

It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators.

When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out.

(See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Choice of Innings—

Fitness of Field for Play

The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play, provided it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same

city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings.

(See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

A Regulation Game

The game begins with the fielders of the team having the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate.

If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball.

The umpire if alone (for two umpires are permissible) may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules.

The team at bat is allowed two coaches on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet. They may coach either base runners or batsman.

Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest.

When a substitute takes the pitcher's place in the box he must remain there until the batsman then at bat either is retired or reaches first base.

A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more total runs in any part of a half inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out.

In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. Rules relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances, fire or panic will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties."

(See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Pitching Rules

Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must

face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate or on top of the plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery.

Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not.

If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball.

If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike.

At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate.

After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature.

The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk, which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out.

A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is back of the pitcher's plate and not in contact with it when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box.

When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him.

If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be an-

nounced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

(See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Batting Rules

Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player.

Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place.

After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat.

Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners.

No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball.

Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball.

Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit.

A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base.

Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit.

A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit.

Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit.

A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely

been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him.

A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike.

Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games.

If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called.

If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called.

A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike.

A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly.

All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it but the ball hits him, it is a strike.

If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out.

If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order.

Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.

The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, provided the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and provided the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play.

The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. An exception to this is when the base runner on third is declared out for alleged interference by the batsman.

The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance.

Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield fly. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield fly or an outfield fly. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield fly, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play.

The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike.

The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch.

(See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run. This applies to a fair hit over a fence.

No base runner may score ahead of the man who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner.

The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out.

The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball.

The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if before touching a fielder a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground.

Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk. The batter is not a base runner.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited.

If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, provided the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner.

All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder stops or catches a batted ball with his cap, glove, or any part

of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person. If a thrown ball, base runners may advance two bases.

Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entitled to all the bases they can make.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball.

On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second bases, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire while stationed back of the bat interferes with the catcher's throw, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the umpire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled.

If after the third strike has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out.

Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it but picks it up and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base and the first baseman touches the base or the batsman before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out.

Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base.

Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it.

Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball.

The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out.

If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched

by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out.

If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base.

A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play.

A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher.

If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate.

The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.

When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out.

If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder, who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a fly ball, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out.

If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.

(See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Coaching Rules

The coaches may address words of assistance and direction both to base runners and batsman, but there must never be more than two coaches on the field, one near first base and the other near third base, and they may not talk to opposing fielders except under penalty of removal from the diamond. If a coacher at third base touches or holds a base runner at third base or a base runner who is rounding third base for home the umpire must declare said runner out.

(See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring of Runs

One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score.

A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is credited with a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single.

A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance.

(See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Ground Rules

Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction.

(See Rule No. 72 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Umpire's Duties

When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught; and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied, he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game.

The Field Umpire makes the other decisions.

When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything.

The umpire has the right to call a draw game whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw" must not be confused with calling "time."

If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted.

A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play"; if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been

removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner.

Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him.

Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason.

Umpire's Authority

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so.

(See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

(For interpretation of rules, see Spalding's Athletic Library No. 75R, "Knotty Problems," by Billy Evans, price 25 cents.)

General Definitions

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated.

"Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out.

"Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring, a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher.

(See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring Rules

Each side may have its own scorer, and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree, upon one scorer for the match.

(See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350—"How to Score." Price 10 cents.)

SIMPLE METHOD OF LAYING OUT A DIAMOND

BY H. B. MONROE.

First—Get a piece of rope or cord, with not too much stretch in it. Second—Measure off the following distances and make a knot at each distance: 60 feet 6 inches—90 feet—127 feet $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches—180 feet. Third—Decide upon the location of home plate (north and south is preferable, to avoid the sun in the fielders' eyes); fasten the rope end to a peg at home and walk out straight to full length of rope; 60 feet 6 inches will be the pitcher's slab; 127 feet $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches will be second base; put in spikes to mark same. Next fasten the knot at 180 feet at second; grasp knot at 90 feet and walk out to right of home until the rope is tight at all points; this will be first base; go to the left in same manner and you will have third base. This method is absolutely correct and can be done in less than ten minutes.

READY REFERENCE INDEX

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Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904. Amended February 14, 1906; February 25, 1907; February 27, 1908; February 17, 1909; January 24, 1910; February 13, 1914, and February 13, 1916.

These Rules also have been adopted by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

The Ball Ground.

The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay off the Field.

To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines BC and BD at right angles to the line AB; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines BA at F and BC at G, BD at H and BE at I. Draw lines FG, GI, IH, and HF, each 90 feet in length, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

SECTION 1. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line FA at Z and draw lines ZJ and ZK at right angles to FA, and continue each out from FA not less than 10 feet.

SEC. 2. With F as a center and 90 feet radius, describe an arc cutting FA at L and draw lines LM and LO at right angles to FA, and continue each out from FL not less than 90 feet, to form the back-stop line.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines GF and HF until they intersect the lines LO and LM, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond, and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines FO and FM at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting FG and FH at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines FO, FM, FG and FH, and continue the same until they intersect at the points W and T.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines RW and ST at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines FG and FH and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line FG at the figure one (1) and from the figure one (1) to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to FG, and mark point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line FG to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with FG.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line AFB describe a rectangle six feet long and four feet wide (marked 9 and 10, respectively). The longest side of each rectangle shall be parallel with the line AFB and the rectangles shall be 29 inches apart or $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches on either side of line AFB. The middle of the long side of each rectangle shall be on a line with the middle corners of home base.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. From point F measure along line FE a distance of 60 feet 6 inches to point 4, which marks the front of the pitcher's plate. Draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 at right angles to F4, and extending 12 inches on either side of line FB; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a rectangle 24 inches by 6 inches in which shall be placed the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines FG and FH to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line FB $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the points U and V a straight line between which, 17 inches long, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of the sides of which squares shall lie along the lines FG and GI, IH and HF, which squares shall be the location of the first and third bases respectively. At point I, the intersection of GI and HI, describe a square 15 inches on each side, the center of which is directly over point I and whose sides are parallel to GI and HI. This shall locate second base.

RULE 11. The home base at F and the pitcher's plate at 4 must be each of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface. The size of the pitcher's plate shall be 24 inches by 6 inches.

RULE 12. The first base at G, the second base at I and the third base at H must each be a white canvas bag 15 inches square filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14. SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, becomes unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past forty-two years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of \$5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the President of the League and bear his certificate that the ball contained therein is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take his position

as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

RULE 19. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

RULE 20. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or

players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined \$5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Innings Games.

If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of

innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29.

SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the President of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the President shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base-runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of \$5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended

on account of rain, and when time is so called the ground-keeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate or on top of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while no foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. **SECTION 1.** If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base-runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the bats-

man for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

Balking.

A balk shall be:

RULE 34. SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base-runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base-runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of and not in contact with the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat. ,

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

RULE 35. A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position.

Ball Not in Play.

RULE 36. In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base-runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

RULE 37. **SECTION 1.** A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base-runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base-runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

RULE 38. Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. **SECTION 1.** The batting order of each team must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substitute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

The First Batter in an Inning.

- RULE 40.** After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

- RULE 41.** When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coaches or substitute base-runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batter.

- RULE 42.** No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

- RULE 43.** The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

A Fair Hit.

- RULE 44.** A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Hit.

- RULE 45.** A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Tip.

- RULE 46.** A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

- RULE 47.** A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

- RULE 48.** SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. In either event the batsman must touch the bases in regular order. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

A strike is:

- RULE 49.** SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

An Illegally Batted Ball.

RULE 50. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

The batsman is out:

RULE 51. **SECTION 1.** If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he becomes a base-runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player; except that the batsman shall not be out under this section if the base-runner be declared out according to Section 15 of Rule 56.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base-runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base-runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base-Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base-runner. However, no base-runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base-runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base-runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

The batsman becomes a base-runner:

RULE 53. SECTION I. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly makes no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 54. The base-runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base-runner by reason of "four balls," or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground before touching a fielder.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base-runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base-runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball or a thrown ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases if a batted ball or to two bases if a thrown ball.

SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire the ball shall be considered in play and the base-runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Returning to Bases.

RULE 55. The base-runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire, while stationed back of the bat, interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied.

SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base-runner out for interference.

SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base-runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base-Runners are Out.

The base-runner is out:

RULE 56. SECTION I. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base-runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched

by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base-runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was batted, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base-runner out with it; but if the base-runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base-runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessi-

tated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base-runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base-runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base-runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base-runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

SEC. 17. If a coacher at third base touch or hold a base-runner at third base or a base-runner who is rounding third base for home plate the umpire shall declare such base-runner out.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 18. The base-runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he attempts to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 19. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, or a fly ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base-runner entitled to third base

shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 20. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base-runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base-runner shall be declared out for the interference of his teammate or team-mates.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

RULE 57. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base-runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 18 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

RULE 58. A coacher may address words of assistance and direction to the base-runners or to the batsman. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coaches, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coaches' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base-runners. If there be more than the legal number of coaches or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coaches to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

RULE 59. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base-runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base-runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance.

UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

RULE 60. The umpires are the representatives of the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire."

The Umpire-in-Chief.

RULE 61. **SECTION 1.** The Umpire-in-Chief shall take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules.

SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following instances: (1). If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to make a possible decision; (2) with more than one base occupied, he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is oc-

cupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate.

SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire.

SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take
RULE 62. such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61.

SEC. 2. He shall aid the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of declaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

No Appeal From Decisions Based on Umpire's Judgment.

There shall be no appeal from any decision of either umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base-runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or a ball, or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate.

Duties of Single Umpire.

If but one umpire be assigned, his duties
RULE 64. and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Must Not Question Decisions.

- RULE 65.** Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

- RULE 66.** The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

- RULE 67.** SECTION 1. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if the player fail to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (3) if the player violate the coaching rules and refuse to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (4) if the captain fail to notify him when one player is substituted for another.

SEC. 3. In cases where substitute players show their disapproval of decisions by yelling from the bench, the umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender \$10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

- RULE 68.** The umpire shall within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the President a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

Immediately upon being informed by the
RULE 69. umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the President shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the Secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

When the offense of the player debarred
RULE 70. from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the President of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 72. SECTION 1. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators.

SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), or remains in the meshes of a wire screen protecting the spectators, the runner or run-

ners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team.

Official Announcements.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 74. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

3. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position, except that this does not apply to Section 3, Rule 37, nor does it apply in case of fire, panic or storm.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player.

RULE 77. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base-runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. **SECTION 1.** The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders, provided the batter reaches first base safely.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base-runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner.

In all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base-runner is forced out by the play.

When a fielder after handling a batted ball, elects to try to retire a base-runner instead of the batter, the play is

known as a "fielder's choice." In case the runner is retired, or would be retired but for an error, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit. If the runner is not retired, and no error is made, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit, provided he swung at the ball, and shall be credited with a sacrifice hit, provided he bunted the ball; if, however, in the judgment of the scorer the batter could not have been retired at first base by perfect fielding, he shall be credited with a base hit.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. Sacrifice hits shall be placed in the Summary.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored on the catch, or would in the judgment of the scorer so result if caught.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for an illegally batted ball, or fails to bat in proper order, or is declared out on third bunt strike, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base-runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base-runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the fifth column. One assist and no more shall be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run-out or any other play of the kind, even though he complete the play by making the put-out.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball

from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base-runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or prolongs the life of the base-runner or allows a base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained. This, however, does not exempt from an error a player who drops a thrown ball when by holding it he would have completed a double play.

In case a base-runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base-runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions:

In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a base-runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question.

In event of a base-runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base and the battery error shall also be charged.

In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base-runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base-runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball.

SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base-runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base-runner to advance.

Definition of Run Earned Off Pitcher.

SEC. 11. A run earned off the pitcher shall be scored every time a player reaches home base by the aid of safe hits, sacrifice hits, stolen bases, bases on balls, hit batsmen, wild pitches and balks, before fielding chances have been offered to retire the side.

The pitcher shall be given the benefit of doubt whenever fielding errors are made and in determining the base to which a runner should have been held with perfect support on part of fielders. A fielding error made by the pitcher shall be considered the same as any other fielding error. No run can be earned that scores as result of batsman having reached first base on a fielding error or passed ball; nor can any run be earned after the fielding side has failed to accept chances offered to retire the side.

To determine the pitcher's percentage for the season, the total number of runs earned off his pitching shall be divided by the total number of innings he has pitched; then multiplied by nine, to find his average effectiveness for a complete game.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86.

SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each team and the players participating in same.

SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 10. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number of legal "at bats" scored against each pitcher.

SEC. 11. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher.

SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given.

SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 16. The time of the game.

SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires.

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To Arrange a Base Ball Schedule

No fixed plan has been devised to arrange a Base Ball schedule upon a certain unalterable formula. Some of those who have the task of putting together such schedules as one of their annual duties use one method, and some another, in arranging their dates. Where it is only necessary to play a straight series of games regardless of when they fall and in what cities they are to be played, a good way is first to devise something like a checkerboard arrangement, as is outlined below. Numbers can be used for the eight clubs instead of their names. It is always evident that Number One never can play with Number One, because no club plays with itself. The same thing pertains to Number Two and thus on.

MAY—AT HOME—EIGHT CLUBS

1-2		3-4	1	2	3	4	6-7		8-5
	2-1		5	6	7	8		7-8	
			4-3		5-6				
	2-4	3-1	9	10	11	12		7-6	
					5-8				
1-4		3-2	13	14	15	16	6-5		8-7
			17	18	19	20			
1-3			4-2		5-7	6-8			
			21	22	23	24			
	2-3		4-1					7-5	8-6

In the above, the first twenty-four days of May have been provided with four games on each day, between eight clubs, making a presumable league. It is true that this arrangement is straight out, but it gives an idea as to how a series can be checked off, so that the originator of a schedule may be sure that his teams have not doubled.

If the first six days of May were to be devoted to series of three games instead of a series of four, the arrangement would not differ, the number of games being the same on each day. After playing six days, it would be equally as easy to arrange to play games after then on the plan block of a four-game series.

Where there is to be travel and long jumps which necessitate night travel, and perhaps day travel in addition, it is necessary to eliminate now and then a day from playing dates for travel purposes. This does not affect in any way the number of games played, but must be noted in the calendar jumps.

Almost invariably conditions of certain nature enter into the making of a schedule. For instance, a certain city or cities may be selected for the Decoration Day games and for the games of other holidays. When that is the case, these dates can be scheduled at once, the number of such clubs being inserted in the square which corresponds to the date. From that time on the maker of the schedule must be quite sure that he will not double on the clubs: in other words, arrange different games for the clubs which are to have the selected dates. In general, nothing will be of more assistance to the amateur in making up a schedule than to use the checkerboard arrangement, and for that reason a copy is published herewith, in order that its general scope may be noted.

From the New York Tribune, March 10, 1919



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Is it wise to tax the healthful

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 12, 1919

Potting the Innocent Bystander By Jim Nasium.



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recreation of every American boy?



(1) SAVANNAH MOTORCYCLE CLUB, 1917 pennant winners—1, Lightfoot; 2, Schroeder, Mgr.; 3, H. Summerlin; 4, Welsh; 5, W. Summerlin; 6, Kirkland; 7, La Motte; 8, Corbin; 9, McBride; 10, Stewart; 11, Hoy; 12, Freese; 13, Goodwin. (2) CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY A.A., 1916 pennant winners—1, Davis, Capt.; 2, Beeland; 3, Peck; 4, Hardy; 5, Goodwin; 6, Moore; 7, Gould; 8, Eitel; 9, Fretwell; 10, Manion; 11, Redmond. (3) Y.M.C.A. TEAM, 1918 pennant winners—1, Fogarty; 2, Watson; 3, Naismith; 4, Manucy; 5, Gilliland; 6, Owens; 7, Thompson; 8, Leon; 9, Hunt, Mgr.; 10, Wilson; 11, Eitel; 12, Draper, Coach. (4) SOUTHSIDERS, 1913 pennant winners—1, Cater; 2, La Motte; 3, Ferguson; 4, W. J. Stewart, Pres.; 5, Shea; 6, Rhodes; 7, McBride; 8, Tison; 9, Redmond; 10, Stewart; 11, Hardy.

SAVANNAH (GA.) CITY LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1919

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON.....	May 1,2,3,5 July 4,4,15,7 Aug. 27,28	May 6,7,8 July 24,25,26 Sept. 1,11,2,3	May 9,10,12 June 23,24,25,26 July 28 Aug. 29,30	June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 1,2,4 Sept. 8,9,10	June 14,15,16,17 July 29,30,31 Sept. 12,13,14	June 6,7,8,9 Aug. 5,6,7 Sept. 19,20,21	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 8,9,10 Sept. 15,16,17	
BROOKLYN.....	April 19,19 April 23,24,25,26 June 2,3,4 Sept. 27	May 29,30,30,31 July 1,2,3 Sept. 4,5,6	April 28,29,30 July 24,25,26 Sept. 23,24,25,26	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 8,9 Sept. 15,16,17,22	June 6,7,8,9 Aug. 5,6,7 Sept. 19,20,21	June 18,19,20,21,22 July 30,31; Aug. 1 Sept. 12,13	June 14,15,16,17 Aug. 2,3,4 Sept. 8,9,10	
NEW YORK.....	April 28,29,30 June 27,28,30 Sept. 23,24,25,26	May 9,10,12 June 24,25,26 July 28 Aug. 12,29,30	April 23,24,25,26 July 14,41,5,7 Aug. 27,28	June 5,6,7,9 July 29,30,31 Sept. 18,19,20	June 10,11,12,13,22 Aug. 1,2,3 Sept. 15,16	June 14,15,16,17 Aug. 8,9,10 Sept. 8,9,10	June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 5,6,7 Sept. 12,13,14	
PHILADELPHIA.	May 29,30,30,31 July 1,2,3 Sept. 4,5,6	May 6,7,8 June 27,28,30 Sept. 11,11,2,3	May 1,2,3,5 June 2,3,4 Sept. 27,29,30	June 14,16,17 Aug. 5,6,7,11 Sept. 11,12,13	June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 8,9,10 Sept. 8,9,10	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 2,3,4 Sept. 14,15,16	June 6,7,8,9 July 30,31; Aug. 1 Sept. 19,20,21	
PITTSBURGH...	May 17,19,20,21 July 17,18,19 Aug. 13,14,15	May 22,23,24 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 20,21,22	May 26,27,28 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 23,25,26	May 13,14,15,16 July 21,22,23 Aug. 16,18,19	April 27,28,29,30 June 1,2,6 July 6,27,28 Aug. 31	April 23,24,25,26 May 11; June 2,3,4 June 29 Sept. 7	May 4,5,6 June 22,23,24,25 Sept. 26,27,28	
CINCINNATI ...	May 22,23,24 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 20,21,22	May 13,14,15,16 July 17,18,19 Aug. 16,18,19	May 17,19,20,21 July 21,22,23 Aug. 13,14,15	May 26,27,28 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 23,25,26	May 29,30,30,31 June 27,28 July 24,25,26 Aug. 30	May 8,9,10 June 30; July 1,2 Sept. 1,11, 2,3	May 1,2,3 June 2,3,4,5 Sept. 5,6,7	
CHICAGO.....	May 26,27,28 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 23,25,26	May 17,19,20,21 July 21,22,23 Aug. 13,14,15	May 13,14,15,16 July 17,18,19 Aug. 16,18,19	May 22,23,24 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 20,21,22	May 4,5,6,7 June 23,24,25 Sept. 26,27,28	May 30,30,31 June 1 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 22,23	May 30,30,31 June 1 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 22,23	
ST. LOUIS.....	May 13,14,15,16 July 21,22,23 Aug. 16,18,19	May 26,27,28 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 23,25,26	May 22,23,24 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 20,21,22	May 17,19,20,21 July 17,18,19 Aug. 13,14,15	May 8,9,10 July 30; July 1,2 Sept. 1,11,2	April 27,28,29,30 June 26,27,28 July 6 Aug. 30,31		

Figures in brackets denote holidays—morning and afternoon games

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	AT CHICAGO	AT ST LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON
CHICAGO	April 23,24,25,26 June 26,27,28,29 Aug. 26,27	April 27,28,29,30 June 2,3 June 22 Sept. 11,11,2	May 8,9,10,11 June 30,31 Sept. 5,6,7	May 8,9,10,11 July 1,2,3 Aug. 29,30,31	June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 9,10,11 Sept. 9,10,11	June 14,16,17 Aug. 5,6,7,8 Sept. 12,13,15	June 5,6,7,9 July 29,30,31 Sept. 16,17,18	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 1,2,4 Sept. 19,20,22
ST. LOUIS	May 1,2,3,4 July 24,25,26,27 Sept. 24,25		May 30,31 June 1 June 23,24,25 Sept. 5,6,7	May 5,6,7 June 2,3,22 July 4,41 Sept. 27,28	June 5,6,7,8 July 29,30,31 Sept. 16,17,18	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 1,2,4 Sept. 19,20,22	June 14,16,17. Aug. 5,6,7,8 Sept. 12,13,15	June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 9,11,12 Sept. 9,10,11
DETROIT. . . .	May 5,6,7 July 14,15,16 Sept. 26,27,28	May 8,9,10,11 June 30; July 1,2 Aug. 29,30,31		May 1,2,3,4 July 24,25,26,27 Aug. 26,27	June 14,15,16,17 Aug. 5,6,7 Sept. 12,13,14	June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 9,11,12 Sept. 9,10,11	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 1,2,4 Sept. 19,20,22	June 5,6,7,9 July 29,30,31 Sept. 16,17,18
CLEVELAND. . .	May 30,30,31 June 1 June 23,24,25 Sept. 5,6,7	April 27,28,29,30 July 5,6 Sept. 11,11,2,3	April 23,24,25,26 June 26,27,28,29 Sept. 24,25		June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 1,2,3 Sept. 19,20,21	June 5,6,7,9 July 29,30,31 Sept. 16,17,18	June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 9,11,12 Sept. 9,10,11	June 14,16,17,17 Aug. 5,6,7 Sept. 12,13,15
WASHINGTON . .	May 25,26,27 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 20,21,22	May 21,22,23,24 July 20,21,22 Aug. 23,24,25	May 17,18,19,20 July 9,10,11 Aug. 17,18,19	May 14,15,16 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 14,15,16		May 1,2,3,5 June 27,28,30 Sept. 2,3,4	May 9,10,12 July 14,15,7 Aug. 27,28,29	May 6,7,8 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 30; Sept. 1,11
PHILADELPHIA.	May 17,18,19,20 July 9,10,11 Aug. 17,18,19	May 14,15,16 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 14,15,16	May 25,26,27 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 20,21,22	May 21,22,23,24 July 20,21,22 Aug. 23,24,25	April 23,24,25,26 May 4 June 22 July 24,25,26,27		April 28,29,30 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 30 Sept. 25,26	May 9,10,12 July 14,15,7 Aug. 27,28,29
NEW YORK	May 21,22,23,24 July 20,21,22 Aug. 23,24,25	May 25,26,27 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 20,21,22	May 14,15,16 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 14,15,16	May 17,18,19,20 July 9,10,11 Aug. 17,18,19	May 29,30,30,31 June 1 July 1,2,3 Sept. 6,7	May 6,7,8 June 23,4 Sept. 11,11 Sept. 27,29		May 1,2,3,5 July 24,25,26,28 Sept. 2,3
BOSTON	May 14,15,16 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 14,15,16	May 17,18,19,20 July 9,10,11 Aug. 17,18,19	May 21,22,23,24 July 20,21,22 Aug. 23,24,25	May 25,26,27 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 20,21,22	April 27,28,29,30 June 2,3,4 Sept. 26,27,28	May 29,30,30,31 June 27,28,30 Sept. 8 Sept. 23,24	April 23,24,25,26 June 27,28,30 Sept. 8 Sept. 23,24	

Figures in brackets denote holidays—morning and afternoon games. Star (*) indicates double-header.

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Model	Length	Weight	Model	Length	Weight	Model	Length	Weight
200	34 in.	37 to 45 oz.	204	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	208	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.
201	32 in.	38 to 45 oz.	205	32 in.	39 to 46 oz.	209	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.
202	34 in.	38 to 45 oz.	206	33 in.	36 to 44 oz.	210	33 in.	39 to 46 oz.
203	34 in.	38 to 45 oz.	207	33 in.	35 to 42 oz.	211	34 in.	38 to 45 oz.

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No. 150. Duplicating in every case the bat made famous by the great player whose autograph signature is branded on it. Made from finest air-dried, second growth, straight grained white ash, cut from upland timber. Special oil finish hardens with age increasing the resiliency and driving power. Each, **\$1.50**

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Fairly thin handle, well distributed striking surface. Weights 40 to 44 ounces. Length 34 inches.

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More tapered than Saier model, good striking surface. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 33 1-2 inches.

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Sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 34 inches.

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Longest bat in regular line. Fairly thin handle, even tapered. Weights from 37 to 42 ounces. Length 35 1-2 inches.

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We require at least two weeks' time for the execution of special bat orders.

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Model	Length	Weight	Model	Length	Weight	Model	Length	Weight
N1	31 in.	32 to 39 oz.	N5	34 in.	36 to 44 oz.	N9	35 in.	38 to 45 oz.
N2	33 in.	33 to 43 oz.	N6	34 in.	36 to 44 oz.	N10	34 in.	36 to 44 oz.
N3	33 in.	35 to 44 oz.	N7	34 in.	38 to 45 oz.	N11	32 in.	40 to 44 oz.
N4	33 in.	32 to 40 oz.	N8	32 in.	37 to 43 oz.	N12	35 in.	40 to 47 oz.



No. 125S. Spalding 'All Star' Ash Bats. Yellow stained, mottle burnt, hard filled, high French polished. Good quality second growth white ash. Supplied in twelve assorted models.Each, **\$1.25**

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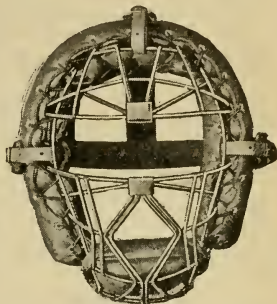
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SPALDING CATCHERS' MASKS

No. 12-CL. "Double Diamond." Has special truss supported frame besides double wiring at point where greatest strength is needed. Padding of new design. Diamond shaped opening in front of mouth..... Each, \$8.00

No. 10-0W. "World Series." Special electric welded, "Open Vision," black finish frame, including wire ear guards and circular opening in front. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety; padding made to conform to the face with comfort..... Each, \$7.00

No. 4-0. "Sun Protecting." Patent leather sunshade, protects eyes without obstructing view. "Open Vision," electric welded frame of finest steel wire, heavy black finish. Diamond shaped opening in front. Fitted with soft chin-pad; improved design hair-filled pads, including forehead pad, and special elastic head-band. Each, \$6.00



No. 12-CL

No. O-P. "Semi-Pro" League. "Open Vision," electric welded best black annealed steel wire frame Convenient opening in front of mouth. Each, \$4.50

"Regulation League" Masks

No. O-X. Men's size. "Open Vision," electric welded frame, finished in black. Leather covered pads..... Each, \$2.50

No. OXB. Youths' "Open Vision," electric welded frame, black finish. Each, \$2.50

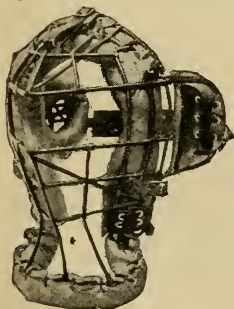
No. A. Men's. Electric welded black enameled frame. Leather covered pads. Each, \$2.00

No. B. Youths'. Electric welded black enameled frame, similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size. Ea., \$1.50

No. X. Electric welded black enameled frame. Canvas covered pads Each, \$1.00

SPALDING UMPIRES' MASK

No. UO. "Super-Protected." Wires in this mask support each other and are arranged according to an entirely new principle of mask construction. Eye opening is straight across with "Diamond" point wired protection. Fitted with extra padded chin protection and folding padded ear pieces. Each, \$8.50



No. UO

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SPALDING TAILOR-MADE BASE BALL UNIFORMS, 1919

Shirts supplied with these uniforms have either style "A," "B," "C," or convertible collar. Pants either plain or elastic bottoms. Tunnel Belt Loops supplied without extra charge.

Note—Club prices apply on orders for complete team outfits.
Single Retail prices on orders for less than team outfits.

Spalding "World Series" Uniform

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

No. O Quality	Consisting of shirt, pants and cap—any style	Club	Single
		\$17.07	\$19.25
Colors of Material: Such as we may be able to supply. Set of samples sent on request.			
We recommend that teams wear with above uniforms:			
No. 400 Belt		1.13	1.25
And No. 1RC Stockings		1.89	2.10
Made up in this way outfits will figure		20.09	22.60
Or if plain color No. 1RC Stockings, instead of No. 1RC, as suggested above		20.00	22.50

Spalding "League" Uniform

No. 1 Quality.	Consisting of shirt, pants and cap—any style	Club	Single
		12.89	15.10
Colors of Material: Such as we may be able to supply. Set of samples sent on request.			
We recommend that teams wear with above uniforms:			
No. 725 Belt		.81	.90
And No. 1RC Stockings		1.89	2.10
Made up in this way outfits will figure		15.59	18.10
Or if plain color No. 1RC Stockings, instead of No. 1RC, as suggested above		15.50	18.00

Spalding "Minor League" Uniform

No. M Quality.	Consisting of shirt, pants and cap—any style	Club	Single
		11.61	13.90
Colors of Material: Such as we may be able to supply. Set of samples sent on request.			
We recommend that teams wear with above uniforms:			
No. 755 Belt		.54	.60
And No. 3RC Stockings		1.44	1.60
Made up in this way outfits will figure		13.59	16.10
Or if plain color No. 3RC Stockings, instead of No. 3RC, as suggested above		13.50	16.00

Spalding "Commercial League" Uniform

No. X Quality.	Consisting of shirt, pants and cap....	Club	Single
		8.11	10.40
Colors of Material: Such as we may be able to supply. Set of samples sent on request.			
We recommend that teams wear with above uniforms:			
No. 755 Belt		.54	.60
And No. 3RC Stockings		1.44	1.60
Made up in this way outfits will figure		10.09	12.60
Or if plain color No. 3RC Stockings, instead of No. 3RC, as suggested above		10.00	12.50
Three-quarter length sleeves only furnished on shirts of No. X quality. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps			

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SPALDING BASE BALL UNIFORMS, 1919

Note—Club prices apply on orders for complete team outfits.
Single Retail prices on orders for less than team outfits.

Spalding "Amateur Special" Uniform

	Club	Single
No. 4 Quality. Consisting of shirt, pants and cap....	\$5.79	\$7.65

Colors of Material: Such as we may be able to supply. Set of samples sent upon request.

Three-quarter length sleeves only furnished on shirts of Nos. X, 3 and 4 qualities. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

We recommend that teams wear with above uniforms:

No. 755 Belt.....	.54	.60
And No. 4RC Stockings.....	.77	.85
Made up in this way outfits will figure.....	7.09	9.10
Or if plain color No. 4R Stockings, instead of No. 4RC Stockings, as suggested above.....	7.00	9.00

Spalding "Junior" Uniform

No. 5 Quality. Consisting of shirt, pants and cap....	4.05	5.95
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Colors of Material: Such as we may be able to supply. Set of samples sent upon request.

Half length plain sleeves only supplied on shirts of this grade. One letter only furnished on shirts. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

We recommend that teams wear with above uniforms:

No. 5 Web Belt.....	.27	.30
And No. 4RC Stockings.....	.77	.85
Made up in this way outfits will figure.....	5.09	7.10
Or if plain color No. 4R Stockings, instead of No. 4RC Stockings, as suggested above.....	5.00	7.00

THE SPALDING "FOX" SLIDING PADS

Patented August 16, 1910; February 9, 1915.

Invented and patented by W. H. Fox, Mgr.-Player.

No. FX. Improved to include patented duplex flaps to prevent "burning." Lined with non-absorbent material. Pads connected in rear with patented elastic section. Semi-elastic tying-tapes.	Each,	4.00
No. 1. Made with patented double flaps connected in the rear with patented elastic gusset, fastened with non-elastic tying-tapes.	Each,	2.75

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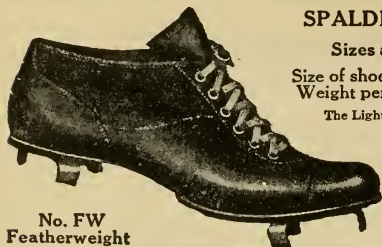
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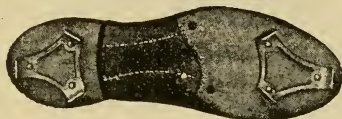


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No. FW
Featherweight



SPALDING BASE BALL SHOES

Sizes and Weights of No. FW Shoes

Size of shoes	5	6	7	8	9
Weight per pair	18 oz	18½ oz	19 oz	20 oz	21 oz

The Lightest and Best Base Ball Shoes ever made.

No. FW. "World Series."

Kangaroo leather uppers, finest white oak leather soles. Hand sewed, bench made; strong, soft laces.

Pair, \$12.00

Owing to lightness and fineness of this shoe it is suitable only for fastest players.

No. 31UP. Special Umpires' Shoes.

Solid box toe and outside padded tongue. Uppers of selected leather, white oak

leather soles, best base ball cleats. To order only..... Pair, \$12.00

No. 31CP. For Catchers. Otherwise same as No. 31UP. Special orders only..... Pair, \$12.00

No. OS. "Club Special" Sprinting. Carefully selected leather; substantially constructed. Sprinting style flexible shank. (Pat. Oct. 9, 1917.) Pair, \$9.00

No. 35. "Amateur Special" Good quality leather, machine sewed, High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates, hand riveted to heels and soles..... Pair, \$5.00

No. 37. "Junior" Leather shoes, made on regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Excellent shoes for the money but not guaranteed, Pair, \$4.00

SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" CATCHERS'

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BODY PROTECTORS

No. 5P. Padded style, not inflated. Patented June 22, 1909; August 24, 1909. Canvas cover, laced at sides, permitting readjustment of padding as desired. Special body strap..... Each, \$12.00

No. 4P. Padded style, not inflated. Similar to No. 5P, but closed at sides instead of laced..... Each, \$8.50

No. XP. Padded style, not inflated. Brown canvas covered. " 7.00

No. YP. Youths'. Ribbed and padded style, not inflated. Brown canvas covered..... Each, \$3.25

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